

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

Vol. H.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1821.

[No. 60

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—9—

Indian News.

From the Oojain Journals.—Letters from Delhi, announce the approaching nuptials of the Begum Sumroo, to the Nuwab Nussur-ud-Dowlah; His Majesty has signified his intentions of making the issue of this marriage, if a son, an Ameer of five thousand horse, the instant he is born. It is said, the marriage is deferred until the next conjunction of the planets, Mars and Venus. This report requires confirmation.

Maun Singh Rao Pattungur, the Kamaridar of Oojain, has been so delighted by the ingenious and bathetic disquisitions of Dr. Tytler, relative to the etymology of Vicramaditta and Salivahana, that, at the suggestion of the most learned Pandita, he has signified his wishes of conferring upon the learned Doctor, the title of Mayapati.—The Holy Books of the Hindus notice a subterranean passage between Allahabad and the Palace of Vicramaditta at Oojain; it is to be hoped, that the Doctor will, for the interests of Science, endeavour to go to his Apotheosis, by this road, when he may assure himself of a most hearty welcome from the learned men at Oojain, on emerging from this perilous journey.

The accomplishment of this journey is reckoned, in the Athur Veda, as equivalent to fifty Asamedhas, or sacrifices of a horse, and the presentation of a Bruhmunda, or mundane egg, and three Golden Camadhenus, or celestial cows, to some temple of acknowledged sanctity. The ingenious Doctor will, therefore, as Jonathan says, be "reckoned considerably of a saint."

Lahore.—It is confidently whispered in the higher circles at Amritsar, that Appah Sahib, the Ex Rajah of Nag-poor, is about to make public profession of his conversion, to the simple theism of the Sikh Religion. For this purpose, it is necessary, that he should, in the presence of the Sanhedrim of Akalish's, eat an ounce of the flesh which covers the epulis of a Red Cow, and two seeds of a genuine unsophisticated Bazar Soor (Ses Ethiopicus) after this initiation, he is deemed a pure unadulterated Singh, and eligible to all the privileges of the native Sikh. This also requires confirmation.

Indoor.—The belief in witch-craft was very general in Malwa; few women attained 70 years of age, without having been charged with this crime. The usual trial was to tie the old ladies in a sack, and loosing them into a tank; if they swam, they were certainly witches, and suffered death; and if they sunk, they were drowned! Many hundreds, have in some seasons, been doomed to this cruel death.—Zalim Singh of Kotah, in general strength of intellect, is at least a generation before the cast of character of those by whom he is surrounded, yet this man is said to have sentenced three or four hundreds of these helpless old women to death, because the death of his favorite wife was attributed to witch-craft. Through the

praiseworthy exertions of one of the political authorities in Malwa, this cruel system has ceased. The fallacy of the ordinary trial was shewn by putting it in practice. This address to their reason has succeeded, and the benevolent author of this change is so popular among the Old Ladies, that provided they were young again, it is impossible to say where their gratitude would stop!

Madras, Feb 13, 1821.—We are extremely happy to communicate the pleasing information of the safe arrival at the Cape of Good Hope of the homeward bound Ship *Fume*, on board of which our late excellent Chief Justice and his amiable family proceeded for England. Letters have been received in Town bearing date from the Cape the 1st and 5th of November.—They inform us that the *Fume* had a delightful voyage after she left this Port, until the 10th of October, when she experienced dreadful weather and encountered a succession of heavy gales until she reached the Cape—on the 17th, the 27th, 28th and 29th of that month the storms were remarkably violent, and the Ship having been taken aback in one of them, she got stern away, and was about ten minutes in imminent danger—on the 31st however, she was safely moored at the Cape. It gives us real pleasure to add that Sir John Newbolt had recovered his health and strength in a wonderful manner.—He writes in the highest spirits that he once again feels the return of the most robust health. Lady Newbolt and one of the children had however been very ill. Sir John had taken a Villa about seven miles from Cape Town with the view of remaining in that salubrious climate until the arrival of the homeward bound China Ships in February, by which means he promised himself the double advantage of benefiting the health of his interesting family by the general atmosphere of the Cape, and avoiding the Winter Gales of the British Channel. He probably therefore will not arrive in England till the beginning of the merry smiling month of May. Subsequent accounts mention without any foundation, that Sir John had gone on to St. Helena, where he intended to winter.

These Letters were received by way of the *Mauritius*; we have heard no other news from that quarter.

Madras Races.—The Madras Spring meeting closed on Thursday with great éclat. The running upon the whole was extremely good, and the Sport during the meeting was much better than had been expected, notwithstanding the departure of some first rate horses for the Hyderabad Turf. The Stand was throughout well attended, and we were glad to perceive a revival of that spirit of enthusiasm for the noble and manly amusements of the Turf, for which Madras some years ago was celebrated. The ground work for unprecedented competition on our beautiful Course, has been already laid for next year's meeting. Seven Subscribers have even thus early put down their names for the first Maiden, and Thirteen for the second, so that there will be a strong inducement for the production of some first rate Horses on the Madras Turf next year. We confident-

ly expect indeed that the next season will be distinguished in the annals of Racing.

The Race Ball takes place at the Stand on Thursday evening; it will no doubt be fully attended.

Freedom of the Press at Calcutta.—We beg to add a very short rejoinder to what our brother Editor of the Government Gazette has said in reply to our notice of him on a former occasion relative to alleged abuses of the Freedom of the Press at Calcutta.—Without entering into the dangerous field of discussion which this subject naturally invites, we shall confine ourselves to a few parting words on the question of "Licentious Press vs. Licentious Tongues." Our Contemporary has agreed with us in giving the preference to the former of the two evils, as being one against which it is always practicable and easy to find a remedy; the Press indeed may at all times be made its own corrector; and as we coincide with him in thinking that it would be better if both the one and the other were restrained within proper and temperate bounds, there appears to be an end of the argument.—We apprehend, however, that the real difference between us lies in a narrower compass; namely, what restrictions are best calculated to prevent any abuse of the freedom of the Press; a blessing the free exercise of which a Briton is taught from his cradle to consider as his birthright and to estimate as the chief corner stone of the unprecedented dominion, prosperity, and happiness of his Country.—The arguments on this branch of the subject embrace too wide a field to suit our present purpose—we desire to avoid all controversy upon it; its introduction was unseasonable and unnecessary in the peaceable tranquil quarter where we dwell, and our Contemporary knows full well that we could not take up the questions which he has invited us to argue without touching on too delicate ground, particularly in a meridian where certain "affirmations" are considered "axioms" by those best informed on the subject. But although it is our pride and our boast, as it ought to be with every well regulated mind, to pay the utmost deference to the laws and the authorities of our beloved Country and its Dependencies, we can never cease to deprecate the advocacy of arbitrary power, or of the employment of "ANY MEANS" (we take the phrase according to the meaning it obviously bears) for the suppression of periodical publications, which in general are the channel of useful and wholesome discussion. It was for this that we had a distaste, and not for the positions now supported by our Contemporary. We cannot conclude without offering an apology to our brother Editor for having by our remarks disturbed his usual serenity; we beg also to express our entire concurrence in his opinion that many licentious and libellous publications have appeared at different periods in one, or perhaps more, of the Calcutta Papers, but they have been chiefly confined to matters relating to this country, the evil tendency of which has been quickly and effectually counteracted; and we sincerely trust and believe that a strict and vigilant application of the strong arm of the law will be found sufficient, without any other aid, to put down and suppress the libellous spirit referred to.

We hope the subject will drop here, unless our Contemporary feels disposed in his next Paper to favor the public with his *Budget of the "WAYS AND MEANS"* to be adopted on the occasion, which will be likely to attract other notice than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We recommend however the application of the sinking fund.

—*Madras Courier.*

Mr. Crawford's Indian Archipelago.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The *Asiatic Journal* for August contains a very able Review of Mr. Crawford's History of the Indian Archipelago; and as you some time ago published a partial account of that work from the pen of a gentleman, who seems thoroughly imbued with Mr. Crawford's prejudices on the subject of the chartered rights of the Company, your readers have a right to hear the other side of the question. If you do not supply your Subscribers with sufficient variety of information and speculation for their money, you may expect to be prosecuted by some of them for the deficiency. At least I would have you consult your Attorney, whether an action would lie in such a case. The Review which I am now bringing to the notice of your Readers will help to pacify some of them; and they will not respect it the less, that it is town-made, and not a country make-shift; a finished article imported from Messrs. Black, Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, and not a mere bazar imitation. The candid Reviewer admits, that "notwithstanding the numerous defects of the work which is before us, there is every reason to expect that it will be popular." There exists at the present time such general prejudice against all monopolies, without regard to equity or right, that the subject itself will recommend the book, independently of the consideration that it is the production of a servant of one of those very companies, whose awarded rights he questions, and whose conduct he publicly arraigns.

One cannot sufficiently admire the forbearance displayed in the above passage. Of literary offences criticism is the appropriate corrector; but the delinquencies of Mr. Crawford are of a much more serious nature. Ingratitude to his honorable employers is too soft a term, and falls far short of the extent of his guilt. It is petty treason if a servant kills his master, but the relation in which Mr. Crawford stood to the Company was that of a subject to his sovereign; for the sovereignty of India is one of their awarded rights, and there is not a debate as the India House wherein the orators do not distinguish the rights and interests which belong to them as *merchants* and as *sovereigns*. And if Mr. Crawford's book be not an overt act of the crime of compassing the destruction of the Company, I know not what can be construed such an offence. If this is allowed to pass with impunity can we in this country, black and white, respect the *representatives* of the Company? I answer, we cannot, let us try ever so much. And yet a little passing sarcasm is all the reprehension that the Editor of Messrs. Black, Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen's Journal bestows on so flagrant a breach of allegiance. This I call weakness. To my apprehension the vigour that Justice Shallow exerted is more to be commended. "Sir Hugh, persuade me not. I will make a Star-chamber matter of it; if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, Esq." That is the only way to treat such cases. Mr. Crawford thinks that liberty is an excellent thing, but he would keep it all to himself. He sleeps soundly, taking no thought of the sleepless nights that he has inflicted on the Directors. If such things are tolerated in England when the makers of our laws may be poisoned by their libellous matter, what will it avail to transmit a malapert scribbler from this country where he can do so much harm, to that where he may do so much! Mr. Keith Douglas is the only man of sense in the House of

Commons; and I widely differ from some people who say that his calling for more restrictions on the press, reminds them of the story of a sailor, who, when he was desired to say what three things he would ask for if a fairy should promise to grant them, replied, that his first demand would be for all the brandy in the world, his second, for all the tobacco in the world; and for his third, he could only say more brandy! Such scurrilous jests are poor substitutes for argument. The non-suppression of Mr. Crawford's libel shews to what a pass things have come. The East India Company have a clear right to the possession of India, in exclusion of all other British subjects; and Mr. Crawford has no more right publicly to arraign their conduct as to their manner of using that possession, than he has to interfere with the management of his neighbour's estate in England. Shall not a man do what he pleases with his own?

I have again to complain of the Reviewer's blameable generosity when he says, "We shall not enter into a controversy with Mr. Crawford on the hackneyed subjects of monopoly and free trade;" for that is allowing Mr. Crawford to run away with the whole question, and to pursue without resistance what the Reviewer declares to be "his main object, an attack upon the East India Company."

However the Reviewer proceeds to notice "a few of the misstatements in which these volumes abound." Mr. Crawford having said that "from the impossibility of combining military and commercial purposes as attempted in our Indianmen, there have been more losses by shipwreck with them than perhaps with any other class of merchantmen whatever; and that in the years 1808 and 1809 there were totally lost 9000 tons of their shipping;" the Reviewer explains the disaster in the most satisfactory manner, as follows:—"The demand for Seamen for the use of His Majesty's Navy was at that particular juncture so very pressing, that the Company, not being able to provide a sufficient number of British Sailors, were positively reduced to the necessity of employing *Lascars* to work their own ships; the vessels were in consequence so feebly manned, that the disasters which actually resulted were naturally to be looked for." There Sir! Every body knows the difference between the physical powers of a *Lascar* and a British Sailor; the ships were manned with *Lascars*, therefore they were feebly manned; and the loss of them and their crews is so far from being inexplicable, that one could not but expect it. No other result could naturally be looked for. As to the impossibility of an advantageous combination of military and commercial purposes, what does Mr. Crawford mean? Men of War are safe vessels, and Merchantmen are safe vessels; yet he pretends that a combination of the two systems of construction and manning is absurd and destructive; as if a combination of two sweets should produce a bitter!

"Never until the present moment," says the Reviewer, "have we heard so much as a surmise that that the great body of the inhabitants of India is not influenced by a strong attachment to the parental government of the Company." Undoubtedly, there is no class of inhabitants, so sly, untruthful, or coolly that is not ready to testify that the Company is his father and mother, and that the Company's salt sustains the breath of his life. Can he be supposed not duly to understand, and appreciate the parental government of the Company? No Sir, they leave such ingratitude to those who profit by making the Company's salt; to men in high places under their authority; and to ex-residents like Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Crawford says, that in time of war the Company's freights have very commonly been as high as £40; and that a hundred and eighty years ago, in time of war also, and when the produce of every species of manufacturing industry was much dearer than at present, their own shipping cost them but £1 per ton. The Reviewer replies: "In regard to the instance of false reasoning, is it possible that Mr. Crawford can have overlooked the national debt, and the consequent advance of labour and of every thing else, when he contrasts the sum of £31, which was paid a hundred and eighty years ago, with the £40, so very commonly paid at present?" In 1641, there was no national debt, now there is a debt of 10,000 millions, and yet the Company's freight was not even doubled, but only rose from £31 to £40. Here is a theme for praise not for censure. As to the recent fall of freights down to £10, it is but a consequence of that commercial distress from over-trading which followed the last renewal of the charter; or rather from a competition between free trade and government trade, private trade and public trade. Let the free traders withdraw, and the Company will pay for freight as liberally as they did before.

The Reviewer admits that the prejudices against monopoly, are in some instances well founded. He abandons Dutch monopoly to Mr. Crawford's utmost censure. He believes, with Mr. Crawford, that the inhabitants of the Indian islands "have actually retrograded in the march of civilisation. The spirit of Dutch monopoly is to paralyze every effort, and to be utterly indifferent to all improvement, which does not strictly tend to the advancement of its own immediate interests. We think we are not influenced by a feeling of national vanity when we venture to contrast our own conduct with this illiberal system." Certainly English monopoly compared with Dutch monopoly is perfect freedom; and had the islands been the Company's, they "would have worn at the present moment a smiling aspect." The Company do not paralyze every effort, nor are they utterly indifferent to all improvement. They permit some improvements which do not strictly tend to the advancement of their own immediate interests. Every twenty years they give up something, but mercantile curiosity will not be satisfied while they retain any part of their awarded rights. The generosity of the Company only stimulates the general desire to despoil them of what remains.

The Reviewer proceeds to oppose Mr. Crawford's hankering after the China trade. "We trust that it is chiefly owing to the present commercial distress, that such a tendency now prevails to grasp at the China trade, and to divest the Company's rights in terms the most unqualified. Surely it is not correct to regard the validity of these rights as simply depending on a parliamentary grant. Ought not the expenses the Company have incurred, and the countless difficulties with which they have continually struggled, to be likewise taken into the account? Is it fair in the private traders, when a most extensive field of commercial enterprise has so lately been opened to them—a field which, on Mr. Crawford's own admission, comprises the fairest portion of the globe, which abounds in almost every variety of useful and luxurious product—is it fair, we repeat, that they should grasp so eagerly at what may be now almost regarded as the only article of commerce exclusively reserved to the Company? At least let them first improve these rich and abundant sources, and not, with a rapacious and relentless avarice, rush into those fields which have been tilled by other hands, and demand,

as their own indisputable right; those very markets which others have prepared."

Nothing can be more reasonable. The Company's rights are too sacred to be supposed to depend on a simple Act of Parliament. Their claims rest on a firmer basis: on their munificence in preparing and stocking such extensive markets—in tilling the fairest portion of the globe—in planting it with their own hands as it were. Let the private merchants first enrich those rich and abundant sources before they rush into them. Let them exhaust their funds in ploughing and cultivating those luxuriant fields before they presume to enter them to indulge their rapacious and restless avarice. Can any thing be more hideous than the rapacity of the Americans in those fields? Their avarice is altogether relentless. Such are the consequences of free trade. Rather than witness the extension of such relentless avarice, I would see every private merchantman in the universe broken in pieces.

THE GHOST OF SIR ORACLE.

Original Poetry.

STANZAS TO

Alas—"The Cypress Wreath."

I.

Our hours of love are long since fled,
In separate paths our lives have spread,
And if we meet again, we meet
Like those to whom to part is sweet;
Yet we shall meet again, but when,
Whether amid the haunts of men,
Or by the clustering stars alone,
We know not, and 'tis best unknown.

II.

And whether while the loveliness
Of thy young cheek is nothing less,
Or whether years, like you dark cloud,
Thy sun of Beauty shall enshroud,
Whether my sinking gaze shall fall
From features once my all in all,
Or rest a Stranger's face upon,
We know not, and 'tis best unknown.

III.

Maid of my hopes, the hour is fled!—
In those few words the whole is said;
And whether now, the days gone by
Ever recur to memory,
Whether our bosoms ever dwell
On thoughts which once 'twas heaven to tell,
Or whether all those thoughts have flown,
We know not, and 'tis best unknown.

S. V. V.

EXTEMPORE.

TO A LADY, WHO ACCUSED THE WRITER OF TORY PRINCIPLES.

Yes I confess myself a Tory—
When Beauty rules by right divine,
Passive obedience is my glory—
A willing slave, I ne'er repine.
Royal prerogatives belong
To all your sex—I'll tell you why—
The young and fair can do no wrong;
The old and ugly never die.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d of February, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. and A. Parsons, Mr. John V. ... to Mrs. A. F. ...

At Calcutta, on the 24th of February, by the Reverend Mr. Williams, B. A., Lieutenant James Wright, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, to Anna Butler, fourth Daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Inver-Argyle, Argyle-shire, North Britain.

At Calcutta, on the 24th of February, by the Reverend Mr. Williams, B. A., Lieutenant William Mallet, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, to Agnes, eldest Daughter of William Campbell, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's 24th Regiment.

At Delhi, on the 23d of February, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Lieutenant W. H. Earl, commanding the Pioneers, to Miss Jane Shadwell, only Daughter of Captain J. A. Shadwell, 38th Native Infantry.

At Ghazipur, on the 25th of March, 1820, by the Reverend Mr. Palmer, Lieutenant P. L. Dore, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment to Miss Maria Ward.

At Maroligam, on the 10th of January, Mr. William Hudson, to Sarah, the youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Limb.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th of February, Mrs. T. W. Summers, of a Daughter.

On the 12th of December, near Calcutta, the Lady of Lieutenant P. L. Dore, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 11th of February, the Lady of Captain H. H. Matherly, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 18th of February, Mr. Edwin Cornelius, eldest Son of Mr. John Cornelius, aged 49 years, 1 month and 8 days, greatly lamented by his friends and relatives.

On the 25th of December, near Hyderabad, Lieutenant Edward C. Campbell, 1st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, greatly regretted. This fine young Officer had a really distinguished himself, and his name is recorded among those who were conspicuous in leading that part of his corps which stormed the Asatabid-e-Hill, at Nagpur, on the 27th of November destroyed the enemy's Arab Infantry, and contributed so much to the success of that hard fought day. It is thus consolatory to his friends to know that as he could claim hereditary reputation in the Madras Army—so, even short as his career has been, he has lived to maintain his claim.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Feb. 27 | Zona Eugenia | French | L. Gellais | Bombay | Jan. 8 |
| 28 | Eliza | British | J. Pedro | Rangoon | Feb. 1 |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------------|-------------|
| Feb. 27 | Lotus | British | J. R. F. Deveton | London |

FEBRUARY 27, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour—H. C. C. S. George the Fourth, George Crutenden, La-rine (P.) and Cockle, outward bound, remains.

Zelle Eugenia, (brig) passed up.

Kidgera—Phanis, and Tager, (brig) proceeded down.

New Anchorage—Lady Castlereagh, inward bound, remains.

Sanger—Grac Carata, (P.) and Asia Grande, (P.) outward bound, remains.

ASTATIC DEPARTMENT.

—21—

Report Contradicted.

The affair of the Robbery which was reported to us by a Correspondent a day or two since, as taking place near the Government House, turns out to have been mis-stated in several particulars. We are therefore bound in duty to give the Counter-Statement sent us by the same person, which we transcribe literally.

"I am very sorry to have seen your report of the two persons who were supposed to be attacked by Highwaymen, which I can assure you was told by one of them, to an intimate friend of mine; but it appears now, from what I have learned last evening, that it was a fabrication!—and that the occurrence was of a different nature!—but I cannot mention it as yet, for want of more authentic information, which will no doubt soon transpire. I understand the Magistrates have taken depositions to that effect, and I am told that one of the parties is in confinement!—I pledged myself for the accuracy of my Statement, because it was told by one of the parties themselves to a friend of mine who visited him for the purpose of inquiring into his health."

How this affair may be ultimately explained we are not prepared to say, but as it is in the hands of the Public Magistrates, ample justice will be no doubt rendered to all parties, as far as they have the means of enforcing it.

Witnesses Contradicted.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, There is some difficulty, I acknowledge, in putting my hand on the best part of your interesting Paper, but if I should select one item of it, which is more to be approved of than another, it is in these little finger-posts of information with which you so constantly favor us, and which are of such value to readers of my own class.

I am a very methodical middle-aged Gentleman of 47, and a fraction—always very much occupied, and if my time was not assorted into 5 minute portions, half my business must remain unattended to. Besides this, I am remarkably fond of a very good breakfast, which a long walk soon after gun-fire prepares an excellent appetite for, and really if I was unassisted in this kind of way (as you are aware from the notice I gave you a short time ago, that I read your Journal only at breakfast) I should lose a great deal, if not all, my pleasure of its perusal. This kind of "Egham," "Staines," and "Windsor," proceeding, is highly useful, for we are sure to go the road we wish at the least.

But with all this advantage, you must recollect, my dear Sir, that you are public property; and you must, like other personages who volunteer, standing out in the margin in this kind of way, consent to be called to account occasionally, and not without severity when it is necessary, and I have a terrible wig to give you. To put you out of pain on the subject I shall accuse you at once of barefaced injustice! Yes, Sir, downright injustice—nothing short of it—As far as your plan goes it is all very well—but after your telling your friends that such and such a thing has been invented for instance, or any new discovery taken place in this Alchemist's Laboratory, England, you give two or three lines as the pith of the subject—a taste as it were only to set our mouths watering for a thousand details which naturally belong to the matter in question.

Do you remember, Sir, the quick-presto-be-gone way, you handled some few months ago, the notice of sugar being extracted from old rags and deal boards? Suppose you were to come across the individual who made this notable discovery! would you be able to look him in the face? would not the injustice you had done him make you blush up to the eyes? why you have left out the very marrow of the whole thing? If deal boards are actually sugar, how came you to leave out the anecdote of the friend of a petulant carpenter calling on him and remarking on his hard day's work by perceiving the quantity of shavings lying about? Shavings, Sir, do you call these shavings? If you don't declare they are not shavings but the very best "Housekeeper's Lump" in the name breath, I'll kick you down stairs!

This certainly reminds me of Dean Swift's Tale of a Tub, where brother John makes some extraordinary remarks about mutton and Leadenhall market, but this by the way—old rags too! rags, Sir, were once not rags—they were and are in fact cloth, and on what principle on earth was it that you left out all the details here too? Except that you were afraid of the grocer's being about your ears, I know of none. If cloth is sugar, why did you leave out what must be the fact, that in the event of a Kidmidghur not being behind your chair at breakfast to supply your tea with its palatable saccharine quality, you had nothing to do but whip up the corner of the table cloth or the tail of your—napkin—give it a ducking in your Souchong for a little or longer time, and you might regulate the sweetness of your beverage by your stop watch! This, Sir, would be fair dealing—only doing justice; and the very contrary your keeping in the back ground the real utility of the discovery!

You will not accuse me here, I hope, of being like the Gentleman who had but one story about a Gun, and prefacing the telling of it by a supposed report of one! when I say that the mention of the *Stop Watch* brings to my mind the notice in your Journal of the 16th current, when you told us of a Prussian Invention of a Watch which imitates the human voice, answers questions, and executes musical airs! Now Sir I have counted the lines of this notice and they consist of 3114. Threelines to the discovery of a piece of Mechanism which speaks the German Language fluently, holds familiar conversations, answers queries on every possible subject; and (as Watches have hands,) I imagine from your account, plays upon the Fiddle!!—Upon my word, Sir, this is too bad!

Let me ask you two or three questions, and then last us see whether after our fair inference, we had not a right to expect a great deal more, not only as to the actual qualities this Machine possesses, but from conjecture as to how it might be applied.—First, if I was to ask you a question, is it not necessary that you should hear what the questions is before you give an answer? Secondly, If I was to ask a question of you or any man breathing, would it not be necessary that you recollect the question before you make a reply—You must answer in the affirmative to this, and having done so, this Machine must have HEARING and RECOLLECTION. How is it, Sir, that you did not moralize on this at the very least?—but more, why did not you point out the prodigious uses to which it might be applied?—for instance now, in the case of our illustrious Queen—how Signor Non mi Ricordo would have been outwitted in a hundred instances had it been proved that he wore one of these said Watches in his sob! Pope's pretty lines on a Watch beginning,

"Could but our temper were like this machine
Not urged by passion nor delayed by spleen."

prove that these shallow minded Italians would be laid flat in no time at all—Mr. Brougham would have, we'll conclude, set his Spies to work as an able Counsellor, and have got wind of one of these new Inventions being possessed by the witness, and being morally certain that it could not be "urged by passion nor delayed by spleen" would at particular times of the cross examination have called for this corrective of Memory—*as—thus,*

Mr. Brougham.—"Who gave you money at Milan?"

Witness.—"No one gave me when I arrived there."

Mr. Brougham.—"Desire the Interpreter to ask the witness for his watch"—(watch laid on the table.)

Mr. Brougham to the Watch.—"Did you ever hear your Master say any thing about having received money at Milan?"

Watch.—"My Master always placed me under his pillow, and as he talked in his sleep continually, I overheard him generally; and he muttered a great deal about promises and presents and money to go to England, but as there was a thick pillow between us, I could not overhear distinctly."

Mr. Brougham.—"Was Non mi ricordo aware that he talked in his sleep?"

(The Interpreter here desired to be very particular in attending to the answers of the Watch.)

Watch.—"On his asking me whether he had talked in his sleep, I told him he had—and he did not wind me up for 3 nights afterwards."

Mr. Brougham.—"Was the witness ever wound up when Baron Bergami and Non mi ricordo were together?"

Watch.—"Frequently."

Mr. Brougham.—"Did you ever hear Non mi ricordo apply to Baron Bergami to be reinstated in the service of the Queen?"

Watch.—(Not urged by passion nor delayed by spleen but bowing out with the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.)—"One night just after my master had eaten a hearty supper off two Bologna Sausages and a large dish of Macaroni, drank one bottle of Wine, and finished the evening with a tolerably large tumbler of English Punch, stumbled up stairs into his bedroom, undressed himself and put on his calico night cap to pop into bed—he wound me up and deposited me on his dressing table close to his best razor and Packwood's razor strap, prepared for the next morning's operation. Baron Bergami at this moment entered his apartment to look for his blue great coat, trimmed in the Polish fashion, with gold down the seams, and I overheard distinctly all that passed. My Master begged, prayed, and entreated, to be restored to his former situation, but all with no effect."

Here, Sir, is not only information but accuracy of intelligence, and I recommend you to advise your Friends in the Law in particular to look sharp after this kind of Reporter, which it must be plain is so material to Truth and Justice.

Hoping my hints will be of use,

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A READER AT BREAKFAST.

Feb. 25, 1821.

Rajah of Tanjore.—On Friday last His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore arrived in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. He was met by R. C. Barwell, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Suburbs, at the distance of about a mile, and conducted to a house prepared for him at Sulkees, where he was received by a deputation from H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Secretary to Government in the Persian Department, to congratulate His Highness. Two of the Government Bhauleahs were assigned him, and Monday having been fixed for his interview with the Most Noble the Governor General, the Persian Secretary met him at Chandpaul Ghaut and accompanied him to the Government House in a coach and four, provided for the occasion. There were three other carriages for the accommodation of his Suite. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on his landing, and the Body Guard, and Honorary Guard were drawn out. The Chief Secretary, and the Political Secretary, received his Highness at the grand entrance, and on the approach of the Rajah, the Marquis of Hastings rose, and came forward a few steps and embraced. His Highness's attendants presented Nawaz, and five besides himself had chairs.

The Rajah is travelling to Benares and Allahabad, and came here to be presented to the Governor General. He has, we understand, been invited to Barrackpore. He is said to have a retinue of about 2000 men, handsomely equipped.

Hamilton in his new work on the Geography of Hindoostan gives the following account of His Highness:—

Serfajee, the present Rajah of Tanjore, is the adopted son of Tuljajee, who died in 1786. He was carefully educated under a most respectable Danish Missionary, Mr. Schwartz, and among Christians, yet he continues a staunch adherent to the Braminical doctrines and superstitions. In other respects he is a man of liberal sentiments, and particularly indulgent to the Danish Missionaries who live in his country, and whose conduct does honour to the Christian name. While yet an independent prince, he protected their schools, which were fostered by his old tutor, Mr. Schwartz, and extended his kindness to the Roman Catholics also, who, in 1785, were estimated at 10,000 persons. Serfajee understands the English language perfectly well, and has a library of English books in which he passes great part of the day, and he reads the English Newspapers.

Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 21st ultimo, pursuant to public notice, when the Report of the proceedings during the last year was read as usual by the President. We are happy to add that the occasion appeared to excite a strongest interest than any of those which have preceded it, owing to the recent establishment of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Madras. It will be recollected by those who have attended to the Annual Report of the Calcutta Society, that this was the only event that was wanting to complete the chain of Biblical operations in the East. Since the establishment of the Calcutta Bible Society, similar institutions had been successively formed at Columbo, Bombay, the Mauritius, Prince of Wales's Island, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ben-coolen. Madras alone remained of all the principal British Settlements, without its local association, but early in 1820, an Auxiliary Society was at length established in that place. We are happy to hear, that the contributions during the past year have exceeded those of the preceding year by about 5,000 Sicca Rupees.—Govt. Gaz.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court opened this morning, but up to the time when our Paper went to the Press, no proceedings of any interest had taken place. The Grand Jury having been called over (eight or nine Gentlemen not answering to their names when called) they were addressed shortly, by Sir ANTHONY BULLER.

The Chief Justice and Sir FRANCIS McNAULTEN then retired; and the Petty Jury being formed, three Prisoners were put to the bar. They were accused of stealing, as we understand, 250 rupees, to which one of them, called Matoon, pleaded Guilty. When requested to plead Not Guilty, that he might enjoy the benefit of a Trial, he with great modesty replied, "I have done it; how can I plead not guilty?" On being further urged, he still made answer, "Kerichi, Kerichi; I have done it."—*News of the Day, or Bengal Evening Post.*

Civil Appointment.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

Mr. William Richard Young, Second Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Social and Political Department.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

Lieutenant John S. Mooney, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for Twelve Months.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the General Department, under date the 16th instant, to appoint Captain Stephen, of the Corps of Engineers, to construct the Light House to be erected on Point Palmyra.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

Lieutenant H. P. Hughes, of the Artillery Regiment, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

ERRATUM.—The appointment of Captain Stephen, of Engineers, to construct the Light House on Point Palmyra, as announced in General Orders of the 17th instant, is to have effect from the 22d September last, and not the 16th of this month, as erroneously published.

Captain Stephen is to draw the same Amount of Allowances as Captain Taylor, employed in the construction of the Sugar Light House.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

The Batta and other Allowances for January, and Pay for February 1891, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Monday the 12th Proximo.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 22, 1891.

The Governor-General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 16th instant, to appoint Major W. R. Gilbert, of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, Commanding the Calcutta Native Militia, to be Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel White: This appointment to have effect from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which Lieutenant Colonel White has embarked for Europe.

His Lordship in Council was pleased to appoint Major Henry Huthwaite, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to the command of the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Gilbert.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 21, 1891.

With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor-General, Cornets Cromwell of the 1st, and Rocks of the 5th Light Cavalry are to continue to do duty with his Lordship's Body Guard, until further orders.

The Commander in Chief calls attention to the Regulations published in General Orders under date the 16th June 1890. The incorrectness of the Quarterly Returns of Printed Books transmitted from the several Corps and Departments furnishing this Document, has been brought under his Lordship's notice.

The Medical Regulation in particular are in few instances duly accounted for; the copy in the possession of the Medical Officers being frequently omitted in the returns, and the second copy of the Addenda has been still more generally overlooked.

Ensign Rutherford, of the 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, until the 1st of November next, when he will proceed to join the Battalion to which he is posted.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Quarter Master Sergeant Graft, of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sergeant Major to that Battalion, vice Powell, removed to the Town Major's Department.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 25th Regiment.—Lieutenant Agar, from 15th March to 15th Aug. to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.
General Staff.—Major General Stuart, from 15th January to 1st April, in extension to rejoin his Station.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 22d, 1891.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Station Staff.—Brigade Major Peater, from 25th to 10th May, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d February, 1891.

Brigadier Barrall is appointed to the command of the Troops in Cuttack, in the room of Brigadier Pina proceeding to Europe.

Brigadier Price is appointed to the command of the Troops in Oude, in the room of Barrall, removed to Cuttack.

Superintending Surgeon Reddie, who was directed in General Orders of the 16th November last to repair to Calcutta and assume the Medical Superintendency of that Division of the Army, is posted to the Division from the 30th ultimo, and his name is accordingly to be struck off the Returns of the Rajpootana Field Force from that date.

Superintending Surgeon Kays having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, the Medical Reports of the Troops serving in Rajpootana are to be made to the Superintending Surgeon of the 34th Division Field Army until further orders.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 6th December 1890, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Hepworth, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is to commence from the 6th instead of the date therein assigned.

Gunner Ockerby is to be sent from Dum-Dum to join the details of Artillery at Benares on the first opportunity.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

Medical Staff.—Superintending Surgeon Kays from 1st March to 1st September, in extension, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 24, 1891.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieutenant Lewis, Adjutant, and Lieutenant Pearce, Interpreter and Quarter Master, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, the former Officer is accordingly appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master, and the latter Adjutant to that Battalion from this date.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions and adjustment of Rank.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon James Johnson, M. D. attached to the 2d Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, is appointed to the 1st Light Cavalry, and directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Corps at Barrilly without delay.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.
Invalided. Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, from 1st March to 1st September, in extension, with permission to return to Barrackpore.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 21, 1831.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

17th Light Dragoons. — Lieutenant William Henry Bingham Esq. reay, from half pay 10th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Oliver DeLauney, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 28th June, 1830.

1st Foot. — Ensign Richard Blacklin to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Johnston, deceased, 11th July, 1830.

Lieutenant James McDonogh, from half pay 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert H. Scott, whose appointment has not taken place, 20th ditto.

John Mullen, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Blacklin, 25th ditto. Cancels Marchmont's appointment, vice Blacklin.

17th Foot. — Captain John Frederick Crews, from half pay 20th Foot, to be Captain, vice Alexander Robinson Esq., who exchanges, 20th ditto.

Lieutenant William Cary, from half pay 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ralph Nicholson, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 27th July, 1830.

20th Foot. — Lieut. Thomas Barclay Moody, Esq. reay, from half pay York Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice Davis, appointed to the 20th Foot, 27th July, 1830.

40th Foot. — Quarter Master William Wm. Harefoot to be Quarter Master, vice Macdonald, deceased, 13th July 1830.

47th Foot. — Lieutenant Egerton Charles Isaacson, from half pay 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Luttrell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 28th June, 1830.

Ensign James Murphy, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Closey, who exchanges, 20th July, 1830.

Augustus Frederick Struttell, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Lowry, deceased, 27th ditto. Cancels Woodburn's appointment, vice Lowry.

20th Foot. — Charles Gerrard King, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kenny, 24 March, 1831. Cancels Howson's appointment, vice Kenny.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d February, 1831.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

24th Foot. — Lieutenant Watson, from date of embarkation, for 1 year, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

24th Ditto. — Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith, from ditto, to ditto ditto.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

30th Foot. — Marchmont, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice James Paton, promoted in the 57th Foot, 9th December, 1830.

47th Foot. — George Woodburn, Junior, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. D. Dorell, promoted, 16th November, 1830.

52d Foot. — Ensign H. Gray, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice R. F. Davis, deceased, 3d January, 1831.

65th Foot. — Ensign Henry Donathorne, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice T. Strangways, deceased, 12th January, 1831.

69th Foot. — William Hewson, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. J. King, promoted, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 1st October, 1819.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th February, 1831.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

30th Foot. — Lieut. J. Roe, 2d, from date of embarkation, for 3 years, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

67th Ditto. — Lieut. Moengarret, from ditto to ditto, ditto, for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. & C.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Dacca, on the 14th of February, the Lady of J. Achmuty, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Aggra, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel D. MacLeod, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

N-ne Buchampala, on the 24th of January, Emily Caroline, the infant daughter of J. L. Turner, Esq. aged 4 months.

At Batavia, on the 19th of August, F. G. de Nijst, Esq. late Deputy Consul, in the Vande Department, at Batavia, aged 35 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|--------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Mar. 1 | Four Brothers | French | R. Morin | St. Malo | Aug. 19 |
| 1 | Juliana | British | J. Webster | China | Jan. 16 |

The *Lo Zelle Engelle* (Frigate) arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

| | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund | 2 3 | 2 11 |
| Patchery, 1st, | 2 8 | 2 9 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 2 3 | 2 4 |
| Moonghy, 1st, | 1 15 | 2 0 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 1 14 | 0 0 |
| Bamum, 1st, | 1 13 | 1 13 |
| Indigo, Purple, (in bond) | 170 0 | 175 0 |
| Purple and violet, | 160 0 | 170 0 |
| Violet, | 155 0 | 160 0 |
| Violet and copper, | 145 0 | 150 0 |
| Copper, fine, | 140 0 | 145 0 |
| Copper, lean, | 110 0 | 120 0 |

Cotton.—Nothing we believe has been done in this market since our last. At Mirzapore the importation of last week was 5,568 bales, making the total of the present crop to the 10th instant 97,723 bales, that of last year to the same period was 28,568, the market there was a shade lower, and the price at Moorsabad had fallen fully 2 rupees.

Opium.—The Honorable Company's second sale of Opium of 1819-20, consisting of 1,704 chests Behar, and 417 Benares, together 2,121 chests, took place at the Exchange yesterday, the bidding commenced with great spirit, and a considerable number of the first lots were knocked down at six rupees 2,550, this rather slackened, however, during the progress of the sale, and ultimately left at 2,450. The Patna averaged 2,547, and the Benares 2,405 0 5—the highest and lowest bids for the former being 2,560 and 2,530, and for the latter 2,520 and 2,405, the total produce of the sale being seven rupees 23,90,000. Our quotations are in conformity with the average.

Indigo.—Continues at former prices; the importation of the present crop to the 21st instant is factory maunds 66,000, that of last year to the same period was 99,094.

Piece Goods.—Are without alteration.

Saltpetre.—Is in no demand.

Sugar.—We have allowed last week's prices to remain, although the first description of Benares has been sold at an advance of 4 to 6 annas.

Black Tin.—May be stated at an advance of about 4 annas.

Cloves.—Have declined to their former prices.

Freight to London.—May be quoted at £1 10s. to £1.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—33—

Indecent Exhibitions.

Yesterday's *Evening Post* contains a Letter addressed to the Editor, on the subject of certain gross and indecent Exhibitions which have been paraded through the streets of Calcutta, on the celebration of a Native Marriage, and they have drawn down, as they deserve, the severest reprobation.

We have before had occasion to advert to these outrages on propriety and correct feeling; but as long as they continue to offend the ears and the eyes of those who in some quarters of the Town may and often must meet them in their passage, we think the subject should be again and again made matter of complaint and reprobation.

The Municipal Authorities are sufficiently powerful, surely, to carry into effect any Regulations that may be necessary to ensure the passage of English Females through the streets of Calcutta without having their feelings thus shocked by Native exhibitions. If they are not, they ought immediately to be made so.

That they must *desire* to effect their abolition, or at least their confinement to quarters of the city set apart for such obscenities, if they must be tolerated, so that only those whose depraved taste can find pleasure in witnessing them, may be liable to have them driven across their path, we cannot for a moment doubt.

If then they have both the wish and the power to remedy such evils, nothing can remain an obstacle to their removal but the silence of the press in pointing them out. As we think that this is one of the most useful of its prerogatives, we shall always gladly exercise it for the attainment of good, and shall be indebted on all occasions to such of our Correspondents as may think fit to employ their leisure or their talents in pointing out abuses, where ever they may exist, and suggesting the best means of remedying them.

Liberty of the Indian Press.

"Even in our ashes live their wonted fires."

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir,

The attributes of posthumous energy do not belong to the inhabitants of England, Scotland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed. Let it not however be thought impossible that I being dead should yet speak. It is not every trifling occasion that shall call me from my peaceful abode, but my feeble shrill voice shall never be wanting to alarm the guardians of the Capitol when I see it assailed by anarchists. I neither pledge myself to continue, nor to discontinue these posthumous contributions to public safety. You, Sir, will be better able to judge whether my opinions meet with universal concurrence, and to print or burn them as their reception shall render advisable.

My present object is to bespeak the attention of your readers in favour of a Brother Lecturer against the Liberty of the Press, who appears in Black, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen's Journal for September. With his sentiments I profess an entire concurrence, an exact coincidence. My coincidence with the Governor General was only of that sort which I call negative; but with my London coadjutor

it is positive and unreserved. He speaks indeed more plainly than I did in favour of Censorship; but I held that I would prefer it to a greater evil; and the present state of the Calcutta Press is such that any thing would be a less evil.

"We must study to maintain the good opinion of our Indian subjects," says my friend, "not only by proceeding in the same laudable career, but by guarding against the machinations of those turbulent and disaffected Europeans, who must always have existed in India as in other lands, and whose number has of late years considerably increased. We know the facility which active and ambitious individuals have always experienced, in obtaining partisans, in a country where the disposition of the natives is to follow boldly wherever they are boldly led. We know that there are roving bands which still infect the country, and whose services are always ready for the votaries of rebellion. If the affections of the great body of our Indian subjects should ever be alienated from their present rulers, whether upon just or futile grounds, what a field will then be open to the vicious projects of disappointed minds, to the evil spirits of discontent, of envy and ambition."

Again: "It will indeed be exceedingly surprising, if our native subjects, when plainly and repeatedly admonished that they are infamously governed, and that their governors are utterly contemptible, should not in time begin to think as they are told, and perhaps to harbour sentiments of change and revolution. A licentious press must be a curse to any people; but in a country such as India the dangers are incalculable."

My friend does not carry his apprehensions quite far enough. I predicted that the natives would rebel, and think themselves entitled to elect their rulers, not from the effect of direct abuse of their governors, but of indirect, secondary, and reflected abuse; from the influence of indiscreet warmth in the discussion of questions of European politics. I know it is supposed that the *Pindaris* neither can understand the Newspapers, nor would read them if they did, nor could afford to purchase them, if they possessed adequate literature for the purpose. I know it is far otherwise. I am credibly informed that fragments of the *Calcutta Journal* were found undigested in the stomach of the tiger that killed *Chowk*. Let those who doubt this fact apply at the Adjutant General's Office for its verification. That the race-land should be converted into a *hunting*, whence Bengalee demagogues will harangue an assembly of malignant and turbulent radicals is a consummation devoutly to be decreed, if Government be weak enough not to tremble at the efforts of a licentious press. Until Government be thoroughly imbued with a salutary terror of that pest, I shall expect no vigour at its hands, no short measures, nothing prompt, decisive, and final. I suspect Government too much resembles the *Hadjee*, who, after he had fired at *Amastan*, said: "I never show the least symptom of bravery except when half dead with fear."

"We know," says my friend, "that there are fool-hardy incendiaries in England, and have every reason to believe that similar dispositions exist in India. But who is not aware that extensive mischief is continually done by many an inflammatory publication, which ingeniously stops short of the punishable point?"

Sir, the ingenuity, the calculating coolness of these fool-hardy incendiaries is most provoking. But if they will not sin up to the punishable point, the law must be adapted

to disconcert their ingenuity, and to find guilt whether they will show it or not. What! Shall felons just stop short of felony, and thereby think to elude justice, to disappoint vengeance! I have seen Liberty in too many shapes to be deceived by its Oriental transmutations. I have seen it rounded into a pair of kettle-drums as a rallying point for free-booters, and twisted into thumbscrews to extort money from the defenceless; I have seen it with a white turban and in silk pajamas; I have seen it on foot and on horse-back, with spear and shield, sword and pistol, in smoke, in blood, in wounds, and death.

THE GHOST OF SIR ORACLE.

Education of Youth.

We have been furnished with a Prospectus of a Plan for the Superintendence of the Education of Children sent to England from India, which is in itself so useful, and is moreover put forth by a Gentleman so highly spoken of by all who know him as most amply qualified for the task, that we have great pleasure in giving it the publicity and extensive circulation which such a Plan deserves:—

PROSPECTUS.

Dr. A. F. Ramsay, being about to return to Europe, proposes to form an Agency for Education. He has long been impressed with the advantages that would arise from such an institution, properly conducted; and feels convinced that the anxieties of parents will thus be much alleviated, and the interests of their children very considerably promoted. Many parents have not relatives in England, to whom they can intrust their children; or from not being in the neighbourhood of proper Seminaries, the children are removed from under their eye. They are sent to schools, but they are uncared for. The schools are often unsuitable—the mode of education defective—the plan erroneous—the temper and disposition of the child unstudied—his wants unattended to—there is no one to set matters right—the child fails to improve, and loses many benefits which might readily be secured to him.

The Agent will reside in London, and receive charge of each children as may be committed to his care. He will act the part of the parent—he will receive them for a little while into his own family, if so instructed, in order that he may become acquainted with them, and gain their affections. It will be his business to place them in schools, with the management of which, he is perfectly satisfied, and where their religious, and moral instruction will be particularly attended to. He will visit them occasionally; see that their comforts are not neglected; remove them if necessary; place them in situations more congenial to their health or dispositions; encourage them in their studies; suggest useful hints for their welfare, and better management; and in short, do every thing which their parents could do if actually on the spot.

The children will be educated in the principles of the Established Church, unless contrary directions are given, when such directions will be implicitly followed, and the children placed under the care of members of that communion which their parents approve.

Parents may depend on a conscientious regard to the great duties which will devolve upon the Agent; and he hopes, that from his Medical practice in India for several years, he may have it in his power to be useful to the children in case of illness, or to give such advice as may be conducive to their general health.

Children must be sent by some respectable house of Agency at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, accompanied by a letter of credit from such house, authorizing the Agent to draw for a certain annual sum; and no child can be received direct

from the parent without such letter. The particulars of the expenditure of such sums as may be drawn, and every information regarding the progress and state of the children, will be regularly communicated to the parents, by the Agent.

Economy will be particularly consulted. The Agent is quite aware that a great part of the utility of the plan must depend on this; and it will be his great study to accomplish the greatest good, at the least possible expense.

As many parents may prefer having their children educated in Scotland, the Agent can promise, from his connections there, the same attention to the children which he himself could give in London. He will take upon himself the care of sending them to their destination, and will be answerable for their superintendence.

Those parents who may wish to have their children educated abroad, on the Continent of Europe, will be gratified to learn that this can also be accomplished through the Agent, who, from his residence lately in France, Switzerland, and Italy, has established a correspondence that will greatly facilitate their wishes.

References to be made, and particulars learned, by application to any of the Agency Houses at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

Calcutta, January 16, 1821.

TERMS OF AGENCY.

In reference to the plan of an Education Agency to be conducted by Dr. A. F. Ramsay, parents may be informed that the rate of education at schools, both in England and Scotland, varies from Thirty or Forty Pounds a year, to Three Hundred; so that they should be particular in stating what their views are regarding their children, and what sort of education they may wish for them.

It is not easy to fix the terms of this Agency till a little experience shall have taught what may be a reasonable charge—fair towards the Agent, and not burdensome upon the Parent. At present it will be

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| For each child | per annum | £ 15: 15 |
| For Do Do, if two from a family .. | do. | 12: 12 |
| For Do Do, if more than two .. | do. | 10: 10 |

This will include every charge for superintendence and Agency, except Postage.

When Parents may wish to have their children placed in the Agent's own family, for a period after their arrival in England; or during the holidays; or on any other account the charge will be at the rate of one hundred pounds a year for each child.

As difficulty and trouble are often experienced in sending children to their friends, after their arrival in England, the Agent proposes to manage this, on a charge of twenty per cent, though they are not eventually to be placed under his superintendence.

When the plan shall have been in operation for some time, the Agent will revise the rates above specified; but no additional charges shall be made for those children who may be sent to him before the notification of the revised rates in India.

The letter of credit, from a House of Agency, to accompany each child, must be for a sum proportioned to the age of the children, and the education which they are to receive. In no case should it be less than one hundred pounds a year, in order that all contingencies may be met and provided for.

References may be made to Sir Charles D'Oyly, Partner; J. W. Sherer Esq. Accountant General; Lieut. Colonel Casement, Military Secretary to Government; Colonel Pearson, Fathgarh; Rev. Messrs. Corrie, Parsons, and Thomas, Calcutta; to Henry Mortlock Esq. Civil Service, Madras; James Farish Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay; or to the Rev. Mr. Carr, Surat.

Calcutta, January 28, 1821.

Persian Song.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
As ROB ROY has found his way to N—r in oriental guise, I have thought proper to assume the European Habit, and in that character to request you will do me the favour of inserting the enclosed lines in your Journal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very humble Servant.

N—r, January 16, 1821.

DILARA.

PERSIAN SONG.

A humble Imitation of the English style.

The bow'rs are not with'rd, the roses not gone,
The bulbul is warbling in heart-brilliant tone;
And Dilara, sweet Bob, neither dying nor dead,
Like all sober people, has long been in bed.
The bottle is right, in not giving you more,
E'en now you can scarce see the way to the door,
No wonder you don't smell the musk of Kholan,
See far off ye could na sweet Edibro' Ken.
So come, honest Bobbly, come quickly to bed,
And draw your red night-cap snug over your head;
The bottle's asleep, and the bottles are gone,
And Dilara long since to her charpaz has flown.
What nonsense you talk about breathing perfume,
And wind-stolen kisses, and jasmynes in bloom;
And the bright yellow robe of the wine-coloured moon,
Hush, good a man, you sing nonsense, and quite out of tune.

DILARA.

Queries for Solution.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
I shall feel obliged by any of your Correspondents giving me an answer to the following Queries:

Section XIX, Regulation IX, A. D. 1793 states, that "all Europeans not British Subjects are amenable, equally with the Natives to the authority of the Magistrate and to the Courts of Circuit for Trial before which they may be committed."

The same law I believe exists at the other Presidencies.

I wish to be informed, whether under this law the undermentioned persons are considered as *British Subjects*, or whether they are liable to be tried before the Courts of Circuit, for such an offence (committed *without* the Town of Calcutta) as shall appear to a Magistrate of so aggravated a nature as to be a fit subject for prosecution in any of His Majesty's Courts.

1st. Persons, born in wedlock, in India, of parents born in Britain.

2dly. Persons, born in wedlock, in India, of a father born in Britain, and of a mother born in India, whose parents may be French, Dutch, Portuguese, Hindoo, Mussulman, Malay or Anglo-Asiatic.

3dly. Persons, born in wedlock, whose grand father was born in Britain, and whose grand mother, (whose parents were Cashmireans,) was born in India, and whose father and mother (Christians, whose parents were Hindoo) were also born in India.

4thly. Persons unmarried, born out of wedlock, the father being a person born in Britain, the mother being descended from parents of French, Dutch, or other nation, Britain excepted, as mentioned in the 2d question.

5thly. Persons born in or out of wedlock, no matter of what nation their parents may have been, who be married to persons born in Britain.

The subject to which the above questions refer, is of much importance to those who value that great privilege of a British Subject, a Trial by a Jury of his Peers.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Feb. 22, 1821.

Tessa.

Relief to the Unfortunate.

We have before had occasion, through the medium of the press, to shew how glad the hearts of many might be made, by the use of what had become useless to others. Our Readers will remember the gratitude expressed through our pages by some of the Prisoners confined in the Calcutta Jail, for the use of the cast-off clothes of Gentlemen sent to them there, as well as the extension of this benevolence to their destitute wives and children, by Ladies sending their cast-off garments to them also. On the present occasion we have to notice a Letter which appeared in the *Evening Post* of Thursday, from the Jailor, which ought, we think to be printed in all the Papers of the Settlement, and which we therefore gladly repeat in our own, in order to give so useful an example all the circulation it deserves. It is as follows:—

(From the *News of the Day*, or *Bengal Evening Post*, Thursday, March 1, 1821.)

The following brief, but satisfactory Communication is of the description that we have often to see in our pages. Among the opulent inhabitants of this city, there can be no want either of the means or of the disposition to relieve their less fortunate fellow-creatures, and we are satisfied that the modes in which these may be best employed, only require to be pointed out to ensure their being followed. The Letter which has been sent to us for publication by the Gentleman to whom it was addressed, will speak for itself.

Sir,—I am authorized by the poor Prisoners under my charge in the great Goal, to return their most grateful thanks for your repeated kindness towards them, in sending your Cold Meat for their use. In offering my own respects to you for this act of benevolence, I sincerely wish it could be made public amongst the great Folks, how acceptable Cold Provisions would prove at all times in this place for the Prisoners; the quantities of meat which must be daily wasted from the plentiful tables of the inhabitants of this great city (in consequence of their Native Servants not making use of it,) would relieve the distresses of many poor unfortunate people under my charge, in this place.—I shall make no apology to you, Sir, for addressing you this long note, as I know you sympathize with me, in the distresses of our fellow creatures.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOHN HIGGINSON.

NOTE.—If this gratifying testimony of the good that has been done by some Benevolent Individual, should be seen by any of our Readers, before they cast themselves down to their evening meal, we trust they will not disdain to follow an example so worthy of imitation; but remember that when the great Head of our religion has pointed out to the captious and enquiring Lawyer what was his duty to his neighbour, by relating to him the beautiful story of the Good Samaritan, he concluded by saying, "Go thou and do likewise."—EDITOR.

Postscript.

At a late hour last evening, after our Journal had gone to press, and the Evening Post had been sent into circulation—it being too late to issue an Extra on the occasion, the Dock from Madras brought us the Courier Extra of the 15th and 16th of February, which as they give Lists of Passengers arrived from England by the late Ships there, we have thought it of sufficient importance, to stop the Press and remove a portion of our last page, to make room for them.

Madras Courier Office, Feb. 15, 1 P. M.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the exalted Ship *Princess Blucher* from England. She anchored soon after our Paper was put to the Press, having left the English Channel on the 24th of September; she touched at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence she took her departure on the 18th December.

Passengers for Madras.—M^{rs}. Colonel Conway, M^{rs}. Oliver, M^{rs}. Clements, Colonel Kenny, Major Oliver, Captain Clements, Rev. Mr. Kiddleger, Missionary; Surgeon Nagle, Assistant Surgeon Margo, Cornet S^t. John, 13th Light Dragoons, M^{rs}. Kenny, T. Kenny, Wallace, Lewis, Jackson, Innes, Warrand, Inglis, Neave, Laine, Campbell, Hornice, Roy, Panten, Ballie, Hall, Poole, Barchell, and Stapleton, Cadets.

For Calcutta.—M^{rs}. McClintock, M^{rs}. Vass and family, Miss Branor, Captain Kennedy, H. C. Artillery; J. Digby, Esq.; Dr. Vass, Reverend Mr. La Croix, Missionary; Mr. McClintock, Messrs. Clerk, Hughes and Baqooze, Cadets.

The *Blucher* landed her Packets this morning—They contain about 1000 letters. Of course the *Blucher* brings no news.

Madras Courier Office, Feb. 15, 5 P. M.—The following Ships have arrived this evening.

The *Brilliant*, Captain Penn, from London the 29th of September, and the Cape the 1st January.

Passengers.—M^{rs}. Pearce, M^{rs}. Gore, M^{rs}. Talley, M^{rs}. Cripps, Captain Taunton, Mr. Gore, Mr. Black, Mr. Brind, Mr. Gould, Mr. Boye, Mr. Church, Mr. Forster, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. Aldridge—Children—Misses Pearce, Bailly, Healy, Cripps, and Master Pearce.

The *Richmond*, the *Anne* and *Amelia*, and the *Photo-salam*, from Calcutta.

Passengers per Richmond.—Mr. and M^{rs}. Barlow, Master Barlow, and S. Barlow.

Passengers per Anne and Amelia.—M^{rs}. Stevenson and Child, M^{rs}. Watson, M^{rs}. Frank and Child, M^{rs}. Abbott, Captain Stevenson, H. M. 50th Regt. Dr. Johns, Captain Bean, Country Service—Children: Misses Donnelly, Stock, M. Sater, Newhaven, Johns—Masters Johns, G. Johns, C. Atkinson, Donnelly.

Passengers per Photo-salam.—M^{rs}. Dillon and Child, M^{rs}. Armsworth, Captain Smith N. I. Dr. Jackson, Mr. Armsworth, and five European Convicts for New South Wales.

The *Agamemnon*, from Port Jackson the 21st of November, has also arrived with a Detachment of Troops.

Five box Packets of letters have been landed from the *Richmond*, and three from the *Anne* and *Amelia*.

The *Brilliant* has brought about 1,000 letters.

The *Winds & Castle* and *Woodman* come in on Tuesday.

Passengers per Woodman.—M^{rs}. Woolaston, Mr. Woolaston, two Misses Woolaston, two Masters Woolaston, and Master Baker.

Passengers per Windsor Castle for England.—M^{rs}. E. Voyle, Mr. C. Richardson, M^{rs}. Davis, Colonel Voyle, Major D. Macpherson—Children: Misses Maria Louisa Voyle, Letitia H. Voyle, Mary Ann Voyle, Isabella Robinson, Catherine J. Richardson, Emma Constantia Richardson, Jane Richardson, Martha Richardson, Harriet Richardson, Caroline Richardson,

Mary J. Gilbert, Harriet Pickersgill, Emma Pickersgill, Mary Ann Pickersgill, Harriet Willford Davis, Mary G. Cooper—Masters F. E. Voyle, W. W. Voyle, Henry P. Davis, E. V. Davis, W. N. Richardson, Thomas Besh—M^{rs}. Rogers, M^{rs}. Arms, and M^{rs}. Dooling, European Attendants—George Goodwin Johnson, Chouval, Native Servants.—For the Cape: Captain D. Harriet.

We stop the Press to announce that we have just heard that the Ship *Emma*, Captain Baumgardt came into the Cape whilst the *Brilliant* was there.—The *Emma* sailed from the Downs on the 8th of October, and had London Papers on board to the 7th of that month.—The Defiance of her Majesty the Queen had been entered into, and was considerably advanced. Mr. Brougham's speech is described as the most brilliant and argumentative that ever was heard in the House of Lords!! Lady Lindsay, Sir William Gell, and the Honorable K. Craven, had all given the most positive and favourable testimony on behalf of the Queen. Her Majesty's popularity was, if possible, increasing daily.

We have not been able to learn whether any October Papers have reached Madras, and we fear that none have been received.

The *Brilliant* spoke the *Alban* from Calcutta, in Latitude 3° 20' North, and 86° 43' E. Longitude all well.

Domestic Occurrences.**BIRTHS.**

On the 1st instant, M^{rs}. J. B. Corasius, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 7th of February, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Hathway, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

In the House of Mr. Robert Scott, Assistant Surgeon, at Hingalee, on the 6th of February, Lieutenant Thomas Fleming, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Royal Regular Infantry, of the contingent small Pox, after a severe illness of seventeen days. From the time he was taken ill, the disorder assumed such a malignant form as to baffles every effort of Medicine to check it. It will be a consolation to his friends to know, that this excellent young man, maintained a resignation and composure in his midst of his sufferings truly exemplary.

At Agre, on the 8th of February, at the House of Mr. W. Campbell, his eldest Daughter, M^{rs}. Mary Arabella Powell, in her nineteenth year.

Nautical Notices.

The *Juliana* has had a very prosperous passage from China, having left it on the 16th of January, and reached at Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, on her way.

She reports that trade was very dull in China, excepting in the article of Opium, for which 1750 dollars per chest were offered. Cotton was averaged at 11 taels 5 mace per picul. The only country ships left in the Canton river were the *Nailand*, Kinsey, and Danish ship *Heagly*, Johnston. The latter was to leave Whampoa on the 25th of January for Calcutta. Most of the Indiamen had sailed for England.

The *Britannia*, Snoball, and Honorable Company's ship *Durina* and *Marquis of Huntly* had not arrived when the *Juliana* left China.

His Majesty's ship *Liverpool*, and the U. S. Frigate *Congress*, had sailed for Manila. The former was expected soon to return to Penang.

At Penang it was rumoured that the Siamese were preparing an army, to consist of 10,000 men, to set offensively against the King of Siam. The ship *Jessie*, Lardale, was lying at Siam.

The brigs *Dolphin*, East, and *Norfolk*, Maingy, with the ship *Gloucester*, Rankin, reached Penang before the *Juliana* left it. The cutter *Prole* was lying there, waiting the arrival of Mr. Palmer in the *Resolution*—Hark.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—57—

Last Moral Concert.

The Last Vocal Concert, for the present Season, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, at the Town Hall, on Friday Evening, and attended by a numerous and respectable audience. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, the Chief Justice, and the principal families of the Settlement were present, and the Amateur strength exerted on this occasion was valuable and efficient.

The First Act consisted chiefly of a Selection from the Creation of Haydn. All those who are acquainted with the works of this great Master, know that this Oratorio stands in the highest estimation, and that there is nothing in the wide range of Handel's compositions, which taken as a whole, is superior to it. This Oratorio, was, however, written, as all others are, for the fullest Instrumental Accompaniments;—and its performance by voices only, or at least accompanied by a Piano, whose sounds could not be heard in the Choruses, and by a small Organ, whose shrill and slender tones were wholly unsuited to such a purpose, was as much to be regretted as would be the performance of any of our most splendid Dramas, without the accompaniments of Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. In neither case are those aids indispensable to a right conception of the Author's talents, or the intended effect of his composition—because the Musician who reads the work in score over his Organ, and the Dramatist who studies his play in the closet, can each dispense with the aid of accompaniments;—but to give either to an audience with full effect, these accessories are necessary, and more so with Music even than with the Drama—since objects of vision are more easily conceived than objects of sound.

The remarks that were penned by some Correspondent for the *Hurkaru*, as an apology for the want of such Accompaniments, and from thence copied into the *Government Gazette*, might very well satisfy those who knew nothing of the subject, and who took for granted whatever any writer who pretended to treat of a question that he did not understand, might presume to say;—but they must appear worse than ridiculous to Musicians, whether theoretical or practical, and in the minds of those who have any recollection of Oratorios in England, be calculated to excite a smile. The passage to which we refer is this:—

"We should perhaps regret the absence of Instrumental Accompaniment, were we not convinced that when (as in this Oratorio), the great dependence is upon the nicety of the wind instruments, it is hopeless ever to expect its full effect in Calcutta; and indifferent Accompaniment would completely rob it of any effect at all."

It would have been far more candid to have regretted at once the failure of all attempts to unite the Vocal and Instrumental strength of the Settlement on an occasion that so pre-eminently needed them both, and to have suffered the apology for its absence to rest on the assurance of having done all that was practicable;—but to pretend to be in despair of getting any thing better than an indifferent Accompaniment in Calcutta, because the wind instruments cannot be depended on, and to account the stringed instruments as of no avail, is quite as reasonable as were the early objections of certain grave personages of old to the use of any embellishments in Sacred Music at all.*

*The progress which had now been made in the scientific part, tended very much to advance and embellish the practical parts of music. A species of composition called *Motets*,

The shallow writer of this apology for the want of Instrumental Music, who thinks that the nicety of the wind instruments is so all-important, does not know perhaps that with the exception of the Organ, which could not have been included in this remark, as one was provided for this occasion, the whole of the wind instruments used in any Oratorio or Concert Band do not amount, in a well proportioned Orchestra, to more than one-fifth the number of Instrumental ones in the same corps, and that a complement of 2 bassoons, 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 horns, 1 trumpet and 1 trombone or serpent, would be a sufficiency of wind instruments for a band of 40 violins, first and second, 8 tenors, 8 violoncellos, and 2 double basses; and inasmuch as the stringed instruments always lead in such Accompaniments, they are more essential than the wind ones, and ought not on any occasion to be dispensed with.

At the splendid Musical Festival, which was held in commemoration of Handel, at Westminster Abbey, in 1784, exactly a century after his birth, and where the performance consisted entirely of Selections from his Works, the band consisted of 514 vocal and 583 instrumental performers, who never had but one general rehearsal for each day's performance, though they included professors and amateurs who had volunteered their services for this magnificent occasion, and who had never performed together before.

We mention these facts to shew, first, that Instrumental Accompaniments are held, in the estimation of the best judges, to be indispensable in Oratorio Music; secondly, that in these, stringed Instruments are both more numerous and more important than wind ones; and thirdly, that where choruses are the parts for which they are principally needed, very little training is required to fit them for this task. We should have noticed these circumstances at the time this senseless paragraph was sent out from the *Hurkaru* and *Government Gazette*, were it not that we should be unwilling to throw a damp on any performances intended for the public gratification, or to add any thing of discord to this already discordant schism between the Vocalists and Instrumentalists of our Settlement. But now that the Con-

of a livelier nature than the sombre and monotonous Canto Firmo, was invented; and attempts were made to introduce it into the service of the Church. But the rigid seal of the holy fathers manfully opposed an innovation which savoured so much of secular profanity. They had beheld, with very jealous eyes, the addition of the semibreve and minim; but when motets were suggested, they could no longer contain their indignation. They petitioned Pope John XXII. that he would adopt some measures to check the spirit of libertinism which was so dangerously manifesting itself; and, in compliance with their urgent entreaty, his Holiness issued a decree, in which he severely animadverted upon the abuses which had crept into the Sacred Music of the Church; and setting forth, that some profane persons had been daring enough to introduce wanton modulations, and to butcher the melody by indecorous division; and that others, with no less hardness, had been so captivated by these vagaries, and by the new notes and novel measures of the disciples of the modern school, that they liked better to have their ears tickled with the semibreves and minims, and such frivolous inventions, than to hear the orthodox and established ecclesiastical chant;—he strictly forbids the use of such innovations, under the penalty of his apostolical malediction. With the same praise, worthy detestation of improvement, Odo, archbishop of Rheims admonished the nuns of the monastery of V. lisse, to avoid such indecent music, which was no better than a quarrelsome and loose song, and quite unfit to make a part of the devotional exercises of so pious a sisterhood.—*Ed. Rev. No. 66 p. 366*

cert is over, we owe it as a duty to ourselves as well as others, to shew that in future so unfounded an idea ought not to prevent that union of Vocal and Instrumental Music, which can alone make a Concert perfect, whether the selections be from the works of Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, or from the lighter compositions of Cimarosa, Rossini, or Braham.

We had written thus far, when we received Files of Portuguese Papers to the 5th of November, to which our attention must be immediately directed, as they are in a language that we can command no assistance immediately at hand, to forward the translation of.—Nor shall we perhaps be able to return to this subject, which we regret, as we were prepared to say much in praise of Mrs. Lacy's singing, which was as excellent on Friday evening as we ever heard it, and Mr. Lacy's we think better than we before remember, and quite suited to the occasion.

Of the Amateur assistance, we could not speak too highly. We are really sorry to be obliged to pass the Creation of Haydn over so lightly. "With verdure clad the fields appear," was beautifully sung; and notwithstanding the frightfully incongruous images of the poetry, we derived pleasure also from the Terzetto, "Most beautiful appear," although those ridiculous lines:—

"See flashing thro' the wet,
"In thronged swarm the fry,
"On thousand ways around,"

would be enough to take away all the pleasure of the music, but that fortunately the words are not always heard.

We remember on one occasion hearing the Creation at the Haymarket, for the benefit of the Choral Fund, on a night of excessively heavy rain, when at the announcement of the "fry flashing thro' the wet," a person said in a loud voice from the pit—"For God's sake give them umbrellas," which greatly disconcerted the graver hearers.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung very impressively, and the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo!" as well as it could be done with so slender a force; but Pergolesi, or any of the modern admirers of his Church Music who hear it to such effect in Italy, would be quite shocked at so splendid a chorus being sung by five voices, a drowned piano, and a whistling organ. It was intended, as the words shew, to represent the Concert of Angels in the fields near Bethlehem, when they announced to the Shepherds the birth of the Saviour. "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will to man," and it should never be attempted, as a public performance at least, without all the force and solemnity which ought to accompany it.

"In Peace Love tunes the Shepherd's Reed," was pleasing in the extreme. The Recitative and Polacca which followed, was brilliant and well executed, and the true spirit and genius of the composition and of its master correctly conceived and expressed. It would have been admired as an Amateur Song in any of the most musical capitals of Europe.

"Is it the roar of Teviot's tide?" we have before spoken of, and we admired it quite as fully on this as in any former occasion.

The Quintett of Mozart's "Sento oh! Dio" we do not think had justice done it. The Buffo of Mayer's was quite mistaken in spirit, though well sung; but it would be difficult to understand the proper effect of a Song intended to be accompanied by acting, as far as gesture,

expostulation, difficulty, embarrassment, and animated dialogue are concerned, without its being heard in the Opera in which it occurs, and on the stage to which it peculiarly and almost exclusively belongs. The "Dublin Cries" gave great pleasure.

"'Tis the last Rose of Summer," was sung with all Mr. Lacy's sweetness and expression, and repeated a second time with fully as beautiful effect as the first.

The chef d'œuvre of the evening, however, for effect, was, we think, the Duo of Braham's "Tu l'ami! e ancor per lui."—There are some lines new immediately before us, so suited to the occasion, and drawn forth no doubt by some similar one—that, pressed as we are with other calls on our time to go through the Lisbon Journals waiting for examination, we cannot do better perhaps than close our Notice of this Concert by transcribing them.

Hark! heard ye not the sound of joy?—

Hark! heard ye not the thrilling voice

Calling forth gladness in each eye—

And bidding every heart rejoice?

Oh, with what clear and witching tone;

On the sweet breath the spirit springs!

List! for the voice is Nature's own—

The Chieftain's lovely daughter sings!

And melody ne'er melts the soul

With half the rapture poets sung,

But when her tuneful numbers roll

In measured verse from woman's tongue!

Who could resist the charms that bind

In willing wretches the captive mind,

When ——— from her liquid throat

Bids harmony around us float,

And gives to earth if e'er 'twas given,

The music of her kindred Heaven!

Range of Thermometer.

Range of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in the shade and open air in a N. W. aspect, 7 miles North of Calcutta, for the month of February 1831.

| Date. | Time. | Degrees. | Time. | Degrees. | Time. | Degrees. |
|-------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 6 a. m. | 60 | 2 p. m. | 80 | 6 p. m. | 70 |
| 2 | 6 | 60 | 2 | 76 | 6 | 70 |
| 3 | 6 | 50 | 2 | 78 | 6 | 69 |
| 4 | 6 | 45 | 2 | 78 | 6 | 69 |
| 5 | 6 | 49 | 2 | 73 | 6 | 69 |
| 6 | 6 | 52 | 2 | 81 | 6 | 73 |
| 7 | 6 | 51 | 2 | 80 | 6 | 73 |
| 8 | 6 | 56 | 2 | 81 | 6 | 73 |
| 9 | 6 | 54 | 2 | 82 | 6 | 73 |
| 10 | 6 | 66 | 2 | 83 | 6 | 73 |
| 11 | 6 | 65 | 2 | 81 | 6 | 74 |
| 12 | 6 | 68 | 2 | 86 | 6 | 74 |
| 13 | 6 | 59 | 2 | 86 | 6 | 74 |
| 14 | 6 | 56 | 2 | 86 | 6 | 73 |
| 15 | 6 | 58 | 2 | 86 | 6 | 76 |
| 16 | 6 | 65 | 2 | 86 | 6 | 78 |
| 17 | 6 | 66 | 2 | 90 | 6 | 82 |
| 18 | 6 | 63 | 2 | 91 | 6 | 82 |
| 19 | 6 | 70 | 2 | 91 | 6 | 81 |
| 20 | 6 | 65 | 2 | 92 | 6 | 81 |
| 21 | 6 | 70 | 2 | 90 | 6 | 83 |
| 22 | 6 | 69 | 2 | 88 | 6 | 82 |
| 23 | 6 | 78 | 2 | 90 | 6 | 82 |
| 24 | 6 | 70 | 2 | 90 | 6 | 80 |
| 25 | 6 | 68 | 2 | 92 | 6 | 80 |
| 26 | 6 | 70 | 2 | 92 | 6 | 81 |
| 27 | 6 | 62 | 2 | 78 | 6 | 80 |
| 28 | 6 | 66 | 2 | 78 | 6 | 80 |

New Regulations.

We have much pleasure in giving Publicity to the New REGULATIONS for the **BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND**, which have lately been approved and enacted by the Members of that excellent Institution.

The existing Regulations of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, having been found defective in some respects, and in others detrimental to the Fund and its general estimation with the army, the following modifications of some of them having received the approbation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, and being adopted by a Majority of the Members, are hereby declared to form a part of the Fundamental Rules and Regulations of the Society, and as such to have effect from this date.

1. The existing restrictions, which limit the subscriptions of Members to the Class of their several Regimental Ranks are repealed.

2. All commissioned Officers, Chaplains, and Medical Officers (whether attached to the Military or Civil branches, or to the list of Assistant Surgeons having given up promotion) are henceforward at liberty to subscribe to any of the Ranks or Classes in the Fund, on paying the donation established for such Rank, and in all respects complying with the existing Rules of the Institution, as laid down for such Class.

3. Officers and others (as above) already Members of the Fund, are permitted now, or at any future time, to become Members of a higher Class, on paying the increased donation, and otherwise complying with the existing Rules for such higher Class, in all respects as if they were promoted to superior Rank in ordinary course; provided always, that on every occasion of an Officer's desiring to subscribe to a higher Class, and thereby to increase his Premium and Risk, he do furnish a fresh certificate of health in the prescribed form.

4. As the system of holding place in the Classes of the Fund, and of rising therein commensurately with promotion, is abolished in favour of the system of unlimited subscription in any Rank, henceforward no Member of one Class will rise to a higher Class as a matter of course, on his Promotion in a line of his Profession. He will retain his actual rank and place in the Society, or move to a higher, according to his convenience; but together with increased Premium and Risk, he must furnish a fresh Certificate for every rise of Class.

5. Members to whom it may be inconvenient to continue high subscriptions, are at liberty to descend to a lower Class in the scale, but should they wish to rise again to a higher Class, they are to conform in every respect to the preceding articles 3 and 4, in respect to certificate and donation.

6. The stability and welfare of this Fund, and of all associations for similar purposes mainly depending on the undoubted goodness of the lives which it covers, and the risks which it undertakes, it is essential to declare most distinctly, that no applications for new or increased Risks can be granted when the Individuals are on actual service, or serving in places notoriously unhealthy, or under the visitation of Epidemic Diseases. The Directors are therefore compelled to reserve the fullest power of rejection; but they will state their reasons for the exercise of this power on their Proceedings, and if desired, to the party so rejected.

The following contracted forms of Certificate are to be established for the future, in lieu of those now in use:—

We the undersigned Medical Officers in the Service of His Majesty or the Hon'ble East India Company, (as the case may be) do hereby solemnly declare upon our honour, that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him to be free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good Life.

[Station and date.]

C. D. } Rank Corps and Ser-
E. F. } vice.

I, A. B. do hereby solemnly declare upon my honor, that the contents of the above Certificate, are in all respects true, to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution; and that I do believe myself to be a perfectly good Life.

A. B. [Rank, Corps, Station, Date]

Signed and declared in my Presence, this — of —
18— At [Station or Camp]

G. H. [Rank]

Commanding at [Camp or Station]

7. The **BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND** is to be administered in future by a **PRESIDENT** and eight **DIRECTORS**, chosen annually on or about the 15th of January, by a General Meeting of all Members, who may be present at the Presidency. Absentees will be permitted to vote for **PRESIDENT** or **DIRECTORS** by proxy, on addressing to the Secretary, letters expressive of their wishes in regard to individual Candidates. The precise day and place of Meeting to be notified by the **PRESIDENT** in the *Government Gazette*, at least one calendar month before hand.

8. At the Annual Meetings, the accounts of the Fund and proceedings of the Managing Directors for the past year, shall first be laid before the Meeting for inspection and approval by the Members present who were not of the Direction; after which the Meeting at large will proceed to choose a **PRESIDENT** and **DIRECTORS** for the ensuing twelve months, and finally to dispose of any motions regarding the Constitution of the Society, Improvement of Funds, or other topics beyond the province of the ordinary Direction, and which heretofore have been decided on by writing Circulars.

9. The **PRESIDENT** and **DIRECTORS** of the past year, are eligible to be re-elected.

10. All "SUBSCRIBERS" not "MEMBERS," who may have contributed to the Fund, (in the proportions fixed for the several Ranks,) during six continued months before any Meeting, are entitled to attend, to examine the Accounts and Proceedings, to vote for Directors, and generally to have all privileges as if they were married Members of the Fund, saving only that of eligibility to the Offices of **PRESIDENT** or **DIRECTOR**.

11. In the event of a vacancy in the Office of **PRESIDENT** or **DIRECTOR**, occurring in the intermediate period between two Annual Meetings, a special Meeting is to be called (under the forms above prescribed and notifying the object) for the purpose of choosing a **SUCCESSOR**. Proxies not voting as before provided.

12. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the concurrence or opinion of the society at large, Special Meetings will be called under the forms above prescribed. Proxies not voting. Or if any alleged mismanagement or other emergent cause should seem to any twelve Members, or Subscribers to require the notice of the Society at large, such a Special Meeting shall be summoned by the **PRESIDENT**, on the written requisitions of such twelve Members or Subscribers under the forms above prescribed.

J. YOUNG, President and Treasurer.

By order of the Managers,

Calcutta Widows' Fund } H. MARTINDELL,
Office, Feb 27, 1821. } Secretary.

N. B. The following are the rates of difference of donation payable by Members subscribing to a higher rank, in addition to the donation of their own Regimental Rank.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| Subalterns for Colonels rank, | Sonat Rupees, | 850 |
| Ditto for Lieutenant Colonels, | 450 | |
| Ditto for Majors, | 250 | |
| Ditto for Captains, | 165 | |
| Captains for Colonels, | 750 | |
| Ditto for Lieutenant Colonels, | 350 | |
| Ditto for Majors, | 150 | |
| Major for Colonels, | 600 | |
| Ditto for Lieutenant Colonels, | 200 | |
| Lieutenant Colonels for Colonels, | 400 | |

Supreme Court.

The following is the chief portion of the charge of the Learned Judge, Sir Anthony Baker, to the Grand Jury on Thursday last, from the *Harkara* of Saturday.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

On reading over the informations taken on the commitments for Trial since the last Sessions, there appeared to me but little on which it could be of the least use to make any remarks to you. There is, indeed, one case in the Calendar, to which I will call your attention.

A Soldier has been committed on a charge of killing another Soldier in the same regiment; but the circumstances may probably lead you to conclude that the deceased was discovered by the Prisoner in the Act of Adultery with his wife. If a husband so thus suddenly finds an Adulterer and in the first transport of passion kills him, the law considers the crime as amounting only to manslaughter, and that too of the slightest kind, for there can be no greater provocation, and the law makes excuse for human frailty in cases even where the injury is much less; but if he kills him deliberately and on revenge, after the fact and sufficient cooling time, it would undoubtedly be murder, for "let it be observed," says Mr. Justice Foster, "that, in all possible cases, deliberate homicide on a principle of revenge is Murder."

In the case that will come before you, there does not appear to have been any time for the passion to have cooled, for the Prisoner appears to have run after the deceased directly from his own bed to that of the deceased and then immediately stabbed him with his bayonet, which occasioned his death. But, Gentlemen, there may be cases where, even the finding another in the act of Adultery may not be a sufficient excuse for the Husband, though he should immediately kill the man, for a case has occurred where a husband, having been informed of the adulterer's familiarity with his wife, said he would be revenged on him, and after finding him in the act killed him, and this was held to be Murder. I mention this that you may enquire into the circumstances that occurred previous to the discovery. All that appears, I believe, at present in the informations, is that the Prisoner was seen stealing silently to his bed, where, you will probably conclude, he discovered the deceased and his wife together. It will be proper to bear in mind, what I have quoted to you from Mr. Justice Foster, that deliberate homicide on a principle of revenge is in all cases Murder, and if any thing should appear which would make you conclude that the Prisoner, having previously known of the misconduct of the deceased and his wife, had waited for an opportunity of finding them together to revenge himself, you ought to find the Bill for Murder.

Since I came into the Court I have heard that there has been another commitment for Murder. The case depends on circumstantial evidence, and chiefly, I understand, on the Prisoner's being found in possession of property belonging to the deceased, which was taken away at the time the person was killed. No question of Law, I believe, arises on this case. It will be for you to say, on considering the circumstances, whether you believe the prisoner was the man who committed the murder or not.

In the course of the three last terms several commitments have been made by the Court for Perjury, and I trust that the punishment, from time to time, of such offenders, will in some degree keep in check a crime, of which unfortunately the instances are too frequent in this Court.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you, Gentlemen, that a highway robbery, which was lately reported to have been committed by some soldiers, turns out to be without foundation, although I fear the case which gave rise to that report is one of a very serious nature in itself, yet it does not affect the general welfare of the Society, as much as was at first apprehended. The informations have not yet been returned, and I am not therefore able to make any observations to you on the case.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th of February, Mrs. Captain Roe, of a Son.

At Nagpur, on the 29th of January, the Lady of Lieutenant R. Young, Quarter Master and Paymaster of the 23d Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Solapur, near Hyderabad, on the 4th of February, Mrs. Greig, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Sea, on board the *Cornwall*, Amelia, third daughter of the late Reverend John Lane, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

In Camp at Bechally, on the 25th of June, Thomas Carter, Esq. Surgeon of the Madras Establishment, of the Epidemic Cholera, after an illness of only eleven hours.

At Madras, on the 18th of February, Thomas, son of Mr. Charles Rattle, aged 4 years and 9 months.

At Banacote, on the 4th of January, at the advanced age of 84 years, Abdul Ghafoor Sakarotiker, a respectable Mahomedan of Banacote.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence | Left |
|--------|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Mar. 2 | Sao Domingos | Portuguese | B. J. Cardosa | London | Nov. 5 |
| 3 | Bussorah Merchant | British | R. K. Tane | P. Gulf | Dec. 15 |
| 3 | Garretty | French | F. Deville | La France | Dec. 19 |

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence | Left |
|---------|-----------------|---------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| Feb. 13 | Prince Blucher | British | J. H. Johnston | London | Sept. 24 |
| 15 | Britannia | British | Poon | London | Sept. 29 |
| 15 | Richmond | British | J. Kay | Calcutta | Feb. 5 |
| 15 | Ann and Amella | British | J. Short | Calcutta | Feb. 5 |
| 15 | Phatagalam | Arab | Nasoda | Calcutta | |
| 15 | Windward Castle | British | S. Lee | Calcutta | Jan. 28 |
| 15 | Woodman | British | W. Kellie | Calcutta | Feb. 4 |

The *Four Brothers*, (F.) arrived off Calcutta on Friday.

MARCH 2, 1851.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. C. S. *George the Fourth*, *George Cruikenden*, *Cochin*, and *Jobs Ball*, outward bound, remain.

Globe, passed down.

Sao Domingos *Excel*, (F.) inward bound, remain.

Bussorah Merchant, passed up.

Kolgera.—*La Seine*, (F.) passed down.

New Anchorage.—*Lady Castlereagh*, inward bound, remain.

Singer.—*Asia Grande*, (P.) and *Gras Carle*, (P.) outward bound, remain.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Brigadier Pise, from Cutch.—Captain L. Grant, 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry, from Europe.—Lieutenant P. G. Matheson, Commissary of Ordnance, from Prince of Wales Island.—Lieutenant W. C. Doby, 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, from Neemuch.—Mr. W. Fraser, Assistant Surgeon, from Europe.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel M. White, 2d Native Infantry, to Europe, on the *James Milbald*.—Major E. Cartwright, 24th Native Infantry, to ditto, on ditto.—Captain T. Young, 27th Native Infantry, to ditto, on ditto.—Sergeant A. P. Ramsey, to ditto, on ditto.—Assistant Surgeon P. Halket, to ditto, on the *Lady Keshnaw*.—Lieutenant A. White, 20th Native Infantry, to ditto, on the *Wadswell*.—Captain H. Satter, Major of Brigade, to Delhi.—Lieutenant J. Hays, 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry, to Namassat.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—69—

Superstition Overcome.

We had the pleasing task to record in our Paper of Thursday last, in giving the substance of our advice from Malwa, the great change wrought in that quarter, by the abolition of a superstitious practice in the Trial of persons suspected of Witchcraft. We have to-day the additional pleasure of offering further details on the same subject, in a Letter from a Correspondent, which is so well written, and so much to the purpose, that we transcribe it entire. It is as follows:

In the rude and primitive stages of Society, before knowledge has enlightened, and laws have restrained human actions, man may be defined a grinning, a howling, but hardly a reasoning animal.

The laws of factitious society may restrain some noble feelings and ardent emotions; they may engender selfishness and vulgarity, but these are mere bagatelles, like soots on the sun, conspicuous amidst the surrounding brilliancy. But the insecurity of life and property, the injustice and the cruelty of semi barbarism are positive evils, incapable of being controverted by the most powerful sophistry.

One of the most general weaknesses attending this state of society is the belief in the existence of Magic and Witchcraft. It is found in every quarter and corner of the Globe, and such as it now prevails in Malwa, did, some short time ago exist in polished philosophical Britain.

Old men, but more especially old women, have in all ages been pointed out as the professors of this hated Art. Old men have escaped this imputation in Malwa, but few women have attained great age without having been suspected of exercising its unhallowed rites, and in proportion as they become insensible to the pleasures of this world have they been charged with an intercourse with the next. They are never suspected of doing one a good turn; but every wicked and malignant act, from the death of a Rajah down to the stopping of the milk of some old Buffalo, is invariably attributed to the spells of some malicious Hag. Those who cannot crawl may yet sail, and she who begs, may still be as rich as Cæsar.

The tests for the discovery of Witches are various and always cruel; among others, pouring a strong infusion of cheelies into their eyes was the most common. If they bore this in any reasonable manner, they were esteemed to be certainly Witches. But the trial *per excellence* was tying them in Sacks, and throwing them into Tanks and Rivers. If they were unfortunate enough to swim, they were instantly pronounced genuine Witches; and if they had the good luck to sink, they were drowned!

In some years, hundreds are said to have fallen a sacrifice to the insatiation of this vile belief.

Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah, is now very old, but when in the full vigour of his understanding, was undoubtedly a man of unusual ability and conduct. Surrounded by powerful enemies and Pindarrah hordes, he, for fifty years wielded the Machiavellian code of policy in so masterly a way, as to preserve Kotah in peace and prosperity amidst the anarchy of Central India, like an Oasis in the desert, green and lovely amidst surrounding desolation. Yet this able man is said to have sentenced upwards of a hundred of these helpless old women to death, because the sudden death of his favorite wife was attributed to their machinations. After this, a person may well exclaim "Alas, poor human nature!"

Through the indefatigable exertions of the second Political Authority in Malwa, this detestable feeling has received its death blow. By patient and unceasing argument, good temper, and showing by experiment the fallacy of the tests and mock trials, some of the leading Native Governments of Malwa are convinced of the injustice, if not of the wickedness of the system, and have intimated their resolution of withholding their sanction from any future judicial convictions.

Any Old Lady, who may be cursed with a hooked nose, a wrinkled person, and a sinister look, may perhaps for some time to come, suffer petty persecutions, but she may now venture to assure herself of not being drowned whilst establishing her innocence!

If that respectable old Lady, Dame Joanna Company (who by the bye is no Witch) had done no other good to her Sister Antiques in Malwa, she would deserve honorable mention in History.

Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, The blunders and absurdity of this Western Literary have been so ably exposed by several writers in your Journal, that I have long since struck it out of my list of new publications to be commissioned from Calcutta; and in this the public sentiment seems to have concurred with me; for I have not met with a copy at the station for some months. Yesterday a young gentleman, who was passing in his way from your metropolis, and who spent the day with me, showed me the three latest numbers, which he had purchased in the hope of obtaining that full and early information on Indian topics which the Editor promises. I looked over them in the hope of seeing some amendment, but in vain; there is less of the frothy sparkling nonsense which was so well laughed at by CASTROTON, but the "Asiatic Journal" has settled upon its lees, and is becoming as flat and vapid as may be well imagined.

After wading through the "Narrative of a Nauteh by an Eye-witness," and some exquisite foolery as to how the lion of a certain Ghoul should be scanned, on which point C. H. A. has the misfortune to differ from those "three Persian Nightingales, PUSK, SHUKHAN and GOOT TURAN," I found that most of the pages were formed by reprints or misprints from the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, and the Calcutta Papers. As they have but a very confined circulation in England, a judicious selection and reprint of their most interesting intelligence, and an abstract of the General Orders, appointments, marriages, and other local occurrences would be highly interesting to our friends at home, but even for this the Editor of the Asiatic Journal appears to be unfit. He cannot reprint the commonest paragraphs even from a newspaper without making such blunders in names, that the occurrence he is relating is seldom ascribed to the right person. Thus we have Captain Biao (for Birch) made 1st assistant to Sir D. Ochterlony (July, p. 82) James Macdon, (for Nicoll) Adjutant General of the Army (in p. 27) and Captain G. Young will find, on turning to p. 6 (July) that he was some time Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

I observe another instance of a Lieutenant, who is repeatedly styled Lieutenant Colonel, to the great pleasure, no doubt, of his friends and relatives in England, who will naturally suppose that the Editor, from his peculiar sources of information, have heard of the young Gentleman's promotion from some "private unofficial" channel.

The Publisher, intending to immortalize Miss GARRIN's "elegant ball and supper, which took place on the 27th of January," transfers all the fame to a Miss GRASTIN. The entertainment is said to have been given at the quarters of Miss G's father, General GRASTIN, in Fort William, (p. 275) and in the very next page we find the death of Maj. Gen. JOHN GRASTIN, recorded to have taken place at Fort George. I have no intention myself, Sir, of committing either matrimony or suicide at present, but I do apprehend that by some of these permutations of letters, I may see my own marriage or death before long in this correct intelligencer. The climax of this species of ignorant carelessness is to be found in a description of the ceremonies which took place on presenting their standards to the 2d Bombay Light Cavalry. Sir John Malcolm's speech is thus given: "Lieutenant Colonel Wilson and Officers of the 2d Bombay Light Cavalry; I cannot present these standards to the 2d Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, without some observations, &c." (September, p. 284.)

The reasoning in the different articles is much the same as before, take the following for example (at p. 129) "It is truly lamentable that tents should still be supplied by contract; how much better would it not be for every commanding officer of a corps, or Captain of a company, to furnish them and the cattle; there would then arise a pride in furnishing good tents and cattle, and the lives of valuable men would be preserved." This better plan than contract is precisely the old Tent contract itself.

These Numbers contain the usual sneers at "the present mania for general education" (p. 130) at "the principles which are denominated liberal and enlightened" (p. 221) and at "further experiments on the privileged system of commerce," (p. 285) with an abusive Review of Crawford's excellent work on the Indian Archipelago, and mixed with some piteous bewailing that "only a few old fashioned thinkers" continue to entertain the wise opinions of the Editor upon those topics.

He is particularly alarmed at the Censorship having been taken off the Press, and a "valuable Correspondent," under the signature of W. B. points to the dangerous effects of this measure, when "we know that there are rising bands which still infect the country, and whose services are always ready for the votaries of rebellion." Think of this, Sir! if the Pindarie army, which is at this moment, it appears, wandering about in disguise (like the Army in the REHEARSAL) were only to read our Calcutta papers!—The state would then be exposed to an unheard of danger: but there is still a hope of safety by improving the Geography of the Puranas, which we are told would afford considerable advancement to the success of our arms in Hindoostan. This passage is so exquisite that I must quote it entire.

"*Puranas*.—There is a great desideratum in the geography of the *Puranas*, which would afford considerable advancement to the progress of Asiatic studies in the East India College, and to the success of our arms in Hindoostan; and probably no one can be found so well suited to it as one of the Sanscrit scholars in India, or England, viz. to take for text one of the *Puranic* chapters, and to give a local and modern name to the countries in question: he might derive great aid from the *Pundits*, and from the strangers who now resort to Calcutta from all parts of India, as well as from the MSS. at the India House."

I hope this ingenious writer will also recommend a new entry on the geography of the *Odyssey*, which will be

of singular use to the advancement of our arms in the Mediterranean, and to the success of the British Navy!

After this examination of the last Numbers of the *Asiatic Journal*, your readers will probably come to the same conclusion that I did when I returned them, that the work is hardly worth borrowing, and decidedly not worth buying.

Berhampore, } I am, Sir, Yours,
Feb. 28, 1821. } S. P.

Late Portuguese Journals.

In the NEWS OF THE DAY, OR BENGAL EVENING POST, of last evening, some further notices are given of the contents of the Portuguese Journals, from which it appears that Lord Beresford had pleaded indisposition, and wished to land at Lisbon as a private individual; but the rage of the populace was so great that it was feared he would be assassinated, if he set his foot on shore.

The case of the Queen of England was spoken of in Portugal, as one in which the whole of Europe had given its decision in her favor, as doing honor to the English nation, but covering the English Ministers with shame and disgrace!

In Naples, it appears by these Portuguese Papers, the enthusiasm for Liberty was so great, that the Neapolitan Ladies had pledged themselves not to look upon nor to accept of a husband unless he should support the Constitution. Those who know the influence which the Sex have in Naples, will understand this to be indicative of more than would appear to others.

The Duchess de Berri had been brought to bed on the 30th of September, of a young Prince, who was hailed as "an angel of consolation" and named HENRY CHARLES FERDINAND DEODATUS.

Meenahs.

Nusserebad.—Letters from Nusserebad, dated the 12th of February, state, that the troops which had proceeded from that station to chastise the Meenahs, had succeeded in effecting their purpose. The Meenahs are described to be the inhabitants of a hilly tract of country, which chiefly belongs to the Joudpore and Coudpore States. These persons, it appears, had made an attack on our Police establishment in their neighbourhood, which occasioned the movement of the troops before alluded to. A detachment, after a march of nine hours, surprised a village in which the leaders of the disturbance were assembled, and very few escaped. Among the killed on this occasion, was a personage whom the Meenahs had dignified with the title of *Badshah*, and who soon after the troops had moved from Nusserebad, had successfully defended a mud fort, in which he had taken post. After the fall of this Chief, the Meenahs called for peace in all quarters, and our troops returned to cantonments on the 30th of January, but not before the freebooters had been compelled to surrender the grain and cattle of which they had plundered the country in the vicinity. The Meenahs are described as a mixture of Mahomedans and Hindoos, who live together without any distinction on the score of religion, and with little observance of religious rites of any kind. They have hitherto been very formidable to their neighbours, on whom, from time immemorial, they have been accustomed to prey with impunity; but it is hoped, that the chastisement they have recently received, will produce some change on the character and habits of the survivors.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Native Hospitals.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—The tremendous march of uncontrollable events having fully proved my case respecting the deleterious race, it is not my intention to trouble you with further evidence upon that subject. In any observations which hereafter I may have to offer relative to it, I shall view the existence of *morbus crassus* as a fact incontrovertibly demonstrated, and of as much importance in the cultivation of our Science as the knowledge of the CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, and reason upon it accordingly. In the mean time I beg to offer a few remarks upon a different topic, yet connected with the progress of Medical Science in this extensive and at present enlightening country.

I cordially coincide with a late Correspondent of yours, regarding the propriety of rendering the Natives better acquainted with the knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine. To do this effectually, however, I conceive the most certain plan would be to encourage the establishment of *Native Hospitals* at the different stations; and cause the *Native Doctors* to walk those Hospitals, as the term is, precisely in the manner followed by the Medical pupils at Edinburgh and London. Of the necessity for the establishment of such Institutions I shall adduce a few facts, which have come under my own observation, not doubting that every Civil Surgeon throughout the country could add many more within the scope of his own experience.

Some months back, a destitute boy at this station fell from a mangoe tree, and broke his left arm in two places, one a compound fracture above the elbow, and the other simple in the fore arm. This unfortunate lad, two Gentlemen very humanely admitted to a place in one of their out houses, and furnished him with food, &c. I attended, and am happy to say, effected a complete cure without amputation of the arm.* Now had it not been for the circumstance of those Gentlemen's humanity, this patient, it is most likely, would have perished. In consequence of the disturbance which took place during the *Mutavram*, nine men were admitted into the Jail Hospital of Allahabad, one had his fore arm fractured in two places from the blows with a sabre; another had his skull fractured to great extent; a third his thumb cut off, and the head of the shoulder bone laid bare; others had severe flesh wounds, &c. These men were admitted into Hospital with their wounds in a state of gangrene, and were all dismissed cured. Yet, had it not been for the humanity of the Judge permitting them to obtain this relief in the Hospital established for the prisoners, in all probability the greater number of them would have died. Some short time since I was under the necessity of admitting into the Hospital, out of compassion, a man affected with *Ascites*, from whose abdomen I evacuated 20 lbs. of fluid. A similar case has occurred within the last few days,—his friends brought him from a great distance in the hopes of procuring relief, and having no other means of affording it, he has been placed in the Hospital, and I drew off, to the astonishment of the ignorant Natives, upwards of twenty-four pounds of fluid from the abdominal cavity.† Within the last seven days a devotee, with the design of offering

himself a victim to *Ganga* *snan*, desperately cut his own throat at the junction of the *Ganges* and *Jumna*. As soon as the wound was inflicted, he however repented, and expressed a wish that I should be sent for. I united the lips of the wound with sutures, dressed it, and had him conveyed to the Hospital, where he is doing well, and nearly ready to be discharged. A similar instance took place yesterday afternoon, but unfortunately in this last case the wound was more effectually made than in the former; and the unhappy *Seicide* died in the Hospital during the course of last night. He was a young stout man about 20, and it is not known whether religious or other motives prompted him to the commission of this dreadful act.

When to this I add that every day there are many cases of fevers, and bowel complaints occurring, all over this city and neighbourhood; and that I am often reluctantly obliged to dismiss people with a little medicine, affected with various complaints, to which it is impossible to afford relief without the conveniences that are to be met with in a regular established Hospital, I cannot conceive it will be denied, that the erection of Native Hospitals at the different stations would be a measure attended with the best effects, both as it regards the immediate comforts of the people, and their future prospects and intellectual improvement. In contradiction to this statement, it be urged, *Native Doctors* or other Natives are disinclined to obtain information from Europeans, I shall only state that so far as my own experience goes the fact is not so; and as illustrative of the anxiety of Natives to procure information from Europeans, I have it within my power to mention some curious circumstances, which are at present omitted from not being directly connected with the subjects of this letter. Regarding this point I shall only say, that I am myself so convinced of the important duties that devolve upon Native Doctors, that I have adopted the plan of instructing those placed under my charge, in Anatomy and the other branches of our Science, proceeding regularly in a sort of class, in which Lectures are delivered on those subjects; and that I find them exceedingly grateful for any knowledge my limited information enables me to afford. In this country, whenever a person submits a proposal for the benefit of the community, it is customary to stop his mouth by alleging it is less for their sake and that of humanity than for the purpose of obtaining an additional salary that he intrudes his speculations upon the notice of the Public.

In conclusion I shall only say, that although in every instance I deem the labourer worthy of his hire, no motive, of that kind has actuated me in soliciting you to give publication to this. At the same time I entertain little doubt, that it will be perused with ridicule by numbers, and receive censure from many more; yet with all faults upon its head, it is submitted to the candid consideration of your Readers.

Your obedient Servant,

Allahabad, Feb. 23, 1821.

R. TYTLER.

P. S.—I am surprised you did not notice the ear of barley; one which I transmitted to the Editor of the *Government Gazette* has also passed without being honoured with the slightest remark. You two Gentlemen seem to disagree in every thing excepting your illiberality and hostility towards my medical opinions. Notwithstanding the *smut*, which has affected a good deal of the barley plants, I never remember to have seen so luxuriant a crop, the wheat appears to be entirely unaffected.

* I am of John Bell's opinion, that the skill of the Surgeon is not shown by the number of limbs he has removed, but how he has preserved.

† In daherr ages, a case of this kind might have been considered an incarnation of *Siva* presiding the *Ganges*.

* It is said he committed this act at the instigation of his son; this monster in my presence laughed at the idea of his father having cut his throat.

Supreme Court.

On Friday last, Sergeant Carpenter, of H. M. 17th Foot, who was tried for the murder of Corporal Brown, whom he had found in the act of illicit intercourse with his wife, was found Guilty of Manslaughter only, and fined One Rupee—the Law, as quoted by Sir Anthony Baker in his Charge to the Grand Jury, admitting every palliation for an act committed under this greatest of all human provocations.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1831.

MATCH FOR 20 GOLD MOHURS, &c.—T. M.

Mr. Marshall's b. s. Seal, 8 2 1
Mr. Traveller's b. s. Seal, 7 11 2

SABRACKPORE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1831.

A Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for two year old.—Y. C.

Mr. Oakley's b. s. Fair Salopian, by Johnny, out of st. lb. Heats, Dimple, (W. s. Salopian) 3 0 1
Mr. Black's b. s. by Black Toby, out of Charles, 17 32 2
Mr. Walker's b. s. by Playman, 8 0 3
Race betting on Fair Salopian. Time 31

Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for Horses that had been hunted with the Calcutta Hunt, 11 st. each.—Owner's riding.—Arabs allowed 7 lb.—T. M.

Mr. Clark's ch. g. Leporella, 1
Mr. Oakley's b. s. 2
Mr. Oakley's b. s. A. h. Talbot, 3
Mr. Black's b. s. by Walton, 4
Two others not placed. Time 16

HURDWAR RACES, MEETING FOR APRIL 1831.

The Meeting at the Annual Fair this year promises to be well attended, the Stud of several Gentlemen on the Turf, in the Upper Provinces, are already there, arrangements have been made for dividing the duties of the Stewards into two distinct departments, for the Racing and Ordinary.

The following, we understand, are amongst the Parties to be run for; besides many private Matches, one of which, a Camel Race, it is expected will produce unusual interest, the Owners are to ride; the best of heats, 1½ mile, carrying 12 st.

The Slender Billy Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs, with 25 Gold Mohurs by the Owner of Slender Billy, for all Horses bred in India, heats 1½ miles, to which there are Ten Subscribers.

The Homedick Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs, with 25 Gold Mohurs by the Owner of Homedick, for all Horses bred in India.—T. Y. C. for all two and three year old, to which there are Ten Subscribers.

Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs h. f. for all Horses bred in India. Maidens on the 10th of April 1831, 1½ miles, weight for age, Three Subscribers.

A Purse of 40 Gold Mohurs for all Horses bred in the country, 1½ miles—Entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.

A Pony Purse of 10 Gold Mohurs, weight for inches, 13 hands, to carry 12 st. 1½ mile—Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

A Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs for half bred horses, weight for age, 1½ mile.

A Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs for half bred and Country Galloways, 1 mile heats.

A Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs for Country Horses 1st. 1½ mile, heats 1½ mile—Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

A Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs for all Horses, weight for age and inches, Arabs to carry 5 lbs extra, 1½ mile heats—Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

A Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs for all Horses, 1½ mile heats, Arabs allowed 5 lb. the winner of the First Day's Purse to carry 5 lb extra.

Horses foaled in January, February, March, and April, to carry the weights they would have carried had they been taken place on the 1st of January instead of April. Produce of Mares which were stabled in England to carry 4 lb extra, English Horses are excluded.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 28th of February, Mr. E. Harrington, of the Artillery, to Miss Eliza Pender.

On the 20th of February, by the Reverend P. Lucas, Philip Cotechick, Esq. to Catherine, eldest Daughter of Arratoon Avelick, Esq. of Bangalore.

BIRTHS.

At Dear Dam, on the 24th instant, the Lady of Captain Parby, of the Artillery, of a son, named Adam, to his wife, Mrs. Parby.

At the Presidency, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Major Croker, of a son, named John, to his wife, Mrs. Croker.

On board the ship ship, named Anna, the Lady of Captain Stevenson, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment of Foot, of a son, named John.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders From Whence Left
Mar. 4 John Shore British H. B. Pindar Madras Feb. 15

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders Destination
Mar. 4 Hindoo British J. Cr. Igloo London

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders From Whence Left
Feb. 15 Agamemnon British B. Davis N. S. Wales Nov. 21

16 Clyde British T. Blair Calcutta Feb. 5

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders Destination
Feb. 13 Thalia British P. Herbert England

14 Nancy British T. M. Adair Mauritius

16 Four Sisters British T. W. Stuart Malabar Coast

The Steamship Merchant, Gervilly, (F.) and John Shore, (brig) arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

Passengers per brig John Shore, from Madras to Calcutta.—Miss Pridmore, and Mr. Harcourt. From Manipal.—Lieutenant Kennedy.

Correct List of Passengers per ship Brilliant, from England to Madras.—Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Goss, Mrs. Cripps, Messrs. Pearce, Henry, and Cripps, Captain Thornton, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, Mr. Gore, Mr. Black, Mr. Brind, Mr. Gould, Mr. Boyall, Mr. Church, Mr. Torckler, Mr. J. Fries, and Mr. Antide, Master Pearce, and two Servants.

List of Ships that have left Calcutta for England, in the month of February, 1831, with the dates of the Pilots quitting them, as far as can be ascertained.

| Names of Vessels | Commanders | Destinations | Left the Pilot. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Woodman | W. Hobbs | London | February 1. |
| Ann and Amelia | Joseph Short | London | February 2. |
| H. C. S. Clyde | Thomas Blair | London | February 5. |
| H. C. S. Richmond | James Key | London | February 6. |
| East Koller | James Pearson | London | February 7. |
| H. C. S. Lady Carrington | T. E. Ward | London | February 7. |
| H. C. S. S. Lady R. M. | James Connell | London | February 16. |
| Bristol | W. Beckham | London | February 17. |
| Nancy | J. Thomson | London | February 17. |
| Bengal Merchant | Alfred Brown | London | February 17. |
| H. C. S. James Sibbald | J. K. Forbes | London | February 20. |
| H. C. S. Waterloo | W. R. Wilkinson | London | February 20. |

ADMINISTRATIONS TO BE STATED.

Major Arnold Nisbet Mathews, late of Chanderbaggore, deceased—Daughter Nisbet, Esq.

Seemant Pappah Bewah, late of Calcutta, widow, deceased—Ramabha Misra and Hasteeji Misra.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—81—

Indian News.

The last files of Batavian Papers that reached us, extended to December, and contain long reports of the operations of a Dutch Force sent against Banka and Palembang. We have procured Translations of these for our Journal, and have given two pages of our present Asiatic Sheet, to a portion of them.—The remainder will soon follow.

The Madras Hawk brought us no Paper from that Presidency.—From Bombay we have the following:—

Bombay, Feb. 14.—By accounts from Mocha that have reached Bombay via Muscat, we learn that Captain Bruce has opened his negotiations with the Dola, demanding the reconstruction of what is called the Molass Jetty, and the rebuilding of the Factory. What his other demands were we have not heard. The Dola referred the matter to the Imam of Senna, and his Highness having acknowledged his dependance on the Pasha of Egypt, Captain Bruce has, it is said, preferred his application to the latter. With the Pasha of Egypt we should hope that such an arrangement may be effected as shall place our factory at Mocha on a more respectable footing, and less liable to insult from the local authorities, than it has hitherto been.

The expedition under General Smith landed at Zoor on the 29th of January. On a comparison of dates, the decision and activity with which this armament has been equipped and dispatched, is highly creditable to the resources and the energetic character of this Presidency.

On the 9th of December the official account of the disastrous affair of Alakaria was received. On the 9th of January a force exceeding five thousand fighting men sailed from the harbour, and we hear of its dismemberment in the first week in February. The facility with which an efficient force can be dispatched to either Gulf must operate in keeping down the turbulent spirit of the Arab tribes, which have so long carried on a destructive warfare against the trade of all Nations; it affords a practical point of the resources of the British Government, which cannot fail of impressing the Arabs with a conviction of the danger of pursuing a system which we are resolved on annihilating. We feel therefore persuaded that though the local and immediate effect of the armament may be unimportant, its permanent influence will abundantly compensate for the limited extent of its operation, and the comparative weakness of the Enemy who has provoked these hostilities.

The Annual meeting of the Society for the Education of the Poor took place, according to Advertisement, on Monday last, when it was determined that the examination should be deferred until the arrival of the Bishop.

Lady Colville's "At Home" on Monday evening was a delightful treat to the large party assembled; after the merry dance had been kept up, and more it separated, after partaking of an elegant supper, with mingled emotions of pleasure and regret.

The Brig *Dated*, which vessel was stranded at Compta in the May gale, was floated in Sept. and taken to Cochin for repair.—The Commander avails himself of this opportunity to return his thanks to the Conservator of the Forests, and his deputy at Ouaré, for the assistance they rendered him.

The very Reverend Father in God, Frey Pedro de Alcantara, Bishop of Antiphras, returned to this Presidency a few days since, from the Malabar coast, where he has been on the duties of his diocese, for these many months past.

The Reports brought from Manilla by the *Glendg*, who left that port on the 3d of January, with a full cargo of Sugar, were favourable, on the whole; the alarm had subsided, although the Cholera still continued its ravages, and the contrition manifested by all ranks for the late madness, where so many lives were lost, is evident enough; in fact confidence was quite restored.

When our Paper went to the press, several signals were flying.

One small Brig, the *Ganges*, arrived, dismasted, from Penang.—The *Malabar* remains at the middle ground.

Indian Manufactures.—Woolen Blankets or Kumlies are manufactured all over Western India: the narrow ones known by the name of Keish or Sash, and which came from Kandeish and Malwa are sometimes very fine, selling from 3 to 10 Rupees each. In Bombay the manufacture of a coarse kind is carried on to a great extent, perhaps not less than 40,000 annually; they sell in general from 2 to 14 Rupees each.

The Manufacturers are chiefly Maharatas, of the Coonby tribe, for the art is very simple, and many labourers when in a want of a day's work occupy themselves, if not in weaving, in cleaning the wool.

The Wool is chiefly black, though there are some threads of dirty white occasionally introduced.

The process of shearing, is performed very slovenly and it appears there is more dead wool used, than live; it however goes through many washings, and is cleaned with the Bow before it is spun. The spinners use the same wheel that they spin Cotton thread with; the Loom often in the open air before their houses. The whole operation of extending the Warp, and weaving in the Wool is accomplished in less than a day; they use a size made of the common gums of the country, with a little congee.

The materials cost them about half a rupee for each Blanket, and a man and his wife can finish four, in six days, by which they clear but little more than enough to live on, say half a rupee on each.

The Wool of this country, the Deekan, (few Sheep are bred in the Konkani) is not so harsh as is generally imagined, it is readily pressed or beat into a kind of felt, which is used for door mats, &c.

The Sheep themselves are the most stupid and unrightly of their race, generally want horns, and are sullen and indocile; their head is more curved than in the other varieties.

They are brought down the Ghauts in droves of from 500 to 1000, and generally sold lean for 2 or 2½ rupees each, and to Ships for about 4, a good quarter of mutton, however costs 1½ and a superior one 2 rupees.

Notwithstanding the immense flocks of these animals, good mutton is still not always to be obtained in Bombay, and in the rains is often not to be procured at all; the Kid and Goat mutton are however excellent substitutes.

Bengal, Europe or African Sheep, therefore, are still considered, as acceptable presents.

Considerable shipments of their skins have been occasionally made to America and Foreign Europe, but we believe without much advantage.

Batabian Papers.

Batabian Courant Extraordinary, December 4, 1820.

After being, for a long time, deprived of information respecting the small Expedition which, in the month of August last, was set in motion, under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Keer, Resident and Commandant of Banca, in order to expel the pirates, which, in conjunction with some Palembangers, had hoarded together in the eastern part of the Island; the Government is at last, by the arrival of the Ship *L'Emilie*, Captain Christenson, put in possession of Official Reports on the subject, whereby it appears that the enterprise has been crowned with the most successful result. On account of the interest that many readers will take therein, the whole of the reports are communicated.

Mientok, August 22, 1820.—Since I acquainted your Excellency, in my dispatch No. 72, of the loss of *Batoc Roessa*, I have received intelligence that the three Colonial Vessels, under command of Lieut. Guichard, (which I directed the Brig *Pallas* to search for and convoy them back to Koba) having met at the Kwala of Pankal Penang, eight Pirate Prows, came to engagement with them; that after several hours fighting, one of the Prows, armed with two iron three pounders and laden with some packages of tin and tin-ores, fell into our hands, while the others took flight; that this officer, having to proceed into the Kwala, to deliver some military stores off Pankal Penang, received information at the latter place, that, on the preceding day, the Pirates had captured *Batoc Roessa*, and that a number of Prows were yet in the river of Marawang.

That the Lieutenant, thereupon, working up the river, in search of the Pirates, quickly discovered some Prows, and beginning to fire on them several others came in sight, which afterwards in conjunction defended themselves bravely.

That the battle being continued for some time, the Lieutenant had considered it best to drop down with his Vessel, to watch the Pirates at the mouth of the Kwala, and, if possible, to blockade them in the river, until he could receive more force.

Mr. Rosier informed me, that after this, the Prows which were blockaded in the river, were those of Rudin Ali and Panglima Radjah, and that these Chiefs were in them; that they proceeded up the river to the *Kampung Ayer Dingin*, and there delivered their captured tin and other goods; that they then joined the pirates and threw up an intrenchment; that from thence they threatened the districts of Marawang and Pankal Penang, and had already burnt several *Kampungs* round about them, and lastly, that the garrisons, owing to the numerous sick, were too weak to be yet able to engage against this combined force.

That at the same time that *Batoc Roessa* was captured, another division of Pirates from the sea coast and of Land Robbers from the rear made two attacks on Koba, but were fortunately beaten off by the garrison both times.

Now as these circumstances demand immediate and effectual aid, and possibly by a movement over land, with which the small vessels in the river should endeavour to combine, a decisive engagement might be brought about with these vagabonds. I am, therefore, so far obliged to alter my plan of going from Muratak to Toboally, and from thence by Pocko Lepar to Kappo, Koba, &c.; that I shall direct the Expedition to the actually threatened point; from thence I shall both

by land and water seek out the robbers, and endeavour to chase them out of their quarters: afterwards penetrate to Nierie in Ketia, their rendezvous, and eventually to Toboally, in order to re-establish a position there.

How much soever my operations should have commenced from another quarter, yet I hope to be able to give effect to my original plan, and beseech your Excellency, therefore once more to remove to Toboally all the small armed vessels sent according to my dispatch No. 72, to Banca, as well as the companies completing here.

KEER, Lt. Col. Acting Resident of Banca.

To his Excellency the Secretary of
State, Governor General, &c.

On board the Row. Gun Boat, No. 1, in the Roads of Pankal, Penang, September 25, 1820.—By my dispatch, dated 22d August, No. 78, I communicated to your Excellency that the Pirates in the river of Marawang were locked in, and that I should hasten to punish them this time for their presumptuous undertaking.

On the 6th instant by a slow advance, which is attributable to weather, wind, and stream, arriving at the Soengy List, I was sorry to learn that as the Sea-Lieutenant Guichard thought proper with the vessels under his orders, on the 19th of the former month, to leave the Kwala, the Pirates had taken advantage of it, and the following day, in sight of our vessels, got out of the river, and undisturbed pursued their way.

I was instantly informed by my Commissioners there, and the Commandant of the East Coast, that during the presence of the Sea-Robbers, the Land-Robbers under the leadership of the murderers Barin and Khesit, with great boldness had collected in numbers, that they dreaded not to come into the neighbourhood of Soengy List, and to make their appearance within the reach of gun-shot with fire faggots, as formerly, while they disturbed all the mine workers at Marawang, and a few days before had burnt down the village of Tingal.

On the 7th instant, I removed to Marawang to inspect the means of defence. On my arrival, all the Chiefs of the mines addressed me unanimously, declaring to me that they could no longer work their mines, as they were every day plagued by the robbers, with all sorts of violence, their property destroyed, their wives and children taken away, and thus deprived of their livelihood; wherefore they besought me to arm them, that they might pursue the robbers.

This request of theirs, refused them on a former occasion, I now deemed it not right to deny. On one hand, it was not necessary to give the Chinese a proof of confidence, on account of their being disheartened, seeing every thing stolen and destroyed with impunity, and by my refusal their dissatisfaction might have increased, which might have occasioned great injury to the Government; and on the other hand it was necessary that the robbers should openly experience that they had not to look for the approbation of the Chinese, as some time ago a great many chiefs imagined, or their subjects tried to make them believe; but that, on the contrary, they had also made these their enemies. To experience this at the same time from natives, from whom I had already received appearance of fidelity, and to accomplish this on the side of Pankal Penang, could promise no other than the best result; while a general movement in this quarter, crowned with undoubted success, must cause a report to be

spread that the operations yet in contemplation to be done by us, must be considered beneficial.

I deemed that this only was needed to direct the revenge of the Chinese, and engaged, on my approach, to give orders to join them with a hundred men by a detachment, under condition, nevertheless that they should follow strictly the orders they should receive from the Commandant of the detachment immediately and without hesitation. Well disposed Chinese and Natives, joined to our detachments, could not be otherwise than useful in penetrating woods, marshes, &c.

Having accordingly so arranged every thing, I moved on the 9th to Pankal Penang, where I had to collect further information. On the 11th, arriving at the district, I found the people of Toa Tono (about two hours distance from thence) almost as well disposed as the Chinese to drive the Land Robbers out of their holds: I allowed therefore thirty of these Natives, headed by their Chief, to be offered to me, and engaged to join them to a detachment of Europeans that I intended to send from Pankal Penang.

Almost certain intelligence had arrived that Mendara, the old Kampong and favorite place of Barin, was now also the rendezvous of the robbers, that the guns and some tin and salt stolen from *Batos Roessa* were lodged there, and that some more Prows, belonging to him, were lying in the river Marawang, whereon Mendara is situated.

I gave orders on the same day, which Captain Le Jean might receive on the 12th, at Soengy Liat, and in pursuance of which the Captain with a detachment of fifty Europeans and one hundred Chinese, should move by Laijang, Manka, and Jerome, to Mendara. I let him make this circuitous route, because the roads thereabout had become dangerous by a subject of Batin van Barin, called Tjamporak. To Captain Winreich I gave charge to march with a detachment of 40 Europeans and 30 Natives of Banca from the other side by Toa Tono and Aijar Dingir to the same place: Both detachments must arrive at Mendara in the morning of the 17th, while I worked up the river with the small vessels, consisting of one gun-boat, 3 pinnaces, and 7 prows from Radja Akil, in order, at the same time, or earlier, to arrive before the place, situated near Mendara, when it was understood that the *beating* begun by Radin Ali was completed by Batin, and where it was thought that the guns from *Batos Roessa* were placed.

Captain Le Jean arrived at the place, at the stated hour, and met on his way from Laijang to Manka with a *beating*, out of which the Robbers shot their blunderbusses, yet by the undaunted attack of our troops, were driven back, without losing a man. The Native Lieutenant Wongso, commanding the Van Guard, and the Soldier Seidan have signalled themselves, they were the first to climb the *beating*.

On the 15th, continuing his march from Manka to Jerome, at a resting place, some shots were fired out of the wood, by the Robbers, on which occasion one Chinese was shot dead, and two Europeans were wounded. It was not possible to follow these assassins into the woods, or to catch a single man of them.

Captain Le Jean praises the conduct of Lieutenant of Infantry, Griesheim, who was with his detachment.

Captain Winreich met nothing on his way except that he found in the neighbourhood of Mendara in deserted

houses, salt and other remains of the robbery of *Batos Roessa*.

The working up of the vessels seems to have made all the robbers take flight, nevertheless we found at Mendara the new built house of Barin, wherein some of his people remained, but speedily fled at our approach. A mandoor being with me, seemed to recognise Barin, and it was he who in running away was wounded in the shoulder or back.

Three of the pieces of cannon stolen from *Batos Roessa*, two prows, and about 200 piculs of salt, fell into our hands at this house.

Captain Lepar accomplished his march, which for a great part was through a long extent of morass, with a troop of Chinese not accustomed to order, with much success and zeal.

The Engineer Captain Vander Wijck, who set out with me, to take a nearer inspection as relates to his department on the island, and who performs the office of my Adjutant, gives me the strongest proof on this Expedition of his zeal and science.

As the reports are more and more confirmed that Radin Ali maintains himself with his prows in the Poelo Lepars, and under Radin Kling, to whom, as they assure me the Emperor of Palembang has confided the Supreme Authority at Banca I shall move to morrow (as the vessels cannot sooner be victualled and watered) with two row gun boats, 3 pinnaces, and 9 prows from Major Radja Akil towards that place, to seek him, attack him, destroy his boats, or render them useless as possible, in order that I may strengthen myself more undisturbedly at Toboali, and pursue my operations from thence on Njerie.

A schooner, a brig, and a gun boat No. 1, are already departed to support this movement, and as much as possible to blockade the entrance of the passage between the islands, and prevent the flight of the enemy's prows.

KEER, Lt. Col. Acting Resident & Commandant.

To His Excellency the Secretary of State, Governor General, &c.

Sporting Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is requested of any Amateur of the Turf, to say how far a Gentleman is bound to allow his Servant to ride a Race for another? For instance:—

This Query arises out of the following circumstance, viz.:

A— not being a horse racer, happens to have a servant who can ride: whom he lends to B— for the purpose of riding his B—'s horses—B— not requiring the use of A—'s servant, for a particular race, lends him to C—, without consulting A— or asking his permission, at which A— takes offence, and will not allow his servant to ride, unless C— or some person for him ask his permission, in which case he publicly declared he would lend the boy to him or any gentleman present.

Query.—Was A— authorized, in so withholding the use of his servant or not, agreeably to Sporting Law?

I ask for information sake.

Newmarch, Being Jan. 30, 1821. A GRIFF ON THE TURF.

* This is a Malay word signifying a Fellation of any kind—T.

Original Poetry.

FAIRY SONG.

And the tales of the rolling Earth,
 Live Spirits to mortal eyes unseen,
 And the secret realms of the Air give birth
 To Seraphs, as well as the Sea's deep green
 Add the Spirits of Water, Earth, and Air
 Bring their offerings, Mead to thee,
 And row that never been bid one more fair
 On Earth, in Air, or the heaving Sea.

III.
 And the Spirit of Ocean gives this boon,
 That all shall feel who gaze on thee,
 As Lovers feel when they watch the moon
 Breaking the calm and midnight sea;
 And the Spirit of River bids thee take
 Even as blue as the heaven of Spring,
 A smile as bright as the Dawn's gold lake,
 And a voice as sweet as when breezes sing.

Anecdote of Mr. Brougham.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
 I beg to send you an Anecdote, which points out
 at how early an age the wit and peculiar talents of the
 present conspicuous Mr. Brougham, brought him to public
 notice.

In the year 1794, when Mr. B — was then only
 about 11 years of age, a Play, called *St. Kilda*, in
Edinburgh, written by an Edinburgh gentleman, was brought
 out in the Theatre of that city. The author went to the
 Theatre, accompanied by many friends, and the Piece, al-
 though of the dullest stamp, was contrived by their audi-
 ence and shouts to be kept alive to the third act; but still
 amidst hisses and cries of "Off, off," from the audience.

In the beginning of the 4th act, there was a banquet-
 ing scene, and the hero of the feast standing up with a full
 cup in his hand, and after several prefaces to his toast, such
 as, "my noble comrades we shall drink,"—"we shall drink
 my gallant companions,"—"I call upon you in the name of
 your country, &c." Here Mr. Brougham stood up in the
 middle of the Pit, and with the most provoking gravity,
 called out to the pompous giver of the toasts, "I think
 you had better drink—a good afternoon."

The effect was instantaneous, not a word could be
 heard from the Stage, and the poor labouring play, play
 actors, and whole paraphernalia were dispersed as rapidly
 as Tam O'Shanter's "mad dunc Catty Sirk" broke up the
 gambols of the witches in Aulway Kirk.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Calcutta, March 5, 1821.

EDINBURGENSIS.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Building, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 7th of February, at St. Paul's Church, in Trade-
 street, by the Reverend Dr. Cameron, W. E. Patterson, Esq.,
 Arabella Matilda, only daughter of A. Wright, Esq. of Chiddam-
 brom.

BIRTHS.

At Delhi, on the 18th of February, M. J. T. Thompson, of a
 Daughter.

At the Cape, the Lady of William Lock, Esq. of a Son.
 At Colombo, on the 1st of February, the Wife of J. M. Caplin,
 Esq. Hospital Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

DEATH.

Drowned accidentally, Captain Ralph Stans, late Commander
 of the ship *Brother*, on the passage from Bombay to the Cape.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | Destination |
|--------|----------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Mar. 6 | Mary | British | O. H. Boyd | London |

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence | Left |
|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Feb. 9 | Thetis | British | R. Reynolds | Swat | Feb. 6 |
| 11 | Glenelg | British | J. Gower | China | |
| 11 | Cadiz | Arab | Casjo Packey | Calcutta | Dec. 17 |

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | Destination |
|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Feb. 9 | Picton | British | T. Mena | Kinnor |
| 12 | Edmonstone | British | J. T. Brewer | Batavia |

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence | Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| Dec. 16 | Clydesdale | British | D. McKellar | Glasgow | Oct. 19 |
| 19 | Scots | British | M. Baugard | Madras | Oct. 25 |
| 19 | Jenny | British | S. N. Brown | Dumfries | Oct. 28 |
| 23 | Brothers | British | S. G. G. G. G. | Bombay | Oct. 28 |

DEPARTURES FROM TABLE BAY.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | Destination |
|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| Dec. 17 | Scots | British | J. Mena | London |
| 21 | Clydesdale | British | D. M. McKellar | Glasgow |

Passengers per ship *Emma*, from Portsmouth let, and Madras the
 23rd of October, to the Cape of Good Hope — Lieutenants Grant, Nairn
 Cavalry, Assistant Surgeon Patterson, Mr. and M. H. Houghton, Mr.
 Morgan, Free Mariner, Mr. Brooks, Messrs. Foster, and Lowman,
 Cadets.

Nautical Notices.

The ship *Maria*, Captain Harebrow, is said to have touched on
 the Rocks, on rounding Coeylen, and been obliged to go round to
 Bombay, as the *Partridge* had just before done — a repair.

The *Lady Banks*, as we before mentioned, had gone into Trinco-
 mallee, in consequence of a leak — to repair also.

At the Isle of France there had been a hurricane on the 14th of
 December, in which the ship *Pompe* had gone ashore.

The ship *Daphne*, from this port, arrived in England on the 26th
 of September.

In the latest London Papers of September, the following ships
 are advertised, as about to sail to this country:—

Justice, ship, for Madras and Bengal, Forbes, Brown, dis-
 tinct, Alexander, Surfin, and Sarah Norton, for Bombay direct,
 Competitor, Low, for Madras and Bengal.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—93—

Indian News.

Bellary.—It is rumoured, that this place is no longer to be continued as a Military Station, and the reason assigned for its removal is the great scarcity of water. The major part of the Tanks are said to be already dry. The 34 Madras Cavalry proceeds immediately from Arcot to relieve the 6th at Nagpore. Owing to some mistake originally committed, the whole list of the Regiments formed in 1818 is to be immediately revised. This will reduce one gentleman from the rank of Captain to be 3d Lieutenant—a Major of 2 years standing will also be reduced to a Captaincy.

Madras, Feb. 20, 1821.—The Honorable Sir George Cooper, Lady Cooper, and Family, returned to the Presidency on Saturday evening from Bombay. The return of Sir George Cooper was announced by the customary Salute. His Lordship resumed his seat on the Bench yesterday on which occasion he took the oath of Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth.

The *Brilliant*, we understand, brought but few Letters for Madras, but a considerable number for Calcutta.

A Detachment of Troops arrived from New South Wales on the *Agamemnon*.

The *Brilliant* spoke the *Albion*, from Calcutta, in Latitude 3d. 20n. N. and Longitude 86d. 43m. E. all well.

The Ship *Investigator*, Captain Russell, from Trincomalee the 18th instant, anchored in the Roads yesterday.

The Ship *Clyde*, Captain Blair, from Calcutta the 13th inst. arrived on Saturday.

The Brig *Victoria*, Captain Gonsalves, from Trincomalee the 1st, and Tranquebar the 12th instant, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

The *Windsor Castle* is expected to sail immediately. The Packet by the *Richmond* is also advertised to be closed to-morrow.

Madras, February 20, 1821.—With the exception of the H. C. Ship *Clyde* and the *Investigator*, nothing has come in since the issue of our extra *Courier* on Thursday morning.

The homeward bound Ship *Duke of York* proceeded on her voyage, touching at Columbo, on Saturday morning.

Passengers.—Mr. South, Mr. McLeod, H. M. 34th Regiment; Mr. Eden, and Mr. Laren.

The *Richmond*, and *Windsor Castle* are expected to continue their voyage immediately.

The remaining homeward bound will all follow day by day in the course of the month.

We are concerned to mention that reports reached the Presidency on Saturday afternoon of the H. C. S. *Moira* having met with an accident on her Passage round Ceylon. She had struck, it appears, on a reef running from the Lower Basses, and it is said, we hope incorrectly, that she lost her rudder. We believe this account was reported at Columbo, by a Ship, (the *Cambrian* we hear) which stated that she had seen the *Moira* aground, but as the latter vessel passed Point de Galle on the 3d instant, and sent only the usual report on shore, it may reasonably and confidently be hoped that she had sustained no very material damage. The dispatches containing this unfortunate report are dated Columbo the 5th and 6th instant.

The Tappal of yesterday confirmed this account, and relieved all apprehensions of danger, but confirmed to their fullest extents the reports of the accident which have befallen this fine vessel.—This misfortune was occasioned by hazy weather, calms, and strong currents setting right on these alarming dangers, known by the name of the *Basses*. We are told that a total calm prevailed for two days. The *Moira* was thus driven on the rocks, and knocked off her rudder, and received such other damage as makes it necessary for the Ship to go round to Bombay to be docked. She made no water—She had landed part of her cargo at Galle, for which two of the homeward bound vessels now in the Roads are to be immediately despatched.

We received further particulars last evening at too late an hour to prepare them for this day's paper.

The repairs of the *Lady Banks* had been completed at Trincomalee, and she was ready to proceed on her voyage on the 10th instant.

It still remained doubtful what would be done with the *Flora*.

We mentioned in our last, that the *Fame* reached the Cape on the 31st of October, and we now beg to add, that the *Ajax*, *Cromandel*, and *Woodford* had successively passed that quarter.

W. E. Rees, Esq. B. C. S. died on reaching the Cape.

The *Blucher* will continue her voyage for Bengal in the course of the week.

The *Anne*, Thatcher, from Bombay the 15th of May, arrived in the Downs on the 23d of September, but we cannot find any report of the *Nymph* having reached.

We are grieved to mention that a severe calamity has befallen the family of our most excellent Governor, owing to a contusion which Lady Munro received in a fall from her horse about ten days ago. We have hitherto forbore to notice this misfortune, in the hope that we should have it in our power before this time to have announced the complete recovery of this amiable Lady, and thereby have removed the gloom which has pervaded our little society since this lamented accident. The recovery of her Ladyship has not been so rapid as we could have wished, but we hope we may say she is considerably better.

POSTSCRIPT.

Madras Courier Office, Tuesday, February 20, 11 o'clock, P.M.

We have received so many applications on the subject of the distressing accident which the H. C. S. *Moira*, has met with on her way to Columbo, and so many exaggerated reports are in circulation, that we are induced, in order to relieve all doubts and apprehensions of those who are interested in the affair, to publish a small Postscript to our Paper of this morning, to give publicity to Extracts from two Letters with which we have been favored, and to which reference was made in our notice of this calamity in this morning's *Courier*. They detail fully and satisfactorily the particulars of the misfortunes which were encountered, and the manner in which the preservation of the Ship was effected; and as this Extra will be in time for the Tappal, and accompany our regular Paper, we hope to dissipate many alarms, and to relieve much anxiety which would otherwise prevail.

Extract of a Letter, dated Monday 29th January, 11 A. M. at anchor off Ceylon, Long. 81. E Lat. 6 and a quarter N. between the Great and Little Busses.

"On Saturday the 27th, at 11 P. M. the night being dark and hazy, the Ship struck on a rock; the shock was repeated, but in the space of five minutes she had passed into deep water. The alarm was of course general, and the Captain (with reason) during the first moments appeared undecided how to act, for from the known nature of the coast, should we proceed, it appeared probable that we had more rocks to encounter. Fortunately five sails only were set at the time, and the wind moderate. While on the rock the Ship for a moment lay over on her beam ends, but immediately righted. The strong current, which in consequence of the light winds, had carried the Ship to the westward, here befriended us, and forced her over the rock into deep water.

Orders were immediately given for all the sails to be laid aback, and to prepare to let go the anchor, which was soon done. By the violence of the last shock the rudder was completely forced off from the Ship; it was therefore most providential that we were enabled to anchor in seven fathoms water. The fears of all now began greatly to abate, for we felt that if our anchor held we were safe for the night. The ship made little or no water, from which it is evident that she is of extraordinary strength. The Captain throughout this trying danger displayed the greatest coolness and activity, and he was nobly seconded by his Officers and Crew. The Carpenters were immediately set to work to make a temporary rudder; we are surrounded on all sides by rocks, and must, I think, have come through the only place where a Ship could have got over."

Extract of a Second Letter of a later date.

"On the morning of the 31st of January we again got under weigh with a boat sounding ahead, but it was soon observed that the Ship did not answer her helm; she again took the ground; providentially there was little wind, so she was soon in deep water, the sails were taken in and the anchor let go a second time. Early on the 1st of February, the rudder had been altered, and the Ship was again ready for the attempt to wash out of this nest of rocks, but the wind being light the Captain prudently deferred weighing till the following morning. But about 4 P. M. a large Ship hove in sight, and a fine breeze springing up from the land at the same time, the cable was cut, and we made all sail towards her, firing signal guns of distress at intervals. The stranger answered our signals with blue lights, and about 9 P. M. we boarded her, the stranger proved to be the *Cumbrian*, bound from China to Bombay. She offered us any assistance; but was merely requested to stay by the *Moirs* during the night. We continued to make the best of our way towards Point de Galle, but owing to calms and contrary winds we did not get into those roads until the fifth. With a favorable wind we might easily have gone into Colombo, as the Ship continued to make no water, but the want of iron fastenings rendered the rudder nearly useless."

Notwithstanding the apparent slight damage the *Moirs* had sustained, it was deemed prudent to cause the Ship to be taken to Bombay, that she might go into dock, to have her keel examined.

Our Letters of the 3rd mention, that it was expected that the *Moirs* would reach Bombay by the 15th of February, and be ready to start for England, early in March.

Slavery in India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I should be much obliged to any of your readers if they would inform me, through the medium of your Journal, whether within the limits of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Calcutta, the purchase as a Slave, of any person born in India, or rather I should say of a Native of India, not being a British subject, has ever been decided by that Court to be illegal. I should also wish to know whether such a purchase by any person without the Town of Calcutta, in any part of the British Territories in India, would be legal; and whether the famous Act of Parliament for the abolition of Slavery at all applies to British subjects in, or to Natives of, India.

The Hindoo Law, I am informed, allows a man (under certain circumstances) to sell his wife and children for the payment of his debts; but I never hear of any application having been made by a Plaintiff to any of the Zillah Courts for the sale of his Debtor's wife and children for the satisfaction of a Decree, and I apprehend that it arises from this Law, like many of the other laws of the Hindoos, not being generally known by the people at large.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

P. S. S. S. S. S.

January 2, 1831.

Religion in India.

WANT OF PARSONS AND CHURCHES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Either considering collectively the great respectability, or the well known piety of some of the leading individuals of the East India Directors, the complaints heading this Letter must very frequently and forcibly have occurred to any reflecting mind, whether European or Native; nay without danger of contradiction, I may assert the commonest reproach cast by the latter upon the former (who being their Rulers ought in policy even to hold out a better example) describes us very nearly as Atheists, a natural assumption indeed when they perceive the unexampled disproportion of the Ministers, and the almost total absence of the Temples of God appertaining to the Europeans in India!

To our Religion it is truly urged very few Asiatic proselytes have turned, but what attractions can the Hindoo or Mahometan be expected to admit in the Christian Faith, when he beholds its votaries so indifferent themselves to its sacred observances? or what sentiments of reverence can he bestow upon the British character, whilst there exist such plausible grounds for deeming us Atheists? I reckon at this moment not less than 15 large Civil and Military Stations, besides numberless inferior ones, under the Bengal Presidency, at many of which is a Company or a Detail of European Artillery, without possessing a Minister of their Religion or the semblance of a Church, and it is with shame I add, the Sabbath day at most of those places, if remembered at all, is faintly brought to mind by the Military courtesy of hoisting their Colours!

Excluding Calcutta, there are not above 12 Stations, if I mistake not, provided with but one Chaplain each, throughout the extensive Territories of the Bengal Go-

vernment, so that if sickness, duty, or urgent affairs take any away, as occasionally must happen, their congregations are left, perhaps, for many months, without the solemnity of Public Worship, the comforting advice, or the encouraging example of their Pastor: and need I argue how these interruptions to incipient seriousness must be often fatal, or to the devout Christian how deeply grievous! In this country, where all classes of Europeans are more or less the victims of Ennui and despondency, owing to the sameness of scene and employment, to the irksomeness of remaining all day within doors, and to the dreary impression of sultry heats, the utmost care should be observed to excite the mind to activity, and I am aware of nothing so well adopted to that end as the Sacred Rites and Ceremonies, united to the Essence of Divine Worship.

My own expectations, as well as many Friends, rose high, when recently a munificent vote by the British Legislature was passed for the erection of additional Chapels in Great Britain, that the attention of the Court of Directors would be roused to remedy the deficiency of both Ministers and Churches in their Dominions in India. I however now begin to despair. If, as I have heard, the expence is the hindrance, allow me first to submit that many other objects at present attended to have a secondary claim on the Funds of our Honorable Masters who are seriously responsible to the Great Master of us all for neglecting his Holy Service, thus manifestly degrading the Religion he sent his Son to impart to us, and consequently retarding its diffusion amongst millions of Idolaters subject to their Government in the East.

And secondly, the remedy would not involve such enormous expence. A really pious Minister covets not the things of this world, he despises the pageantry of power or the luxuries of wealth. How many would deem themselves amply provided for if they had 600 pounds per annum or 400 rupees a month, with half that to retire upon after 18 years service in India? At home, just now, there are, alas, hundreds and thousands to be found, ornaments of their profession, both in education and sanctification, who have only petty Curacies of from £50 to £100 per annum, yet perform very laborious duties and bring up large families.—Were excellent Clergymen of this kind members of every European community in India, what a happy improvement would shortly be evident in our habits, practices, and sentiments. Who, however depraved or volatile, feels not an involuntary deference in the presence of a good man, and how much more so if in his person be united the exemplary Divine?—Society quickly assumes the tone it reverences. Time and money and talents now wasted by us in levities, vanities, or vices, would then be devoted to the Relief of Distress, the Education of the Ignorant, and the Furtherance of Good Works!!!

Another word and I have done.

Supposing the Salary I have specified for the additional Clergymen be thought insufficient, (though advertising to that of Chaplain in the British Navy and Army, superadded to what is before urged by me, I can hardly anticipate such an objection,) that might be obviated with credit to themselves and utility to the public, by their undertaking small Schools for the Education of European Gentlemen's Children, who have not the means or inclination to send them home, and I am almost sure many would avail themselves of their services, were the charges reasonable, and the qualifications of the Master respectable.

PHILO-CLERICUS.

Foul Island.

The following particulars respecting Foul Island, on the Coast of Arracan, (communicated by a Gentleman, who visited it lately in his passage up the Bay) may prove both useful and interesting to our Nautical Readers.

“Having experienced very light and baffling airs in my passage from Rangoon, and being short of wood and water when near Foul Island, I was induced to go there to procure a supply, and accordingly anchored with the centre of the island bearing west. I found the Latitude and Longitude of it as laid down by Horsburgh (18° 7' N. 93° 36' E.) perfectly correct. We anchored in 17 fathoms sand and mud. We found the well, which a passenger on board remembered to have seen ten years before, dry, but on digging a little deeper, water was procured; and I have no doubt, but that abundance of this necessary may be at all times obtained by digging; wood was plentiful, not only of the description proper for burning, but for more important purposes, the whole island is covered with trees, and towards the coast the greater part of these are fine pines, from many of whichtop masts for moderate-sized ships, say from 3 to 400 tons, may be obtained. The common barn-door fowl were running about here in abundance, most probably left here by the Bermahs, who yearly visit the island to catch turtle, and apparently had very recently left it, as the beach to the northward was strewn with shell of turtle, and with small dried fish. On the rocks on the S. E. point, we saw part of the wreck of a vessel, but as only her top-sides remained, we could form no idea of her size—we concluded, however, that she must have been an European, at least not a Native vessel, as we picked up pieces of her pine studding sail booms on the beach, the bulwarks were painted green. To the northward of the wreck we found a fine catamaran in perfect order, and a gun carriage piece. From what I saw, I should strongly recommend this Island in preference to Chedroba, which is commonly resorted to. As it is uninhabited, you have no one to interfere with and retard you in procuring wood and water, to obtain which is in general the principal inducement to visit the former, and these necessities can be procured here with equal or greater facility. If provisions are required, indeed, I would advise going to Chedroba, as they may be obtained in abundance, (bullocks excepted, the killing of which is contrary to the religion of the Bermahs,) and at reasonable rates—perfect confidence may be placed on the Natives, but it will be found advantageous here, as in many other countries, to keep in favour with the Governor. To return, however, to the subject of Foul Island. The Island is perfectly safe to approach, except on the N. E. side of it, in nearly mid channel, where there is a reef, on which even in a calm the sea broke so high, that when we first saw it we took it for a boat's sail; there is however neither harbour or roadstead; near the watering place are 3 fine tamarind trees and wild fruits and vegetables abound. It may be proper further to observe, for the information of those not acquainted on the Arracan Coast, that by going to Foul Island, instead of Chedroba, they avoid the disagreeable ceremony of the Berman visit, or examination of the vessel, at which every thing on board, whether it be the cargo or the private property of the master, is tossed about at the mercy of those who come on board to perform this duty.”

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|
| 7 0 | Six per Cent. Loans, 1811—12 | 6 8 |
| 9 8 | Three per Cent. Loans, 1811—12 | 9 0 |

Government of Fort St. George.

The following Abstract of the Civil Establishment of the Government of Fort St. George on the 1st of January 1821, is taken from the Madras Almanac of 1821:—

Government.—The Governor, the Commander in Chief, and two Civilians, Members of Council.

Secretary Department.—A Chief Secretary in the Secret and Political Department, and a Secretary for the Military, and a Secretary for the Civil Department.

A Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.—The third in Council Chief Judge, two Puisne Judges, a Registrar, and two Deputies.

A Board of Revenue.—The fourth in Council President, three Members, a Secretary, and two Deputies.

A Board of Trade.—The third in Council President, two Members, a Secretary and Deputy.

An Accountant General and two Deputies, a Civil Auditor, a Sub-Treasurer, a Post Master General, a Superintendent of Stamps, a Mint Master.

Four Provincial Courts, consisting of three Judges each, and a Registrar.

Nineteen Zillah Courts, consisting of a Zillah Judge and Registrar.

Nineteen Zillah Collectors with two and three Assistants.

Two Town Collectors, Madras and Seringapatam.

Five Commercial Residents.

Four Political Residents.

Two hundred twenty-one Civilians.

Forty-four Civil Funds Annuitants; thirty-three on an Annuity of £400; and eleven on an Annuity of £500 each.

K***

Regulations of Fort St. George.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR.—It would be very acceptable to some of your readers, if, from time to time, as New Regulations may be passed by the Government of the different Presidencies in India, for the internal Government thereof, you would give the public, in your Journal, an abstract of them, or at least give their titles.

I send you a Memorandum of the printed Regulations passed by the Government of Fort St. George, the first of which Regulations is entitled, "A Regulation for framing into a regular Code all Regulations that may be enacted for the internal Government of the British Territories immediately subject to that Presidency," and was passed on the 1st January 1802.—The last Regulation is dated 23d January 1821, and is entitled, "A Regulation for empowering the Governor in Council, by an Order in Council, to establish and abolish Provincial and Zillah Courts, to extend and contract the Jurisdiction of the same, and to alter the stations at which they are held, and the order of succession in the Jail Deliveries of the several Zillahs, in the Territories which are or may be subject to that Presidency."

| Yrs. No. of Regls. enacted. | Yrs. No. of Regls. enacted. | Yrs. No. of Regls. enacted. | Yrs. No. of Regls. enacted. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1802 ... 36, | 1807 ... 3, | 1812 ... 6, | 1817 ... 8 |
| 1803 ... 16, | 1808 ... 17, | 1813 ... 2, | 1818 ... 9 |
| 1804 ... 5, | 1809 ... 14, | 1814 ... 1, | 1819 ... 8 |
| 1805 ... 1, | 1810 ... 3, | 1815 ... 6, | 1820 ... 5 |
| 1806 ... 7, | 1811 ... 8, | 1816 ... 15, | 1821 ... 1 |
| Total 163 | | | |

February 23, 1821.

T. S.

Printed at the Union Press, in Galtin's Building, near the Bankshill and the Exchange.

Original Poetry.

STANZAS—TO ONE DEPARTED.

Since thou art gone to the place of the blest,
Where the wretched are happy, the weary find rest;
Oh, why should we wish to recall thee again
To this dark world of vanity, sorrow, and pain?
But if, when we fancy our captures most high,
Our hearts for thy presence unconsciously sigh,
It is that fond memory compels us to see
How tasteless our mirth is unpurged by thee.
And Nature is selfish, and we who should joy
That misery no longer thy smiles can alloy,
Still thirst to behold thee, and weep that you fell,
Like a star from a summer sky, glittering farewell!

To Correspondents.

The suggestions of our well-wisher T. P. A. in his Note of February 17, accompanying Extracts from his Port Folio, for publication are received with becoming respect for his opinions, and as they appear to be well founded and judicious, they will be put into practice as far as may be found practicable. His communications will be always most acceptable.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 15, 1821.

Mr. George Peake, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.
Mr. C. H. Higginson, do do, for the Southern Division.
Mr. George Gregory, Judge of the Zilla of Chingleput.
Mr. P. H. Strachan, Registrar of do do.
Mr. T. E. J. Baildon, Registrar of the Zillah Court of Chingleput.
Mr. D. Elliot, Registrar of the Provincial Court for the Centre Division.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hume, Naturalist and Botanist to the Honorable Company.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Shikarnore, on the 19th of February, the Lady of Captain Duffin, 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 13th of January, the Lady of A. S. H. Apia, Esq. of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, Mr. John Leape, aged 18 years, 2 months and 20 days.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. Dice, Junr. aged 30 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 3d instant, Mr. Francis DeSilva, aged 78 years.

At the Cape, W. E. Rees, Esq. of Bengal Civil Service.

At Salem, Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 15th of February, of that dreadful complaint, the Cholera Spasmodica, under which he labored for about 8 hours, Mr. John Dally, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, aged 36 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | Destinations |
|--------|----------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Mar. 6 | Indiana | British | J. Pearl | Batavia |
| 6 | Diamond | America | D. Backford | Batavia |

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------|----------------------|
| Feb. 19 | Investigator | British | J. Russell | Trincomealee Feb. 14 |

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—105—

Reduction in Rank.

Adapted

Regula peccatis quos peccata irrogat equas.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Equality of punishment to equal offenders seems to be the indispensable requisite of Justice. If this be admitted, whether a system of Judicial Administration be strict or lax, despotic or free, Military or Civil, to be just it must necessarily be superstructed upon this indefeasible principle of natural right. Expedience may indeed in some measure excuse a slight departure from the strict rules of Justice. In the subject however of which I am about to treat, expedience and justice appear to me to travel step by step in the same straight road. I think it may be shown that the punishment of Officers in the Company's Service by reduction in date of their Regimental rank is of necessity unequal in its nature, and that it cannot possibly be measured by any regular scale, or brought within clearly defined limits; and further, that it is inexpedient.

Suppose two Officers to have committed an offence, for which, by the new custom of the Service, each should be sentenced to lose one step, one is placed immediately below a Junior Officer of the same rank who came into the Service perhaps eight or ten years after him, another is placed immediately below a Junior Officer who entered the Service on the same day and came out with him in the same ship. In an Army where the rise is only by seniority and long service, this presses peculiarly and unequally hard: though merit can never raise, demerit can depress, and that, not for a given time but for an indefinite chance period. An Officer may be placed below a man on his death bed, or whose resignation is certain. He surely cannot be averred to be equally punished with another who is placed below a man in the full vigor of life, having no hope of support except from his commission.

The next Officer of the same rank may perhaps hold a commission of the same day with his Senior, though he entered the Army years after; and it may so happen, that an Officer may be years Junior in rank to his immediate superior, though he entered the Army on the same day. How is the decision of a Court Martial to be here guided?

Though it is the present custom to reduce an Officer in his date of rank, it is not the custom to reduce him to a lower rank—therefore the lowest Officer of each rank is totally safe from the operation of this new custom. There is for him no intermediate punishment between a reprimand and dismissal.

The punishment of reduction in date of rank cannot apply to Officers of the rank of Major, without doing harm to the innocent Officers of his own Corps. Should he have done injury to the Officers of his Regiment or Battalion he can only be thus punished by injuring them further.

The only two Majors who have been sentenced to reduction in date of rank in the Company's Service since this new custom was introduced into it, have been both accordingly pardoned.

Reduction in date of rank seems inexpedient, because it tends to keep alive in the small society which is generally to be found in Company's Regiments and Battalions, rancour and ill will, and to encourage junior Officers to cabal against their Seniors. It is no answer to say that the

fear of reduction of rank is the best preventative against such a cabal. The generality of men are unreflecting, and the hope of good is a much stronger principle in the mind of man than the fear of evil. Adam Smith most truly remarks that every man more or less overvalues the chance of gain, and that most men undervalue the chance of loss.

These observations are not applied to His Majesty's Service, for the justice and expedience of the custom under consideration is with regard to it widely different.

1st.—Seniority in the King's Service gives no exclusive right to promotion.

2d.—If demerit can depress, so merit can raise.

3d.—The punishment by reduction in date of rank applies to Majors equally with all other classes, and injures none but the offender.

Though the various health and prospects of the individuals below whom an offender may be placed, render the punishment by reduction of rank unequal (though not so much as in the Company's Service,) as also does the circumstance of the lowest of each rank being safe from it as before mentioned, yet in the King's Army expedience fully justifies this departure from strict equity.

In Europe, the pay of Officers is proportioned with such nice exactness to their necessities, that suspension from it, even for a short period, renders them completely indigent, and whatever they may then borrow, upon restoration they cannot afford to repay. Suspension therefore being highly inexpedient, reduction of rank with all its evils is chosen as the best substitute; but in the Company's Army, where this powerful reason for the change of the equal punishment for the unequal does not exist, suspension from rank and pay is surely preferable. Suspension is a punishment which can be justly graduated, and the guilty of all ranks by it may be made to suffer equally in proportion to their guilt. Time is liable to no equality—a certain punishment for a definite period cannot be removed by good nor aggravated by bad fortune.

In the Company's Service, during the period of suspension, a small pittance, say of 20 rupees a month, might be lent with safety to the lower branches of the Service, which could be repaid by instalments upon restoration to pay.

I say nothing at present of the propriety of reducing in date the commissions of the Honourable Company's Officers: it is perhaps a question which may admit of doubt.

I cannot help thinking that the new rule of Military Law opens the first view of destruction to the present system of promotion in the Honourable Company's Service. I expect to see the period when "Preferment goes by favour and affection—not by the old gradation where each second stood heir to the first."

Delhan, Feb. 5, 1821.

A SOLDIER.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|--------|----------------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Mar. 6 | Reliance | British | V. G. Kirby | London | Aug. 28 |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|--------|----------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Mar. 7 | Astoria | Danish | H. Dantfort | Denmark |

List of Passengers per ship *Reliance*, Captain V. G. Kirby, from London 28th of August, and Cape of Good Hope 17th of December, 1820.
From London.—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Stocker, Miss Portman, Miss Lyons, Miss M. Lyons, Miss M. A. Lyons, William H. Lyons, Esq. Thomas K. E. M. M. H. Stocker, Master W. Stocker, Miss Jampeon, Thomas Passmore, John White.

Civil Appointments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 27, 1831.

Mr. John T. Shakespear, a Police Judge of the Courts of Sadar Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Henry Shakespear, Superintendent of Police, in the Divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna, and Chief Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 27, 1831.

Mr. H. G. Christian, Senior Member of the Mofussil Special Commission Acting under the Provisions of Regulation I. 1831.

Mr. W. W. Bird, Junior ditto ditto.

Mr. W. R. Jennings, Collector of Tipperah.

MARCH 1, 1831.

Mr. Colin Shakespear, Post Master General.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 24, 1831.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Edward Taylor Bradby to be Captain of a Company, vice White retired, with rank from the 7th of June 1819, in succession to Fairbairn promoted.

Ensign George Henry White to be Lieutenant, vice Brady promoted; date of Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant John William Jones to be Captain of a Company, vice Richards retired, with rank from the 17th November 1829, in succession to Robertson promoted.

Ensign Miles Dormer to be Lieutenant, vice Jones promoted; date of Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

Adjustment of Rank.—Captain George Brydges Fields, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to rank from the 6th February 1819, in succession to White retired.

Captain Francis Irvine, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to rank from the 13th July 1820, in succession to Richards retired.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Removal and Appointments.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Bird, of the Invalid Establishment removed from the Command of the Cawnpore, to that of the Saharunpore Provincial Battalion, vice Playdell deceased.

Captain F. M. Hay, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to the temporary Command of the Cawnpore Provincial Battalion.

Lieutenant William Ward, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Deputy Pay Master at Huzungabad, vice Fitzgerald embarked for Europe.

Captain F. Dickson, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Goruckpore Provincial Battalion, from the 20th Instant, vice Major Huthwaite, appointed to the Command of the Calcutta Native Militia.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to 2d-Lieutenants and Ensigns respectively; leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. William Anderson, arrived in Fort William, 19th February 1831.

Mr. James Alexander, ditto ditto.

Infantry.—Mr. Owen Lomer, arrived in Fort William, 19th February 1831.

Mr. Francis Carleton Reeves, ditto ditto.

Surgeon Henry Moscrop has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank—date of arrival in Fort William 19th February 1831.

Mr. James Burney, conditionally appointed, to a Cadetship of Infantry on this Establishment by the Honorable the Court of Directors in the 8th Para. of their General Letter to the Military Department under date the 24th August, 1829, and published in General Orders of the 18th Instant, having satisfied Government on the several points of qualification therein required, is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Assistant Surgeon Allen, lately attached to the Mission in Bhawal, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Colonel Pico, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Swanson, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 18th May 1829, is extended to him for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of Eight Months from the 14th December last, the date of the expiration of his former leave.

Major General L. Thomas, C. B., having assumed the Command of the Presidency Division of the Army, is appointed, by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Vice-President of the Military Board.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 1, 1831.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Captain G. Casement, Brigade Major to the Troops serving in Rohilcond, to be Barrack Master in the 4th or Bareilly Division of the Barrack Department, vice Lieutenant J. J. Casement who exchanges.

Lieutenant J. J. Casement, Barrack Master in the 4th or Bareilly Division of the Barrack Department, to be Brigade Major to the Troops serving in Rohilcond, vice Captain G. Casement who exchanges.

Assistant Surgeon George G. Macpherson to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Banah, vice Gardner promoted.

The following arrangement is sanctioned in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Lieutenant P. G. Matheson, Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to the charge of the Magazine at Delhi, in the room of Captain R. Powney, removed to the Expense Magazine in Fort William.

Lieutenant Matheson is for the present to be attached to the Expense Magazine, and continue in charge of it until further orders.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the following Appointment made by the Governor General:

Major W. R. Gilbert, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp on the Establishment of His Lordship's Personal Staff.

Mr. William Foster, having produced a Counterpart Covenant of his Appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly; date of arrival in Fort William the 23d February 1831.

Captain Lewis Grant, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank; date of arrival in Fort William the 23d February 1831.

Captain Swinton, Barrack Master of the 1st or Presidency Division of the Barrack Department, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Madras for the benefit of his health, and to be absent, on that account for Six Weeks, from the 1st Instant.

Captain Manley, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is, at the recommendation of the Military Board, appointed to officiate as Barrack Master of the 1st or Presidency Division of the Barrack Department, during the absence of Captain Swinton, or until further orders.

Friday,—March 9, 1821.

—107—

A further extension of four months leave of absence, in addition to that specified in General Orders of the 6th July 1820, is granted to Major Vaughan of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to enable him to return to his duty.

FORT WILLIAM, March 3, 1821.

Captain W. Horton, of the Corps of Engineers, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, his Conditional Resignation of the Honorable Company's Service, promulgated in General Orders of the 2d ultimo, is hereby confirmed.

W. CASEMENT, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sec. to Genl. M.R. Dey.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 26, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Artillery.—1st Lieutenant Kirby, from 15th February, to 1st April, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Croft from 20th March to 1st July, in extension to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta February 27, 1821.

Ensign James Murray, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 24th instant, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Officers are placed to Corps as follows:

Captain E. T. Bradby to the 1st, and Lieutenant G. H. White to the 2d Battalion of the 4th Regiment.

Captain J. W. Jones to the 2d, and Lieutenant M. Dummer to the 1st Battalion of the 11th Regiment.

Captain G. Casement to the 1st Battalion of the 21st Regiment.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment.

5th Light Cavalry.—Cornet F. B. Rooke, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Wards appointed Deputy Pay Master to the Nerbudda Field Force.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Captain Pickersgill, from 1st March, to 1st April, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Tombs, from 20th April, to 15th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency till the rains set in.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Ensign J. Lesson, from 21st March, to 15th June, ditto ditto.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment.—Captain Maxwell, from 15th March, 15th May, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; February 29, 1821.

Sergeant Henry Moscrop, lately returned from Europe, is posted to the 6th Regiment, and attached to the 1st Battalion from the 19th instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 1, 1821.

The following Removals and Postings to Companies in the Regiment of Artillery are directed:

Captain N. E. Webb is removed from the 4th Company 2d to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

Captain J. Broadhurst is removed from the 5th Company 1st to the 4th Company 2d Battalion.

Captain W. Battine is removed from the 1st Company 2d to the 7th Company 4th Battalion.

Captain G. P. Kennedy is removed from the 7th Company 4th to the 5th Company 1st Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Hy. Humphreys is posted to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

Second-Lieutenant William Anderson to the 5th ditto.

Second-Lieutenant James Alexander to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

Ensign Robert Keith Murgrove and G. A. C. Stewart are permitted to exchange Corps, the former is accordingly posted to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry and the latter to the 2d Battalion, the latter to the European Regiment.

The Leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 2d January last to Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, Commandant of Assurgur, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Captain C. H. Baines, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant at Buxar during the absence of Captain H. E. G. Cooper, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Chaspoore, having been reported qualified to join their Corps, are directed to proceed by water and join the Battalions to which they have respectively been posted, with the least practicable delay.

Ensign Charles Guthrie, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, in Malwah.
Ensign T. Smith, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, at Bareilly.
Ensign J. H. Smith, 2d Battalion 24th Regiment, at Moradabad.
Ensign J. C. Tudor, 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, at Jubbulpore.
Ensign K. Chetwode, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, at Sangur.
Ensign T. Lynght, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, at Nasoonabad.
Ensign Alexander McKean, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, at Haon.

Ensign F. B. Todd, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, at Loodhiana.

Ensign W. C. Carleton, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the European Regiment until further orders.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2d Battalion, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. Wood to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Jones, promoted.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Garrison Staff.—Surgeon G. G. Campbell, from 20th March, to 20th June, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion, 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Wade, from 20th February, to 20th May, ditto, ditto.

2d Regiment, Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Thelluson, from 15th March, to 15th April, on private affairs, with permission to visit Harwar.

Muttra Levy.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Steel, from 15th March to 15th April, ditto ditto.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment.—Lieutenant Denby, from 15th February, to 1st May, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Conway, from 1st March, to 15th June, ditto, ditto.

Assistant Surgeon R. Brown is appointed to officiate as Garrison Surgeon and to the charge of the Medical Depot at Agra during the absence of Surgeon G. G. Campbell.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 2, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon A. Scott is removed from the 1st Battalion 15th, and posted to the 1st Battalion, 27th Native Infantry, in the room of Assistant Surgeon P. Halket, (on Furlough) who is posted to the former Corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. Jackson of the 11th Regiment, at present attached to the 2d Battalion at Barrackpore, is directed to proceed to Benares without delay, and assume Medical charge of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Tod is removed from the 2d to the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant S. Delap to be Adjutant, vice Frith, who resigns.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.
General Staff.—Sub Assistant Commissary General Lieutenant Burton, from 20th March, to 20th June, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment.—Ensign Kean, from 1st February, to 1st June, ditto, ditto.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Captain Cowles, from 1st March to 1st August, in extension to rejoin his Corps.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Original Poetry.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF A LADY.

(For the Bengal Evening Post.)

Yes! thou art gone to meet above
In every saint a kindred soul;
Thy gentle spirit could not prove
A suppliant to the world's control.

Meek and resign'd, awhile it bloom'd,
Then sickening sunk with grief oppress'd;
That heart, whose lustre late illum'd
An angel frame—is now at rest.

O! dreadful was a mother's curse,
Upon the offspring of her womb!
And yet she wept, as slow the hours
Bore the cold image to the tomb.

Thou blessed saint! Heaven plying view'd,
Thy struggling griefs, and how to save—
And all thy mother's wrath subdued,
Thy sister's pride—within the grave.

March, 1821.

Trompeurs, Trompes, and Trompettes.

To the Editor of the Bengal Evening Post.

Sir,

The Baron de Grimm, in his amusing Volumes of Anecdotes, has given the following facetious and comprehensive division of mankind, into three classes, viz. *Trompeurs*, *Trompes*, and *Trompettes*.

This was strongly brought to my recollection by the perusal of the description given in the *Hurkaru* of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's last Vocal Concert.

The Editor and his worthy Co-adjutors, may well be placed in the class of *Trompettes*:—beyond this, I will not venture to carry the application.

Yours, &c.

VAN TROMP

March 5.

Rajah of Tanjore.

Rajah of Tanjore.—It is gratifying to hear of the enlightened interest, with which his Highness the Rajah of Tanjore has gone into various departments of European Science and instruction since his arrival in Calcutta. At the Dock Yards, particularly that of Messrs Kyde and Co. he is understood to have commissioned large supplies of requisites for Ship-building, and to have engaged a Master Artificer of talent in that line. That which, perhaps, does more honor to his intellectual and humane liberality, is, his noble donation to a Christian Charity. He visited the Free School on Saturday last, and was so pleased with the object and management of that valuable Institution, that he munificently presented for its support, a donation of 1200 Rupees. Some time ago, we believe, the same Institution was aided with no less a Bequest than ten thousand Rupees, from that

excellent man, Arthur Jacob Macan, Esq. The Governors of the School, would no doubt be disposed to make out of Donations of such magnitude a kind of perpetual Benefit to the poor of Calcutta, investing the amount in a manner distinct from the ordinary small subscriptions, and commemorating the particular donations by a public record on the walls of the School. The proceeds or interest of these two gifts, will probably maintain half a dozen poor children of Calcutta, in succession for ever. The visit of his Highness, will at any rate have been productive of no contemptible advantage to the Christian interests of this place, in raising from poverty and ignorance an unceasing succession of at least one poor child after another. Govt. Gaz.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

| | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund | 2 9 6 | 2 11 |
| Patchery, 1st, | 2 8 4 | 2 9 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 2 3 4 | 2 4 |
| Bloodghy, 1st, | 1 15 4 | 2 0 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 1 14 4 | 0 0 |
| Batum, 1st, | 1 10 4 | 1 12 |
| Indigo, Purple, (in bond) | 176 0 4 | 175 0 |
| Purple and violet, | 160 0 4 | 170 0 |
| Violet, | 155 0 4 | 160 0 |
| Violet and copper, | 145 0 4 | 160 0 |
| Copper, fine, | 140 0 4 | 145 0 |
| Copper, less, | 110 0 4 | 130 0 |

Cotton.—Nothing we believe has been done in this market since our last. The importation into Mirzapore continues to be heavy, that of last week being 16,245 bales, making the total of the present crop to the 25th ultimo 1,18,968 bales of all sizes. The market there has suffered a depression of 2 rupees to 3-8 annas, and at the quoted market prices, good Cutchours could be delivered here at about 17 rupees, in screwed bales. At Meerabad the price had fallen 5 to 4 rupees per maund.

The following exhibits the importation into Mirzapore in the two first months of the present, and during the same period in the three preceding years, respectively:

| 1818 | 1819 | 1820 | 1821 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| maunds | maunds | maunds | maunds |
| 4,91,568 | 1,49,400 | 1,45,967 | 2,09,339 |

And in our fourth page will be found a Statement of the Exportation of this, for the last six years, to the 31st of December 1820.

Indigo.—The market is now nearly bare of this, and for the little that remains, our quotations can easily be obtained. That importation of the present crop to the 25th ultimo is factory maunds 69,352, that of last year to the same period was 99,163.

Piece Goods.—The only purchasers at present are the Portuguese, but we have no alterations to notice.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—The former is without demand. We have allowed our quotations of the latter to remain, although from the scarcity of good Sugar in the market, some of this description has been sold 6 to 8 annas above these.

Black Tin.—Has rather declined.

Clives.—Have suffered a further depression of about 2 annas.

Pepper.—May be stated at a trifling decline.

Freight to London.—Although the present Statement of Shipping, which we have given, speaks of Free Traders to be in the River on the 1st instant, yet it ought to be mentioned, that out of this number, two have cleared out at the Custom House, and are proceeding in their voyage to London; one is destined for the Coromandel Coast and Gibraltar; one for Malta; another for Bombay, and one only is loading for London; such however is the little inducement to ship almost any description of produce to the English market, that this has caused no alteration in the rate of freight, which may be stated at £ 4 10s. to £ 5, with no prospect of any amendment, till an improvement in the home markets takes place, and a corresponding reduction is submitted to on almost every description of produce here.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—117—

Indian News.

Our Letters from the Interior speak of the late North-westerns having been severely felt in different quarters.

At Meerabad, the most severe one was on the evening of Sunday the 4th, the day of the Solar Eclipse, on which occasion a quantity of hail fell.

At Jessore there had been several North-westerns, with heavy rain, but the weather was considered highly favorable in general for the cultivation of Indigo, and every thing promised fair for a good crop.

From Dacca, a Correspondent writes us thus :

"The first rain we had this year at Dacca was on the evening of the 26th, and a second on the 1st of this month, but on Sunday the 4th this city was visited with tremendous hail storms and rain. Dark thick clouds began to collect to the N. W. about two in the afternoon, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 the storm set in with a shower of hail stones only, of an unusually large size, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches and upwards in diameter, accompanied with a violent gale of wind, and in less than five minutes the ground was entirely covered with hail; it soon began to rain, and fortunately the fall of hail stones was of short duration. A cow, struck by a single hail stone, dropped down dead, and a great number of birds have been killed and disabled. We had a second and third shower of rain, with small hail stones, on the same evening, and the sky did not clear up until after midnight. Hail stones of so large a size are not remembered to have ever before been seen at Dacca."

There was a fall of hail among the rain here at the Presidency on Sunday evening also, but not to an extent that created any injury of which we are aware.

The Madras and Bombay Papers that reached us by yesterday's Dawn, convey the following Intelligence :

Madras, February 22, 1821.—It appears from Letters which have been received at the Presidency, that the *Moirs* struck upon the Rocks extending from the little Bases to Julius Nave Point. The current it seems was running in a W. S. W. direction at the rate of 4 miles an hour, and during two days previous the weather had been squally and hazy, so that they were not able to see the land. It was about 10 o'clock at night of the 27th ultimo when the Ship struck, which she did it appears several times with great violence, but was soon driven by the current into six fathoms, where she was anchored; when they found she made not more than two inches of water an hour—the rudder however had been knocked off, a temporary one was made, with which they got under weigh the 1st of February; but the rudder, which was afterwards improved, did not answer so well as had been expected, and the Ship drifted upon another of the Rocks—but was soon got off and without appearing to have sustained injury—as before her arrival at Galle she is stated to have made only one inch of water in an hour instead of two, as was the case after she first struck. The Passengers we understand have been landed at Point du Galle, to wait the return of the Ship from Bombay.

Bombay, February 17, 1821.—Private letters received here by way of Madras, dated London the 27th September mention that,

The *Bombay Merchant* was to sail in a few days afterwards, certainly before the 10th October.

Advices had been received from Bombay, to the 16th May, per the *Ann*, *Thatcher*, and all the vessels which had

sailed from Bombay previously to her, had arrived in England.

The last accounts from Bengal, were to the 6th May, per *Dupine*, arrived 27th September.

Markets continued in the most distressed state possible, Cotton, Surat, was, from 6d. to 7d. very fine 9d. Bengal 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and these prices nominal. A sale of 40,000 bales was about to be brought forward immediately, and a decline in prices consequently expected. Indigo was rather looking up, so was Sugar and Saltpetre, Coffee very steady, but all other articles absolutely without any demand.

The *Alexander* was the only vessel loading for Bombay.

The Revolution in Portugal had commenced without bloodshed at Oporto; we have not observed, however, any account of the city of Lisbon having acceded to the new order of things.

Accounts from Mocha to the middle of October, have been received here by way of Muscat; and Captain Bruce had commenced a correspondence with the present Dola, demanding ample reparation for the insults and injuries we had received from his predecessor. Nothing definitive had been acceded to, but there was every reason to expect, from the disposition which the present Dola of Mocha evinced towards us, that our just demands would be complied with, and our friendly relations re-established with the Imam of Senna, without our having recourse to farther offensive operations.

The report brought down by the trankey from Muscat of the arrival of the expedition at Zoor, has been confirmed. Our troops landed there on the 29th January.

Remedy for the Scurvy.—We are desired to state, that Gram steeped in water, and allowed to vegetate, or sprout out three or four inches, is an excellent remedy for the scurvy. It was given to the crew of a ship of this port on a voyage to England by the medical officer on board, with complete success.

On Monday last the Education Society held their annual meeting, at which His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. presided.

The Annual Report was read, giving a very satisfactory account of the proceedings for the last year. In the boys' central school there are 93 children maintained by the Society, and 58 day-scholars; in the girls' central school there are 65 children maintained and educated by the Society. The total receipts, including the Company's donation of 5280 rupees, have been rs. 27,323; and the total disbursements rs. 26,701. The Report gives also a general account of the regimental schools within this Government, and states that a plan has been adopted, on the model of the Poonamallee Asylum near Madras, for obtaining a fixed subscription from soldiers, on the Society's securing the benefits of the institution to the children of all subscribers who die or are removed to Europe.

The Report then details the proceedings relative to the formation of the "Native school and school book committee," of which we gave an account at the time in August last; in the short period which subsequently elapsed before the close of the year, this committee had not found opportunities of furthering their designs to any great extent.

The annual examination of the children of the two Central Schools was postponed until after the arrival of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who is daily expected in Bombay.

The following gentlemen were elected the new Directors, Mr. Warden, Mr. Erskine, Dr. Taylor, Lieut. Col. Aitchison, Lieut. Colonel Shuldharn, Mr. Milburn, Mr. Goodwin.

The thanks of the meeting to the Lady Patroness and Directresses are to be communicated to them personally at the next meeting of the Ladies Committee by Henry Meriton Esq. one of the Vice Presidents.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Honorable Chairman, Sir Charles Colville, for his readiness in furthering at all times the object of the institution, and for his kind attention to the business of the day.

An Enraged Musician.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

For reasons, which I leave to the sagacity of your readers to divine if they think it worth while, I did not attend the "Sixth and Last Vocal Concert of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy." Not being however without a wish to know how it went off, I thought I could not do better than consult the *BENGAL HURKARU*, which has followed up each successive Vocal Concert with a tolerably long paragraph. This paragraph, adapting itself with wondrous facility to the various circumstances of the case, has assumed the shape of the *Puff* in all its modifications, whether as original criticism by the profound and accomplished Editor, or as remarks by equally erudite and "judicious Correspondents." It was reserved however for the concluding Concert to be described and commemorated by the united forces of all; and accordingly in the *Hurkaru* of March 5th, we find Editor and Correspondents consolidating all their talents in one grand and overwhelming mass of *Puff*. I am a plain man, though a great lover of Music, and to me the remarks alluded to appear the greatest combination of ignorance and nonsense which ever appeared even in the *Hurkaru*. I may be wrong, and the position is I confess a bold one; but a few extracts from this last precious morsel, I think will satisfy any one of the writer's talents as a Musician, and qualifications as a Critic. I pass over the *Puff* introductory by the Editor himself, and shall address myself to those of his two "judicious Correspondents," only observing, that his own eulogies of what follows, give him a just claim to participate in the laurels of his Seconds. Of the first of those Critics, it may not be amiss to remark at starting, that it is no very easy matter to get at his meaning; for he sins woefully against poor Lindley Murray, and moreover, as Sir Lucius O'TRIGON says, "there are many words pressed into the service which would get their Habeas Corpus in any Court in Christendom." Of the second it may be observed, that he is so very *washy*, that he may be regarded as a sort of appendage or under-strapper to the first; and as such, his effusion may pass for a very indifferent *Puff* *collusive*; my business is with the Principal, whose production may be fairly termed the *Puff* *direct*.

The leading paragraph or proem to this delectable piece of poetical prose, after informing us (who were absent) that ALL the Fashionables of the Settlement were present, and that certain persons of "transcendent powers," "executed the selection," "in their respective characters!" [Q. What were they?] proceeds to emit a great deal of unintelligible rant about the rivalry of conviviality and music: take it in his own words: "It would be too much to affirm that mere conviviality could have retained its influence over the

minds of persons HERE," (Q. Where?) "if the charms of music, such as were exhibited on Friday evening had been" (1st) "known" (2d) "understood," and (3d) "felt." All this is rather incomprehensible, and if it mean any thing, it must I think allude to the rivalry of contemporary Clubs, (Lunatics and others I presume) who having "no music in their souls" were incapable of knowing, understanding, and feeling the charms of harmony, and whose obstinate CONVIVIALITY below stairs rivalled the Music above. Let Mr. Gunter look to this dangerous rivalry, when the next batch of Vocal Concerts takes place!

In the second paragraph, our Author launches into the bolder ocean of Musical Criticism, and having hinted his own "intimate acquaintance with Musical Composition" obligingly favours us with his valuable opinions on the merits of the CREATION, and on the comparative excellencies of HANDEL and HAYDN in the walk of Sacred Music—Here we have a great deal of stuff about, "his humble opinion," his "associations," "tracing of awful sacredness"—HAYDN's "directing himself of the bent of his genius," "the very characteristic of superior Music, depicted in every line," and much more in the same style. As to the question on which this Pretender ventures to pass his shallow judgment, every Professor knows, or ought to know, that the verdict of the musical world stands pronounced decidedly in favor of HANDEL. The Creation of HAYDN, written professedly in imitation of, and to rival the works of "the mighty master," is admitted even by his Vienna friends to be a failure. Abounding in beauties of the highest order, it is not to be compared for one instant with the awful majesty that distinguishes the Oratorios of the great HANDEL; in short it is any thing but Sacred Music, if we except "The Heavens are telling," and that divine instrumental Symphony, the Chaos, so necessary, by contrast, to the right comprehension of the vocal opening, a contrast by the way of which the Calcutta audience were wholly deprived by the meagre arrangements of these Concerts.

But such matters are far beyond the depth of our Critic, who has his revenge, however, in the following sentences, which are, I am sure, equally beyond the depth of his readers.—"Unlike modern compositions which can boast of the air only on the treble, this incomparable Oratorio when performed with all its RELATIVE PARTS" (Q. what be they?) "resounds with many echoes of the air" (Q. aerial echoes?) "in all its modulated transpositions, and the gigantic bass dwelling with irresistible force on the TONIC or fundamental note, marked the intention of the Composer with precision." By the ears of MIDAS, but this is exceeding fine! It is the ordinary and usual function of the Bass, as even this unlucky Critic might have heard, to give the fundamental note of the chord (which he confounds with the key note) that the phrase, or as he has it, "THE INTENTION" may be complete. But it so happens that the CREATION is remarkable among Professors for the Author's happy deviations from this ordinary application of his vocal Bases, which have a range of expression and melody seldom before attempted, and which HAYDN only risked because he had such strength of Bass Voices at command. The *Hurkaru* Critic has a confused idea of having heard something of this also; and jumbles the two in a most amusing manner.

But this is nothing to the *ferid balderdash* which follows—"what delight, what fervour, hung upon the voices of Ra-

* This explanation of so difficult a term is truly kind! unfortunately it is wrong—and misplaced to boot!

phael, and of Gabriel, who INTIMATING the marvellous works of the Creation" [Intimation is hereby given!!!] "the spell was destroyed as soon as the music finished, but still the impression is vivid and strong: those effects, LIGHT AND VISION, — LIKE AS THEY SEEM, still endure, though the sounds have ceased to vibrate. But there would be no end of decanting on the merits of this Oratorio, if we" [Q. who are we?] were to LET LOOSE OUR THOUGHTS† in the investigation of its real pretensions to approbation and esteem, &c. &c. &c.

Here is as rare fustian stuff as ever perhaps found its way into print!—Yet the learned Aristarch was at least so far safe, that by dealing in generals, he might flourish away with his prose run mad, and escape committing himself in matters beyond his ken. But his prudence was not equal to his courage, and tickled by his own nonsense, in an evil hour he must set himself to prate forth, of "Concords" and "Discords"—"Unisons" and "Loss of Harmony"—and other things of which he knows about as much as doth the Government Gazette about crossing the Line.—Mark how he gabbles—"Of the predominant and striking beauties of the execution, the PERFECT UNISON especially in the TREBLES of the TRIO claimed a large portion of applause."—How is this? out of 3 voices it is methinks, somewhat rare to have even 2 singing "Unison" except in a passing or incidental note? Let us see the solution. "The laws of harmony consulting the SATISFACTION [good] which the HUMAN ear feels in listening to the sounds of a third a fifth, and an eighth of a Note" [does he mean $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$? a real Musician would have necessarily used the definite article] "have required that these should be EXPRESSED in strict UNISON" [!!] "perhaps it is scarcely possible to HAVE complied with this rule more rigidly than it WAS ON Friday Evening" [what was?] "and whether we offer the TRIO BETWEEN Gabriel, Uriel, and Raphael, or the TERZETTO [not Trio?] BETWEEN the same three PARTIES," [as if it were to a Sale or Deed!!] "or the grand Chorus, or the TRIO [not Terzetto?] after the Chorus, as illustrations of what we mean to assert, we are convinced that nothing less than great native powers and real scientific knowledge could have" [Oh! exquisite climax!] "EXPRESSED THE THRILL"—Yes, Reader, it is even so—EXPRESSED THE THRILL!" "SO EXQUISITELY FINE; and even when the Musical SENSE required the introduction of a Discord, it was IMMEDIATELY resolved into a Concord." [Oh! Day and Night, but this is wonderful strange!] "with wonderful neatness, delicacy, and expression"—and so forth—

Now to all this jargon, I have but one objection—that it is downright nonsense—stark-staring nonsense! The merest Tyro in counterpoint knows that there is but one unison in Music—and that not even the octave—far less any other note of the scale, concordant or discordant, was ever said to be in "UNISON," from the days of ARISTIN to those of this wise man of the East. The notes of the common chord given in "strict unison!" "expressing the Thrill so exquisitely fine!" Of a piece with this is the ignorant pedantry about the "immediate" resolution of discords with so much "neatness and delicacy," when the "musical sense required it!" as if that were a musical operation depending on the science of the Performer, and were not the province of the Composer alone!

† "I bridle in my struggling muse with pain
That longs to launch into a bolder strain."

This well known couplet was evidently in the "thoughts" of the learned Critic, though he does not acknowledge his obligation to his illustrious Prototype.

But "there would be no end of decanting on the merits of this Oratorio Critique, if we were to let loose our thoughts in the investigation of its real pretensions to approbation and esteem," to use the choice words of its egregious Author. I resist therefore the grievous temptation to make merry; which is held forth by the absurd comparison of Mr. Lacy's voice—excellent as every one must allow its lower compass to be in Glee and Chorusses, with the "tone, emphasis, and expression" of the unrivalled BARTLEMAN, the first Male Singer of his class in Europe! I have been told by judges somewhat better qualified than this Critic, that the performance of Friday was as good as a mere Vocal Concert could be, destitute of that grandeur and richness of effect which an Orchestra only can give, and which are, above all, indispensable in an Oratorio. The assistance of the Lady and Gentleman Amateurs is said to have been as effective, as it was most considerate and obliging to the Professors and the Public. Mrs. Lacy's talents, science, and taste are well known to be of a very high class, and her exertions on this occasion were great and successful. But if overstrained praise becomes ridiculous, and defeats its own object, even when bestowed by the judicious, what must be its unavoidable effect in the hands of a Pretender or a Quack? Of one thing at least I feel confident; that it will not succeed in playing the part of "Puff preliminary" to a renewal of the paltry system of Exclusive Concerts next year. On that point, Public Opinion has expressed itself pretty decidedly, and the scanty Audiences and empty benches of this Season speak a language not to be misunderstood, and not to be outweighed by all the Puffs of all the Correspondents whose "possession of great Musical Taste and Science" is trumpeted forth by the Hurharu.

Sir, Yours,

AN ENRAGED MUSICIAN;

Ballygunge, March 5.

Dangerous Rock!

(From a late American Paper.)

Maranham.—The Paris Journal of Commerce of May 20th, contains a letter from Captain Alb. Roussin, who was despatched in the French frigate Bayadere, to the Coast of South America; on a voyage of discovery and Observation, from which we make the following extracts—"I found by recurrence to public documents, and the different consulates, that the number of shipwrecks was very great, and I determined to discover, if possible, the cause of so great an evil. After cruising in the vicinity of the expected danger until our patience was almost exhausted, we had at last the satisfaction of ascertaining and taking correct observations of the cause of so many disasters. It is a Rock of the most dangerous nature which can be met with at sea—being a bank of sharp rocks intermixed with sand almost conical in shape, about three miles in length from the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. to W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and about half a mile from North to South. The rocks are separated by intervals more or less large, in which there is from 8 to 10 fathom water, while the summit of the conical rocks are above the surface. Latitude by our observation is 52 min. 27 sec. South, and longitude 6 deg. 1 min. 30 sec. East of the meridian of Port San. Antonio de Maranham, (longitude west of Paris 46 degs. 30 min. 14 sec.) or about 26 leagues north of the point of departure of vessels from Maranham, 3 leagues east of the small hill called Itacolumi; variation of the compass 0 min. 57 sec. N. E. The above differs from Arrowmith's Chart 5 leagues in latitude, and 7 in longitude, and sufficiently accounts for the many unfortunate accidents which it has occasioned,

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Pargson, Mr. James Verma, Teacher in the Hindoo College, to Miss Elizabeth Seabrooke.

On the 5th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. John Haycock, to Mrs. Mary Nield.

On the 7th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, William Thomas, Esq. Surgeon of Artillery, to Miss Ellen Jackson.

On the 8th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. W. Soenen, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Goldsmith.

On the 8th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. S. H. Jones, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Jane White.

On the 27th of February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Pargson, R. W. M. Thomson, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Mary Prandergast.

At Kallidghes, on the 7th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Lieutenant and Quarter Master W. C. Branton, 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Mrs. A. Inverarity, sister of the late Captain Inverarity, of the Marine Board, Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

At Bygonoor, on the 23d of February, the Lady of Major Vase Agnew, of a Daughter.

At Surat, on the 13th of February, the Lady of John Remer, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Rosalia Julia Dias, aged 26 years, 7 months and 24 days, leaving a disconsolate husband and two infant children, together with a numerous circle of connexions and friends, to deplore her untimely and irreparable loss. She possessed every virtue that constitutes an amiable and affectionate wife, a tender and loving mother and sincere friend; those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance and esteem can bear full testimony of her worth, as also of the despondency occasioned by this unexpected and too distressing event. She lived beloved and much lamented died.

At Buxar, on the 24th of February, Mr. Thomas Carrara, Assistant to the Collector of Jeypore.

At Comorunge, Jessore, on the 20th of December last, in consequence of the accidental discharge of a Fowling Piece, which went off whilst his hand was on the muzzle, Jonathan Brandland, Esq. Indigo Planter. He was universally beloved as an agreeable companion, and respected and esteemed as a man of honor and a gentleman, and his untimely fate is justly lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

At Madras, on the 18th of February, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. Peter Bormel, Musician at Bangalore, sincerely regretted by his numerous relations and friends.

At Bombay, on the 16th of February, Mr. Henry Munday.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrival.—Ensign James Hay, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, from Benares.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Stewart, of the Invalid Establishment, to Europe, on the *Lady Kennaway*.—Coronet F. Angelo 7th Light Cavalry, to Kurnaul.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|-----|------------------------------|------|
| 6 0 | Six per Cent. Loans, 1811—12 | 5 8 |
| 9 0 | Ditto Later Loans,..... | 8 8 |

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destinations |
|--------|------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Mar. 8 | John Munro | British | H. J. Green | Bombay |

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Feb. 13 | Ganges | British | J. Hammond | Pulo Penang | Nov. 31 |
| 13 | Ram | Arab | Sh. Mahomed | Gon | Feb. 2 |
| 13 | Tartar | British | J. F. Tick | Columbo | — |
| 14 | Fattay Alwadd | Arab | W. Richardson | Siam | Dec. 8 |
| 14 | Ann | British | R. Dickie | Calcutta | Jan 6 |
| 16 | Two Brothers | British | J. G. Keyser | Columbo | Nov. 21 |

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destinations |
|---------|------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| Feb. 13 | Mainbar | British | A. Turner | Bangalore |
| 13 | Thetis | British | R. Reynolds | Malabar Coast |
| 14 | Exmouth | British | W. Manington | Calcutta |

MARCH 8, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—See Domingos Estee, (P.) inward bound remains.

New Anchorage.—Lady Castlereagh, inward bound, remains.

Sunder.—Asia Grande, (P.) Gros Carota, (P.) and George Cruikshank, outward bound, remains.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Statement of the annual Exportation of Cotton, from Calcutta, for six years, ending 31st December, 1820.

| Years. | Great Britain. | Foreign Europe. | America. | China. | Exported by the Hon'ble Company to China. | Other Places. | Total Bales of 50 lbs. |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| 1815 | 17,304 | 2,287 | — | 60,864 | 4,921 | — | 85,376 |
| 1816 | 72,900 | 4,834 | 1,380 | 110,643 | 4,973 | 3,379 | 196,039 |
| 1817 | 136,884 | 26,079 | 15,591 | 99,769 | 4,193 | 5,516 | 300,112 |
| 1818 | 108,724 | 36,658 | 40,456 | 73,810 | 5,716 | 2,360 | 326,536 |
| 1819 | 93,470 | 3,683 | 1,492 | 39,376 | 17,125 | 235 | 263,381 |
| 1820 | 6,700 | — | — | 37,647 | 23,782 | 316 | 68,539 |

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on the 1st of March,

| | Vessels | Tons. |
|--|---------|-------|
| Hon'ble Company's Chartered Ships, for England, | 5 | 2,349 |
| Free Traders, for Great Britain, | 6 | 2,708 |
| Country Ship, for Great Britain, .. | 1 | 527 |
| Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade, | 16 | 5,860 |
| Laid up for Sale or Freight,..... | 15 | 7,109 |
| American Vessels, | 3 | 985 |
| French Vessels,..... | 2 | 925 |
| Portuguese Vessels, | 5 | 1,600 |
| Spanish Vessels, | 1 | 610 |
| Danish Vessel, | 1 | 330 |
| Dutch Vessel,..... | 1 | 305 |

Total,..... 56 23,639

Free Traders in the River, on the 1st March 1820, 9 4,027
Ditto ditto, on the 1st March 1821,..... 6 2,700

Decrease, 3 1,327

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—141—

Municipal Affairs.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I understand, from report, that Government have been pleased to order the application of the Surplus Receipts of the Court of Requests to the purposes of the Committee for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta.—I shall be happy to hear that you or any of your Readers can confirm this report; and if so, may it not be as well to suggest that this liberality should be extended to the Fines levied by the Magistrates of Calcutta upon Individuals, which appear to me to be precisely of a similar nature.

Yours, &c.

Intally, March 9, 1821.

J. M.

Madras Judicial System.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is well known to such of your readers as are Civilians, that a very important alteration in the details of the Judicial and Revenue Departments has been introduced of late into the internal administration of the Territories under the Fort St. George Presidency. It is equally matter of general notoriety that for some years before the Superior Authorities at Home finally ordered this reformation to be carried into effect, its introduction was strenuously opposed by a very large proportion of the Judicial Servants on the Coast, among whom were many individuals of undoubted talent and integrity. Its partizans, however, were numerous, and formidable for acknowledged zeal and ability, under the auspices of the distinguished person whose eminent merit has since raised him to the head of affairs at that Presidency; these at last carried the day, and the System they espoused has been in full operation for some time.

The speculative grounds upon which the two parties supported their respective opinions relative to this interesting question, are so generally known, that I do not mean to touch on these at all, on the present occasion. My object in addressing you now, Sir, is to express a hope that if, through the wide circulation of your Newspaper, this Letter should come under the eye of any Madras Civilian who has had the advantage of observing the effects of the New System, he will give to the curious and inquiring of his Bengal Brethren, the benefit of his experience, and let them know how far, in the language of the President of the Board of Control, "the system works well."

Every man who has passed the period of early fervor and youthful romance, well knows how lamentably ill in practice, the most plausible schemes often turn out, and on the other hand, how well a machine may "work" which at first sight shall appear at variance with sound theory. Here is a project, regarding the speculative merits of which the ablest heads differed. It has, however, been carried into actual practice for a considerable period; and if I am not led away by occasional partiality, I do think that it is a matter of deep and general interest to every Englishman in India, to learn the practical results of this great experiment in our Domestic Legislation.

I have remarked, in some very old Calcutta Newspapers and Magazines, that about the period when the Permanent Settlement was in agitation, the subject underwent considerable discussion. Many of the Essays and opinions were distinguished for talent, and a degree of interest was excited which could not, and I have been told did not fail to do good, even in quarters where the duty of Legislating exclusively rested, but where Truth and diversity of opinion are, to say the least, somewhat impeded in their access, owing to the necessarily formal and even freezing channels through which alone they can usually and regularly approach. Few topics of liberal investigation appear to me more eligible for a periodical Paper than such as that which I now humbly invite. I wish all were equally innocent. I cannot imagine a more legitimate subject for public and unfettered Discussion: and our present illustrious Governor General's frank invitation to the exercise of Free Opinion, when he restored to the Calcutta Press its ancient Liberty, did, I conceive, particularly refer to that class of generally interesting topics which are connected with the Internal Administrative System of these Provinces.

I fear another and more weighty obstacle may baffle my expectation of obtaining the information I seek. Many months ago, you published a sensible Letter from some philanthropic and enquiring Correspondent, of our fraternity I presume, on the subject of Native Juries. These have been introduced generally throughout the British Dominions in Ceylon, for many years past, and, we are told by high authority, with the most unequivocal and happy effect. Here then, was to be found the practical solution of a great and difficult problem, one which has long occupied the attention of thinking men in India, and the obstacles to the execution of which, from the state of society and other obvious causes, have startled the most intrepid and the most benevolent. Your Correspondent, with great modesty, solicited simply information on this great Question, particularly as to the functions and formation of Juries in Ceylon. For many a successive month did I look with anxious eagerness for the expected Replies, but to the disgrace of the numerous Body to whom this reasonable appeal was made, not one was forthcoming to answer it.—Civil Functionaries in India have undoubtedly abundant occupation for their time, if they do their duty strictly and conscientiously. But where philanthropic enthusiasm in behalf of our fellow men is not wanting, leisure is always to be found, even for such occasional works of supererogation as too many of us consider every thing to be, that goes beyond the strict boundary of official duty, or passes the precise limits of "office hours."

Suffer me to hope, Sir, that this appeal may not share the fate of your Correspondent's Letter on Ceylon Juries; and that for the honour of the Honourable Company's Service, some Gentleman will be found among the Madras Civilians, less under the dominion of apathy or indolence, and willing as able to give the information which I solicit, and which must be pregnant with interest to so many of my Brethren, and to the Country at large.

I am, Sir, Your Constant Reader,

A COUNTRY JUSTICE.

From the Mofussil,
February 25, 1821.

Indian News.

BATAVIAN COURANT EXTRAORDINARY, DEC. 4, 1810.

Dispatch from His Excellency, Lieut.-Col. Keer, to the Governor General of Netherlands India.

Toboolij, Oct. 17, 1811.—As a Supplement to my Dispatch of the 21st of Sept. No. 3. I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that in pursuance of the purpose communicated therein, to proceed in my way by Poclo Lepars to Toboolij, I got under sail on the 25th last month from Pankal Penang, with the little fleet, consisting of 2 Row Gun-boats, 3 Pinnaces, and 9 Prows of Radja Akil.

On the 27th we arrived at Koba, the vessels were obliged to supply themselves with water, &c. During this time I continued busy, inspecting the troops and the adjacent country, as well as in procuring further information of affairs in Poclo Lepars. I received there certain intelligence that Radin Kling was the Chief, appointed by the Emperor of Palembang, in whom the people had much confidence. That the Radin returned from Billiton, had erected a fort at a spring called Bantal, on a place surrounded by morass, while in the neighbourhood of the rivulet, the Kampong of the Radin Ali, the son of Radin Kling, is situated close to the shore; a trustworthy Native, who had on other occasions given me proofs of fidelity and courage, undertook to go overland to the *henting* of Radin Kling, and gave me the assurance that he was too well known to Radin Kling and all the Chiefs that were mentioned to him not to be able to escape even if he should be taken; I let him go from thence, and he promised me he would come again to me on the day after our arrival in Poclo Lepars.

On the 1st of October, we departed from Koba, and worked up to get above Tanjong Brikkat, wind and stream occasioned our being but very little advanced on the 3rd, but having at a short distance from the bank sufficient depth, the sailors landed to haul the boat up along shore, thus working up till the 6th we got above the point, and anchored at night close by the northernmost point of the Lepars Islands.

On the 7th, at break of day, I weighed anchor to row within the Poclo Lepars (between which the channel was unknown to Europeans), many islands lying near and visible to each other prevented us from seeing at any distance before us, the wind becoming quite in our favour, we soon got some of them in our rear, and at last discovered a prow, which by force of rowing and sailing kept before us probably to announce our arrival. At noon having approached Palo Tingi, lying near to the Banca shore, we saw between that island and another more westward, along the mainland of Banca, several prows, first working up against wind and stream, but afterwards turning about to gain the river Kapo with all haste.

I detached the three pinnaces and Radja Akil with 5 prows round the back of the island. In order to cut off their passage, while I, with the two boats and four prows from the said Radja, approached the coast of Banca between the two islands just mentioned.

A large prow, which timely discovered the movement of the Pinnaces, ran into a rivulet lying in the coast of Banca. We followed with the boats between the two islands — that from the first moment of confusion the rob-

bers might evince, we might make every use of it. With three great sloops, each armed with two one-pounder, as also a great sloop from the gun boat No. 5. wherein I had placed a two-pounder, I approached the coast together with the four prows I had.

On several places men were seen seeking their safety in flight, with prows and sampangs, which, after the first shot on our side (after throwing their arms into the sea) they left in our power and swam away.

From the other side of the island, I received accounts that, in the same manner, our pinnaces and the prows of Radja Akil had got many prows, and that they had discovered a Kampong on that side, before which a brig was lying.

Evening coming on, I so closed in this Kampong that hereby also the rivulet beforementioned was blockaded.

About forty prows, great and small, which were captured this day, and to guard which now became burdensome to our vessels, were destroyed.

On the evening of the same day, fire broke out in the Kampong, by which opportunity we observed two or three explosions of gunpowder.

On the 8th, at break of day, some shots were fired out of the Kampong on our pinnaces and the prows of Radja Akil. These being answered instantly by all the small vessels there, approaching the coast, the Kampong was abandoned with all speed; but Radin Kling, by whom Radja Akil was recognised, remained in it until the moment we set foot on shore, when he fled to the woods.

The Kampong being taken by us, partly burnt and abandoned, discovered nothing remarkable, except that there was found in the ground, under the houses burnt down the former evening, 55 packages of tin.

The vessel discovered the evening before, was known by the Natives to be the schooner of one Brown, which was captured by them in the year before. Not being able to get this vessel afloat, and being very leaky, it was burnt with other prows found at the Kampong that day.

Being now, from several circumstances, sufficiently assured that the burnt Kampong must be that of Radin Ali, and that also the *henting* of Radin Kling could not be far distant, I charged Radja Akil to go at break of day, being the 9th, with all his sampangs, into the river beforementioned, and as far as possible to examine it, whilst Captain Vander Wijk, with some armed sloops, should go round about Poclo Tingi, to see if the report was well founded that Radin Ali was busy there in erecting a fort.

On the southernmost part the said Captain found a place about 100 rods long and 60 broad, cut down and yet burning, with two houses, and much *nippa* being prepared for building, to make *adappu*, besides 3 or 4 great and about 20 sicca prows. After cutting the latter in pieces, and burning the houses, the Captain returned and gave account thereof. Meanwhile Radja Akil acquainted me that he had examined the river, and was at a place one hour's distance from the mouth; that he, from thence, by climbing the trees, discovered the *henting*, and a very great prow (the one stated above as having rowed up the river on our approach) and that he should remain there waiting my orders.

Considering this report of seeing a very great prow, it was not possible for me to gather from it that Radin Ali could not be in the Poclo Lepars, because amongst all the prows that were taken by us, there was none so heavily

armed, as that of Radin Alie's was stated to be. We had seen thrown into the sea *drumstaves* and other arms, but no heavy guns, and indeed with 8 and 6-pounders this is no *glory* matter in the moment of confusion. Likewise it was probable that Radin Alie, who had given several proofs of courage and enterprise at Banca, would have endeavoured in time to collect his best *prows*, and (at least during the time of 3 hours that the gunboats were aground) to defend himself against Radja Akil.

This being so improbable, one might be quite sure that he, being informed of our arrival, would hasten to come to his father's help.

To take advantage therefore of this moment, wherein the enemy must feel himself weak, a speedy and well arranged attack must be undertaken; and the more so, as some of our crews and I myself, in the two days we lay between the islands, were seized with fever, and that there was no reinforcement to be expected, while the 3 Colonial vessels, of whom mention is made in my last, as sent in advance to blockade the passage on the two outlets of the Poclo Lepass, and wherein part of our crews was embarked, were not at their post. I should also, with all this, come at the pirate *prows* of Radin Alie, and before taking the *besting*, for the attack of which the vessels could not be stripped of their crews, as without these we should likewise have been ourselves too weak to defend ourselves against them.

Taking all these things together, it was of the greatest importance that the influence and power of Radin Kling, (to whom the Emperor of Palembang, as above stated, has confided the Superintendence of Banca, and who was thus the hope of all that have joined the party) should be destroyed; besides also that he, as Commander of the Natives of the best part of Banca, by the co-operation of his Son Radin Alie, held all such as wavered, in subjection.

I decided therefore to attack his *besting* without delay, and to combine every thing to conquer him.

I then gave Captain Vander Wijck in charge to proceed to Radja Akil, and to observe the situation of the *besting* on the river, and the possibility of approaching it. I gave him two officers, and a detachment of three armed sloops, with authority, (which the said Captain desired of me) that in case he could approach the *besting*, and find it weak enough to be taken by surprise, that he might, when joined with Radja Akil do so, in order that no time might be lost; but if not practicable, and in case the approaching in the river could not take place, then to proceed to the aforementioned burnt *Kampong*, from whence it might be surely supposed, that a way over-land would lead, and from thence to let a survey be made.

The Captain having in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, returned out of the river, and gone to the burnt *Kampong* with his detachment, acquainted me that on the river side there was no opportunity for landing, and that the *besting* could not be taken from that side with small means, as there was a *prow* in the river, with a heavy piece and some *Lilas*; as well as a battery ashore, which commanded the river. The Captain desiring a reinforcement to support his survey on land, I sent him it, and then went in person to Radja Akil, who was yet in the river, in order to take ocular inspection from that side. I waded through a *me-ran* close under the *besting*, and found that it was not fit for Europeans; but very well for a troop of natives to lie in ambuscade. Driving slowly up along the river with a little *Sampang* to a point where the river was open, I saw how the *prow* and battery which defended the river were placed.

I had a sufficient knowledge of this position, in order after I should receive the reports of the Captain of Engineers about his survey on land, to lay my plan of attack.

I returned therefore with the Radja and his people, to fit out their *prows* with directions to be ready, at the first order, to march, or again to proceed with *Sampangs* up the river.

In the evening about 9 o'clock, the report of the survey reached me, which Captain Vander Wijck had let Lieutenant De Truij make, the result of which was that the *besting* was situated at an half hour's distance from the burnt *Kampong*, and that there was a good road leading to it. He desired me to send all disposable crews ashore, that at break of day they might march and attack the *besting*.

The Native whom I sent off to Keba, not being come back, I could get no certain information about the guns and number of men, therefore I had only to consider how to obtain the greatest advantage from the small means we had.

The Europeans required no encouragement. I knew the good spirit of the officers and crews under my orders, and my anxiety was merely that they should be properly supported by the Natives who were with us.

I let every thing be prepared for attack the next morning, and gave orders in the mean time to have a survey made between the islands before we should quit the fleet, in order to prevent the weakly manned small vessels left behind from suffering by any accident in the first moments, the hearing of which alone might cause a disadvantageous impression on the Natives with us.

(The remainder of this Dispatch will shortly follow.)

Jeu d'Esprit.

Au Rédacteur du Calculus Journal.

Monsieur,

L'intérêt général qu'inspire en ce moment le procédé la Reine d'Angleterre, me persuade que vos lecteurs accueilleront avec plaisir l'article suivant, extrait d'une Gasette de l'Île de Bourbon, sous la date du 2 Février dernier.

"Les déportés de Botany-Baie, profondément indignés des horribles machinations dirigées contre l'honneur et la vie de la bienaimée Reine d'Angleterre, et prévoyant la juste condamnation des infâmes accusateurs qui ont cherché à faire naître des doutes sur sa vertu, ont adressé une pétition à la chambre des pairs, pour représenter que des hommes aussi criminels n'étaient point dignes d'être admis dans leur société, et qu'il était urgent qu'on les transportât sur le continent nouvellement découvert par le Capitaine Williams."

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer,
avec une parfaite considération.

Chandernagor, le 7 Mars, 1821.

AILOPHYLOS.

Note.—We have given insertion to this Letter, as it will show that the Government Gazette of Bourbon, (for we presume there is no other) can have little of the chivalric character of France in its spirit, if it does not think that the New Continent to which in its merry mood, it assigns these witnesses at the prayer of the Convicts of Botany Bay, is not far too good for any men, who would lend themselves to the oppression of a woman; unless indeed it were in those regions of "thick ribbed ice," that should freeze up every comfort, and benumb every feeling, but that of conscience, to the reproaches of which we would leave them in all its bitterness.—Ed.

Original Poetry.

A HINDOOSTANEE QUATRAIN WITH A FREE TRANSLATION.

رو بای
هو تانها ا بهی خواب میں بیدار نظر آیا
منہ دیکھی اسکا بر اسبہ بر آیا
اتسا جمن رو بای اسی جمانی سی لگا یا
آنسہ نہ رو چشم میں لہو اتر آیا

I saw in the visions of night
My lover appear to my view,
And my bosom throbb'd high with the pulse of delight,
As to clasp the dear charmer I flew—
As our hearts beat together, each sigh
Sprang quick to our lips, there to glow;
And I wept till no tears my scorched heart could supply,
But blood from my eyes 'gan to flow.

ROB ROY.

Military Precedency.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
You will oblige a Subscriber by giving insertion to the following Query, and should it meet the eye of any person in authority, I beg to suggest the propriety of an Order being issued on the subject, as it is a matter very dubious to the best informed on Military Precedence.

Query.—Does a 2d Lieutenant of Artillery take rank of an Ensign of Engineers, or do they rank agreeably to the dates of their Commissions?

The General Order altering the designation of Fire-worker to that of 2d Lieutenant, says (if I remember it correctly) "with the same Regimental and Army Rank." I should suppose this to be sufficiently explicit in regard to their ranking as had been the custom previously to the Order being issued, altering the designation, but a 2d Lieutenant of Artillery (who pretends to more knowledge than I possess on points of this nature) does not agree with me. By the bye this said 2d Lieutenant was far below me at Addiscombe, and it was long matter of doubt whether his furs would be to point a Gun or poise a Musket.

Not far from Nag-
pore, February 12,
1821.

AN ENSIGN OF ENGINEERS.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, 4 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange, 3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 2 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium 20 a 30 per cent.

Erratum.

In the sixth paragraph of the Letter, signed AN ENSIGNED MUSICIAN, in the Journal of Saturday, column 1, p. 119, in the 29th line from the top, FOR— "7 and 8"— READ—"3, 4 and 5."

We owe our best thanks to the elegant and chaste Writer in the *Hurkaru*, under the signature of TAUTU, for the correction of an error which, as it appears to him so important, we shall readily help to correct. It appears that the "Gloria in Excelsis" of Pergolesi, instead of being sung by five voices had "twelve ladies and gentlemen, first rate superior or Amateur and Professional Vocalists employed in its execution: we use his own terms, as it would be difficult for us to get together, in the same compass, so many choice phrases. Twelve voices! and two Instruments! for one of the grandest of Church Chorusus!! This was really worthy an Oratorio.

We may refer this exquisite Critic to the Letter which appeared in our Journal of Saturday, to see whether the *Hurkaru* has described the last Concert *justly* or not. To use his own elegant phraseology, its "blame," has perhaps only one fault, which is that it is quite unintelligible; and it must be clear to all who know any thing of Music, that both this Editor and his Correspondents are utterly ignorant of the subject on which they pretend to descend; so that it is not to be wondered at that they should make such ridiculous blunders in treating of what they do not understand.

We have always entertained and professed the highest admiration of Mrs. Lacy's talents, and of Mr. Lacy's voice;—and we still delight to hear them, or we should not have attended their Concerts under all the disadvantages to which they were subject. But not all the skill and sweetness of Mrs. Lacy's highest efforts, nor all the depth and force of Mr. Lacy's tones, would convince us that Twelve Voices and Two Instruments were sufficient to do justice to such Composers as Handel, Haydn, and Pergolesi; or change our opinion regarding the vast superiority of a Concert in which Instrumental Music bore a part, to one supported by Vocal talents only. Yet because we contend for the superiority of this union, we are held, forthwith, to be urged by contemptible hostility to persons whom no one has been more zealous to serve, than we have been, and whose interests few can prove themselves to have done more to promote.

But our respect for talents, however great, cannot reconcile us to all the wayward obstinacy and egregious folly which the caprice of those who possess them may induce them to commit; nor will the voices or the pens of fifty such Correspondents as those of the *Hurkaru*, deter us from openly declaring the opinions we sincerely entertain, without fear of offence or hope of reward. When they can learn to reason, instead of to abuse, and substitute sound arguments for foul language, they may then hope to convince. Till then they must be content to be disregarded or despised.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|-----|------------------------------|------|
| 6 0 | Six per Cent. Loans, 1811-12 | 6 0 |
| 9 0 | Doitto Later Loans, | 8 0 |

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—153—

Indian News.

Calcutta.—The local news of the "City of Palaces," may be generally told in a few lines; but now that the Theatre seems to slumber, the Balls are becoming thin, the Concerts are over, the Races at an end, and even the near approach of the 17th of March has not roused the SONS OF ST. PATRICK, or summoned the Guardians of Erin to their posts, when such apathy prevails, we need not wonder at any thing. Surely this-day will not be suffered to pass by, unobserved, in any other way than the mere wearing of the shamrock. Some Son of the Emerald Isle, we hope, will strike the Harp to chords that will find sympathy in other bosoms, and we trust that we shall yet have no reason to regret the decay of that fine national spirit, which preserves the observance of national festivals as much from a love of the country in whose honor they are held, as from the mere enjoyment of the festivity itself.

A Correspondent has transmitted us a short Note, containing the agreeable intelligence that the King of Denmark, in token of his respect for the Missionaries of Serampore, and his approbation of their benevolent efforts, has presented them with a large dwelling house, and ten big-gahs of ground at Serampore, and has further transmitted, as a memento of his esteem, three gold medals, each bearing an impression of his bust. May their useful and philanthropic labours attain all the success they so richly deserve!

The Madras and Ceylon Papers that have reached since our last, furnish several articles for which we find room, but they, like our own at the present moment, record more disasters than events of a fortunate kind.

From the Ceylon Papers it appears that the *Moirs* had thrown some of her homeward bound cargo over board to lighten her, while on the Basses.

The Ship *Susan*, with the Bishop of Calcutta on board, passed Point de Galle on the 4th of February.

H. M. S. *Leander* arrived at Trincomalee on the 29th of January.

The Ship *Bradford*, Capt. Spring, passed Point de Galle for Bombay on the 7th of February, from London the 1st of September.

The Ship *Patna*, Capt. Taylor, anchored at Galle on the 7th, from the Mauritius the 29th of December. She sailed for Bombay on the 8th.

The Ship *Alfred*, that arrived in the Hooghly on Sunday from Rangoon, got on shore to the eastward of Sauger Island, but was got off again with the loss of all her anchors but one.

The *Brilliant*, it appears, struck on the shoal off the Point at Narsipoor, when sailing along the coast at the rate of 7 knots, with studding sails set, at about 3 o'clock in the morning. She first lost her rudder by the heavy striking astern, and then parted her cable from the strain ahead, when she drifted among the breakers and settled deep into the sand. The ladies were conveyed safely on shore in the ship's boats, and one of the passengers went on shore on a catamaran. They had hired a small vessel to come round to Calcutta, and may be shortly expected here.

Madras, Feb. 24, 1821.—The following large Prizes were drawn in the Second Class of the Madras Lottery on Tuesday and Thursday, Feb. 20 and 22, viz.

No. 3006 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.—No. 4969 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.—No. 4316 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.—

No. 4278 a Prize of 500 Rupees.—No. 1675 a Prize of 100,000 Rupees.—No. 1909 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.—No. 2966 a Prize of 500 Rupees.—No. 3344 a Prize of 500 Rupees.

Letter from the Moirs.—We have been favoured by a friend with the following extract of a letter from a Passenger on board the *Moirs*, to which we have great pleasure in giving publication.

Moirs, off Ceylon, Feb. 1, 1821.—"I really think it is my fate never to see old England again, having a second time met with a dreadful accident. On the night of the twenty-seventh, with a fresh breeze, and thinking ourselves quite secure, we suddenly struck on the Little Basses, a ledge of rocks off Ceylon. We had three shocks, the second laid the Ship over so much on her side, and the current being very strong on the other, the Captain expected her to upset every minute, but fortunately there being a very great swell the next shock broke our rudder in two, and carried us safe over, when we let go the anchor immediately; nothing but the breaking of the rudder could have saved us. The scene was dreadful beyond every thing you can imagine, (except the *Bulmer*).—After we had got between these rocks and the land, the difficulty was to get out again, there being another set of much larger rocks a short distance from the smaller ones, and the passage was too narrow for our attempting to go between them and the land: there was nothing left for us to do, but to go between the Great and Little Basses, they are nine miles distant from each other; we therefore remained at anchor until a new rudder was made, and yesterday morning we set sail at day break, a boat going on before sounding all the way—but owing to their not being able to fix the rudder properly, it was of no use, and the ship could not follow the boat, we struck again on a small rock, but were off directly, and once more anchored; when the rudder was repaired, and a ship appearing in sight while we were at dinner, signals of distress were fired, which were answered by the other ship, and a favourable breeze just then springing up, we again set sail, firing all the way to get the other ship to keep in sight of us; you may judge what an interesting time it was to us all, we were not in danger of losing our lives, as there was assistance so near, but if we had struck again, the ship would have gone to pieces immediately, and we should have lost every thing we were worth, but, thank God, we had passed quite safe by one o'clock this morning, and are now out of danger. The rocks were seen above the water at day light this morning; the other ship is now a-head of us, and we are making for Point de Galle, but there is scarcely any wind, and what there is, is against us. We are to go to Point de Galle to get the rudder repaired, and from thence to Bombay for the ship to go into dock; so when I am to get home I cannot tell—the children are all quite well, and they have every thing they can wish for, there is nothing but eating going forward all day long; indeed we have all every thing we can wish for. I don't think I ever met with so liberal a man as Captain Hornblow, or any one more attentive, and had it not been for this unfortunate accident we should all have been as happy as it was possible for us to be on board a ship. The accident was caused by the current drifting us at the rate of four miles an hour, and not to any fault of the Captain; you will know if we have reached Point de Galle safe, by the receipt of this letter."

We understand that a letter has been received from Captain Hornblow, in which he mentions his expectation of being able to leave Bombay about the middle of March.

Batabian Papers.

Batabian Courant Extraordinary, December 4, 1820.

Tobooliz, Oct. 17, 1820.—Having collected every thing that could be armed, I divided our forces into three, in the following order: the detachment which was to march overland, and the command of which, at his request, I confided to Captain Vander Wijck, consisted of three officers and 50 men, as well flankers as gunners and pioneers, amongst the latter, 15 Natives, besides two Nephews, and about twenty men of Radja Akil's, together about 75.

The second division, under command of the Major Radja Akil, consisting of about fifty, all armed with muskets or blunderbusses, was directed to lie in ambuscade in the morass.

The third division, intended to be led on by me against the *benting* in the river, consisted of only seven Europeans, (more I could not take with me, being required more particularly on the land side,) amongst which 5 gunners for the service of one two-pounder and four one-pounders, besides some volunteer sailors, all found with muskets, in three large sloops, altogether 36.

The detachment marching overland, was first to attack the *benting* by a small avant garde, as sharpshooters, and endeavour to prevent the first cannon shots out of the *benting* on the body of the troops.

The division of the Major Radja Akil was charged to advance towards the *benting* at that moment, with the greatest stillness, and if possible unobserved, whilst, the third division should be conducted by me at that time before the *benting* in the river, and from whence the quickly following shots, and the subsequent storming in the land side, should be the signal for the general attack.

The attack having to wait for the return of the survey *Sampangs*, which did not arrive until seven o'clock the following morning, from the favorable reports that the small vessels had nothing to fear, every thing was set in motion.

Captain Vander Wijck began his march with the troops under his command; the Major Radja Akil followed with his in the river where I posted him, and gave the necessary instructions, assuring him at the same time that it was gratifying to me to be able to afford him the opportunity of giving new proofs under my own eyes of attachment to the Netherlands Government, and of which I should certainly not leave the Government unacquainted. I moved more forwards and by the point, from whence we had scarcely ten paces to row to be within less than musket shot of the battery.

Being in this position till near half past eleven, Radja Akil came to me with the information, that by the water rising, he could not hold out longer in the morass, and begged me to let him go back, I pressed him earnestly to remain there if possible, and when he thought well, to approach the *benting* a little, where he probably would have less water, the more so as our troops could make the attack the better from the land side, and at the moment the first shot fell from that side, it would be instantly followed by others, which would be answered by cannon and Lila shots from the *benting*.

My sloops in the mean time having rowed above the point, and began the fire from the two and one-pounders, as well as from the muskets, the storm march was beat in the andside, our men advanced with a hurra! and a well sustained musket fire. Those of Major Radja Akil, with their usual cry came on instantly.

The Lieutenant of Pioneers, De Truij, the Serjeant Schanman, and a Flanker of the 18th Regiment, climbed the first, the flanks of the *benting*.

Major Radja Akil with his party, forced in at the same time.

Out of my sloops in the river, by the example and courage of the Gunner Lalandi, who served the two pounders, such a strong fire was sustained out of these little pieces, that caused the best consequences to result.

The garrison being thus attacked from all sides, quitted their batteries, and tried to collect on the river side, in which time they defended themselves desperately, but the continued fire and the irresistible forcing through of our men, led on by Captain Vander Wijck and Major Radja Akil, threw them into confusion, and they were compelled to save themselves by flight; they threw themselves into the water about 50 paces from my sloops, from whence they hoped to reach the morass on the opposite side of this small river; the fire from the small pieces made many lose their object, and changed this river into a bloody stream; at last, in less than 10 minutes, this really important *benting*, wherein the garrison was 300 men strong, was attacked, and taken by storm by our troops, whose number was scarcely half the amount of theirs.

Amongst the dead on the part of the garrison, there was found recognised within the *benting*, or in the river, the Radin Kling, the Radin Muckmoet, the nearest relative of the Sultan of Linga, the wife, daughter and step-son of Radin Alie, the son of the Radin Mattan of Linga, and several others of consequence, whose names could not be ascertained. The loss of the lower class, consisting principally of Boeguezes, some Palembangers, and of the people of Linga and Billiton, must have been very considerable, as the river was, as it were, filled with dead, and the places through which many fled, shewed much blood; it was not possible to secure any of them in hand.

On our part five are dead, among which were a man of Radja Akil's, and one of the sailors belonging to the sloops, and only three wounded; of which latter, Captain Vander Wijck and Lieutenant de Truij, both which Officers were wounded within the *benting*.

Five iron pieces, five *Lilans*, two heavy blunderbusses, some muskets, and all sorts of Native weapons are taken, and a great many prows are rendered useless for the pirates.

However superfluous it is to draw your Excellency's attention to the powerful co-operation, which must have taken place from all those associated with me, yet I cannot deny myself this agreeable sensation. It might be difficult to name any but those who climbed the *benting*. In particular, I must recommend to your Excellency's especial attention, Captain Vander Wijck, for his zeal during the whole of this voyage, and for courage and conduct in leading the detachment against the *benting*, and for this Officer as well as for those who first climbed the *benting* as mentioned in this report, to beseech as much military reward as your Excellency may consider to belong to them.

The Major Radja Akil and two of his superiors, Radja Thela and Radja Mansoor, deserve also the best recommendation for the courage and fidelity shown on this occasion.

KEER, Lt. Col. Acting Resident, and Commandant,
To His Excellency the Secretary }
of State, Governor General, &c. }

Mountain Regions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I beg to express in your Paper the great interest and pleasure with which I have read the Notices of Journeys in the Alpine Tracts, near the sources of the Sutlege, published at different times in your Journal: sentiments which I believe are very common among your Readers.

There is a singular pleasure when we are confined to the dead level of Bengal, in being able, with the mind's eye, to take in some of the magnificent mountain scenery of the Himalaya, and to transport ourselves in fancy from the hum and the busy throng of Calcutta to the wilder portraiture of mountains rising higher than the Andes, and of those lofty barren summits where no plant and no animal finds nourishment, amidst the eternal snows, and "the loneliness of earth that over-awes."

Receiving so much gratification from this part of your Journal, I need not add that I look forward with much pleasure to the papers which your Correspondent from Soobathoo promises you, and especially to the small Map of the Districts between the Lake Mansurour, Leh of Ludak, Cashmeer, Lahore, and Hurdwar. For want of some outline of this country, much of the information was lost which would otherwise have been derived from the interesting Tours published in your Journal last year.

It is very gratifying and very honourable to our countrymen, that the very few Gentlemen who are stationed in the provinces within the Hills, should have possessed among them so much active enterprise and scientific knowledge as has been evinced.

Will you permit me to correct an oversight (or perhaps an error in the press) in the paper published in the *Calcutta Journal*, of the 28th of February, where the Gelum is termed the *Hyphasis* of the Greeks. The Gelum or Jhylum, the river of Cashmere, is the *Hydaspes* of the Greeks; the Beas, which joins the Sutlege is the *Hyphasis*.

I am, Sir, &c.

March 6, 1821.

A HIGHLANDER.

We have the pleasure to inform our Correspondent, that the Map has been already received, and will very shortly be put into the hands of the Engraver. It will require great nicety of execution, and occupy some time, but it will suffer no more delay than may be absolutely necessary to ensure accuracy.

The error pointed out is one of the Manuscript, (to which we have since referred) and was overlooked in the reading it for the press; but it is more likely to have been the fault of the Copyist than of the Author, (as his Letters are copied by a Native Writer before they are sent to us), because, in the 4th paragraph of the same letter, as may be seen on referring to the *Journal* of Feb. 23, col. 1, page 713, line 6 from the top, the *Beas* is there called the *Hyphasis* of the Greeks. The *Gelum* or *Jhylum*, should therefore, as our Correspondent observes, be the *Hydaspes* of the Greeks, and so no doubt it was originally written by our Himalyah Correspondent.

As there is much that is now perhaps to many of our readers in the late Work of Hamilton, on the Geography of Hindoostan, which has hardly yet travelled beyond the Presidency, we may perhaps render them a service by giving two short extracts from its pages relative to the two streams in question.

JHYLUM RIVER (or Hydaspes).—This river has its source in the south-eastern corner of the Cashmere valley, is there called the *Vedasta*, and proceeding nearly due west passes the

capital of that province, where it is joined by a small stream from the Outer lake. Twelve miles below that town it is joined by the Little *Sinde*, and by many smaller rivers during its course through the hills and valleys, which it enters at Bara-moola, and 4 miles below Munifferebad it receives the *Kishengunga* coming from the northward. Thus far its course is nearly due west; but from hence it makes a great curve to the south, and near the town of *Jhylum* (lat. 33° 3') is little known, the country being so excessively mountainous that it is frequented by few travellers. The *Jhylum* in its course through the hills is very rapid, and from one to 600 yards broad; but it is not fordable at any season, although men and horses have only from 15 to 20 yards to swim. After a course of 450 miles it joins the *Chinab* at *Tremoo Ghaut*, 20 miles below *Jhung*, and 100 above *Mooltan*, and after the conflux ceases to have a distinct name.

Fifty miles lower down, these united streams receive the *Ravey*, near *Fanel Shah* and *Ahmedpoor*, and flow on, passing the city of *Mooltan* about four miles and a half to the north: the combined streams retaining the name of *Chinab* to within eight miles of *Ooch* at *Shoonabukree*, where they are joined by the *Gurrah*, or united waters of the *Boyah* and *Sutaleje*, 115 miles, including windings, below *Mooltan*, and 60 miles below *Bahawalpoor*. From this point to *Mittenda Kat*, where they fall into the *Indus*, a distance of 90 miles, these 5 rivers, now forming one, take the name of the *Panjab*, and for the above distance run nearly parallel to their ultimate reservoir, the *Indus*, the distance across seldom exceeding ten miles. During the rains the last-mentioned space is one entire sheet of water. This river, the most westerly of the *Panjab* streams, is by *Abul Fazel* named the *Bahut* or *Bedusta*, in ancient *Hindoo* mythological poems the *Indrani*, and is the famous *Hydaspes* of *Alexander*. It is reckoned the second largest of the *Panjab* rivers, its breadth at *Jellalpoor* (lat. 33° 40') in the month of August being 1800 yards, with a depth of 14 feet, and the length of its course from its origin to its junction with the *Indus*, about 750 miles, including windings.—(*Macartney, Rennell, &c. &c. &c.*)

BOYAH (Vipasa) RIVER (the Hyphasis).—This is the fourth river of the *Panjab*, and the *Hyphasis* of *Alexander's* historians. The *Beas Gunga* and *Ban Gunga* are said to form the *Boyah*; the first passing *Kote Kaungra* to the southward, and the latter to the northward in a westerly direction, joining at *Hareespoor*, one march below the fort. The *Ban Gunga* is said to separate near the fort, one passing on each side and uniting below so as to form an island. *Abul Fazel* writes, that the source of the *Boyah*, named *Ahyekoond*, is in the mountains of *Keloo* in the pergunnah of *Sultanpoor*. After issuing from the hills, the current of this river flows in a south-westerly direction, and at *Bhirowal ghaut* in 1809, when the floods were at the highest, measured 740 yards across, the stream passing with a rapid current, and having a high bank on the right side. In the cold season it is here fordable in most places, but in its bed are many quicksands, and when the waters are low, many islands and sand banks are left exposed. Timber in this vicinity is scarce and of small dimensions, and the boats at the above named ghaut of an extremely bad construction, more resembling rafts than boats. They are made flat bottomed, with one plank all round, and do not draw above six inches water, which is so far in their favour.

The *Boyah* joins the *Sutaleje* 35 miles below *Bhirowal*, near the village of *Hurraka* and not far from *Perespoor*; after which conjunction, the united streams are first named *Beas*, and further on *Gurrah*, by which appellation it is also known at *Gordoon ghaut*, near *Pakpottan*, 160 miles above *Bahawalpoor*, and 100 S. S. W. from *Lahore*. The *Boyah* and *Sutaleje* at their junction are nearly the same size, but the latter is rather the largest. Their course also is nearly the same from the snowy ridge 150 miles to their junction, and 260 more to where they unite with the aggregated waters of the *Jhylum*, *Chinab*, and *Ravey*. The total length of its course, including windings, may be estimated 500 miles. In 1805, *Lord Lake* pursued *Jeswunt Row Holkar* to the banks of this river, when he sued for peace, and a treaty was concluded on the 24th of December of that year.—(*Macartney, Rennell, &c. &c.*)

A Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I shall be much obliged if any of your Correspondents will furnish a Reply to the following Query:—

"Whether or no Members of Council, on leave, under Sick Certificate, lose a sixth of their Salary, like other Civil Servants?"

Your obedient Servant,

A ZILLAH JUDGE.

Bombay Gazette.

Bombay, February 21.—H. M. Brig *Curlew* came in on Sunday last, from the Gulf of Persia, bringing us accounts from both Bussorah and Zoar; the following are extracts of Letters.

Zoar.—February 7th; sometimes called and written Soor, is a Town in Arabia, situated in Latitude 22. 37' N. and Longitude 59. 38' East.

It is subject to the Imaum of Muscat, but is surrounded with hostile tribes, who are much oftener at war with their neighbours, than at peace.

The Roadstead is open, and the anchorage in 7 fathoms, is on a hard bottom; the landing we found difficult enough; several boats have been upset in the Surf, the N. Westers make the anchorage very unsafe; our Carriage Cattle are not all arrived; The Beni-bu-Ali tribe are about 80 miles West of this place, and are represented as in a strong position;—we are told they are determined on making a bold resistance.

Some spies were executed in the Imaum's camp the other day.

Bussorah.—The restrictions on trade still continue; The *Cornwallis* and *Byramgore* have in consequence remained at Bushire.

Kishme.—The H. C. Surveying Ship *Discovery* is actively employed in surveying the Coast between Cape Mussundum and Romps.

A young Native has been sent here from Muscat who has been three years among the Wahabees.

The *Asia*, Captain Denham, from China 29th Dec anchored in the harbour late on yesterday evening; We have heard nothing from her.—Passenger T. M. Keate, Esq. C. S.

Administration to Estates.

Mr. William Thomas, late Harbour Master of Kedgera, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

David Kidd, late of Malacca, Mariner, deceased—Edward Brightman, Esq.

Captain Frederick Andree, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Captain Richard Collier Andree.

Isaac Myers, late a Pensioner on the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine Establishment, deceased—Mr. James Keymer, of Sealdah, Branch Pilot.

Major William De Wail, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Charles Colbrooke Sutherland, Esq.

Thomas James Hales, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—Thomas Bracken, Esq.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 12th of February, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Mr. John Browning Pharoah, to Miss Desrothes D'Silva, second daughter of Mr. Simon D'Silva.

BIRTH.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. George Stafford, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Vere Odell, after a lingering and painful sickness of six months.

At Madras, on the 6th of February, after a most painful and lingering illness of three months, Mrs. Anna Bella Pen, aged 23 years, second daughter of the late Mr. George Moss, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by her relations and friends.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Mar. 11 | Alfred | British | T. Taylor | Rangoon | Feb. 18 |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|
| Mar. 10 | Brampton | British | S. Moore | London |
| 10 | Cacador | Port | F. J. D'Vencencios | Macao |
| 12 | Robaria | British | Parker | Batavia |

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Feb. 21 | Buoner | British | J. Wayland | Madras | |
| 21 | Fairy | Arab | Polanah | Negapatam | Feb. 14 |

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Feb. 20 | Windsor Castle | British | S. Lee | England |
| 20 | Royal Charlotte | British | F. Mount | Bombay |
| 23 | Stonham | British | C. Penberthy | Vizagapatam |
| 23 | Brilliant | British | B. Fenn | Calcutta |

MARCH 11, 1821.

Vessels expected to Sail.—H. C. S. *Asia*, Captain J. Lindsay, for London, in 3 or 4 days, and H. C. S. *Timandra*, Captain John Price, ditto.

At Diamond Harbour.—*Sao Domingos Enos*, (P.)

H. C. S. *Providence*, Lady Kennaway, and *Hariton*, proceeded down.

Alfred, passed up.

New anchorage.—*Lady Castlereagh*, inward bound, remains.

Sunder,—*Asia Grande*, (P.) for Lisbon, in 4 or 5 days.

Gras Careta, (P.) and *George the Fourth*, gone to Sea.

Passengers.

Passengers per ship *King George the Fourth*, Captain Farquharson, to Europe.—Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Nugent, Charles Butler, Esq. and J. W. Paxton, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment, Captain Thomas Barron, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant J. F. Hyde, 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant H. W. Desbarres, His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. Children: Misses Maria Nugent, and Sophia Hull, Masters James Hall, and John Robinson To the Cape of Good Hope.—H. Nocke, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

Passengers per ship *Richmond*, Captain James Kay, to Europe.—Mrs. Barrow, and T. Barrow, Esq. Children: Masters Samuel Barrow and Alfred Barrow.

Passengers per ship *Providence*, Captain John Adair, to Europe.—Mr. George Johnson. To the Cape of Good Hope.—M. Ricketts, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment. To Madras.—H. P. Russell, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—165—

Indian News.

The Report of this morning, mentions the Arrival of the Ship *Eugenia*, Captain Allport, from the Gulf of Persia, having left Madras on the 3rd instant,—on which day also, the *Blucher* sailed for this port, so that she will no doubt soon be here.

We have seen a Letter from the *Moirs*, dated Point de Galle, February 9, enclosing an Extract of her Log, from which it appears that after leaving Madras, she was steered S. E. and S. E. by S. the whole of the three first days, and on the 4th, (Sunday by the log) the 28th of January, at sun-set, the ship was considered to be 70 or 80 miles to the Eastward of the Basses.

The account given in the Madras Papers, particularly regarding the calms, seems to be quite erroneous.

The Log shows strong breezes, much rain, and sun obscured throughout. On the 7th at sun-set, they had hard squalls, and were under double reefed topsails, on the 28th at noon they sent down the royal yards and struck the masts, at 4 hard squalls, at 5 handed the mainsail, at 8 sounded with 50 fathoms of line, and found no bottom, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 P. M. (27th by Civil time) the ship struck.

She was then under the three topsails and foresail only, and going 4 knots; her head swung round to the N. W. when she grounded fore and aft, and fell over to port, the current running strong, and sweeping her bodily over the ground. By trimming the sails she payed off forward, but in floating again the rudder was torn off from the stern post, which gave the whole ship a violent shock. A quantity of Salt-petre was thrown overboard to lighten her, with butts and other loose things on deck, and getting into 6 fathoms she was anchored with a chain cable and lay there all night.

The morning opening, showed them the breakers on the Little Basses S. by E. off shore 4 miles, the ship making 2 inches water per hour. They continued at an anchor on the 29th, 30th, and 31st, fitting the temporary rudder, and weighed at day-light the following morning to go through the inner channel, but were obliged to anchor again to prevent driving on shore, the current going 4 knots W. by S. and the ship not more than 4 miles off shore. Weighed again, cutting the cable in the hawse, and making all sail off shore, when the *Cumbrian* was seen, and came to her assistance, after which she got safe into Point de Galle and after landing her Columbo cargo there, proceeded on to Bombay.

It appears that the Passengers all behaved with great calmness and propriety with the exception of —, whose interference in the hour of danger, might be excusable on the ground of the common infirmities of human nature, but was more likely to distract than to be of service. The Passengers were not landed at Point de Galle, as stated, to wait the Ship's return from Bombay, which appeared to us from the first to be an absurdity—but all went on to Bombay in the *Moirs*, with the exception of two, who joined the *Cumbrian* and took their passage on to Bombay in her.

It is a sad disaster, no doubt, but the Ship's Log shows a track which in all ordinary cases would certainly carry a Ship a long way to the eastward of all danger, and nothing but a very unusual strength of westerly current could have occasioned this unfortunate result.

Slavery in India.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

SIR,

In this country there is a description of Slavery existing to a great extent, and which is one of the least evils to which the Hindoo system of worship has given rise.

In most of the Hindoo places of worship in India, (Southern India especially) there are establishments of dancing women. Many of these poor creatures are purchased when infants, by women of the worst description, who have served in the Pagodas as prostitutes; and these children having become by purchase, the slaves of the purchasers, they dispose of them as they please when they grow up. The whole of the base profits of these slaves are received by the purchasers who supply them with food and raiment and ornaments.

But this Slavery is not confined to the Pagodas, where these women have certain allowances in common with the other servants attached thereto: There are numerous women of this description, some of whom having been attached to the Pagodas when young, have resigned their allowances therein, and live by purchasing young girls and bringing them up as prostitutes. In the manner, I apprehend, most of the unfortunate women have been obtained of whom mention is occasionally made in the Newspapers of their having displayed their talents for singing and drinking at the several feasts and nautches at Calcutta and other places.

In conversing with a learned Bramin lately on the subject of these women, he informed me that it was considered that if these women were not obtained by purchase they could not be procured at all; that if there were no dancing women in the Pagodas, they would be deserted; and that the advantage of having them in the Pagodas was this, that persons coming to the Pagodas to hear the women sing are attracted by the ceremonies of the worship, and become devoted to the Deity to which the Pagoda is dedicated. Their songs in the Pagodas are generally of an obscene nature; many indeed which they sing before European Ladies and Gentlemen are equally so, where the women are not warned against singing such songs before hand.

The following is taken from a Decree passed in one of the Zillah Courts, by the Judge, in a case which had some reference to the subject of this letter:—

"The two girls in question were purchased for the purpose of bringing them up to her (the Plaintiff's) own profession as a prostitute, such a purchase the Court could not confirm. Neither have parents a right to dispose of their offspring, nor has any one a right to purchase children, for so infamous a purpose. Such cases are odious subjects of litigation to come before the Courts of Judicature, but whenever such cases do come before this Court it considers itself bound to declare such enslavements to be null. The light of nature and of reason teaches us that the power of a parent over his (or her) female child does not extend so far as to authorize his (or her) selling her to a bawd to be brought up as a prostitute. The power which a parent enjoys over his (or her) children on the bare score of his (or her) being a parent, in as much as it accrues to him (or her) as a necessary means of discharging the obligation towards his (or her) issue which nature lays upon him (or her), is only so great as suf-

ficient to answer and effect that design. Now the obligation or duty of a parent, as such, chiefly turns on this general performance, that he (or she) duly educate his (or her) children, that is nourish, protect, inform, and govern them, in order to the rendering them useful to themselves and others till they are able to consult their proper benefit, and are grown masters of their own wills and actions. It is plain then that the power of the parent doth by no means reach to so extravagant a degree as that he (or she) may sell his (or her) child to a bawd to be brought up to the execrable profession of prostitution, no more than he (or she) can expose it, or make away with it. Where parents may have abused their power by the unjust oppression of their children, and by choosing for them a profession which is contrary to honesty and decorum, it would be a breach of wisdom and justice to compel children to a mode of life or profession which is either base or sinful, so that even if the said two children had not become free persons by the death of ———, in whose name the deeds of sale of them are written, they could be considered so by the Court, on the principles of the Law of Nature and Reason."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

January 22, 1821. A. S.

Batabian Papers.

Batabian Courant Extraordinary, December 4, 1820.

Toboolij, October 24, 1820.—In pursuance of my dispatch, dated 17th October, No. 4, respecting the action between the Lepara Islands, I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that on the 11th instant, having weighed anchor to depart hence, we observed at this outlet, carrying up nineteen large pirate prows, with one prow top, and one prow *majing*, to full sail from the coast of Toboolij.

Having the wind and current in the narrow passage against us, we could watch them in position. The 9 prows of Radja Akil were reinforced by 5 new and middling large prows, which were taken the day before; a gun-boat was sent off with the wounded, so that there remained by me yet one cattle-boat, and 3 pinnaces.

The white sails of our vessels, and the number of Rajah Akil's prows, although badly manned, but placed together in good order of battle, made the pirates, yet in fear for their safety, keep from the wind, and reach the south point of Pulo Lepara, and thus to vanish from our sight.

On the 12th while under sail, we observed early in the morning from the same quarter, three more pirates come off, whereon I made chase, but wind and current being in their favour, and against us, they escaped; and I pursued the course to Toboolij.

On the 13th in the afternoon, coming into the roads, I found the Corvette the *Zeslaw*, with the troops destined for the fort of Toboolij, already arrived from Muntok, and which had been waiting my arrival three days since.

The troops are disembarked there, and for the first, as well as possible barracaded in the old *boxing* which was lately inhabited by natives, but was found deserted on our arrival.

For the third time now our flag is again planted on Toboolij, and it will have, as I flatter myself, after com-

pletion of the formerly projected work, nothing more to suffer.

From the moment of my arrival here I have been busily engaged in procuring surveys of the *denting* Njerie, and I received information yesterday that the *Batin Ganing*, Chief in this fortification, on receiving intelligence of the affair with Radin Kling, has been abandoned by the greatest part of his people, and seized with panic; he had all the guns thrown into the water, and fled with the rest of his adherents to the woods, whilst the Palembangers and other strangers, which were there, through the *Songij* Balar with the prows found there, abandoned the island. Although almost all the chiefs participated in the insurrection, and these either from fear, or other causes, may continue to maintain themselves long in the wildernesses and may even keep back their work people, at least as long as the supplies of food will allow, yet I do not consider the less that the punishment of Radin Kling will prove a complete warning to all the others, and I shall not have occasion to drive into more terror a people already in dread, in the wilderness (where we cannot catch one man) and to fatigue our troops in almost impassable morasses, by the greater combination of our force.

I shall also report my already frequent endeavours, by proclamations, to call the people back, and to avoid further bloodshed, try to pacify the minds of the lower classes by gentle methods, and so doing, endeavour to lessen the influence of their guilty chiefs. This has been successful at a place, 20 hours from Muntok, and I dare flatter myself that over all Banka it shall be so if we can prevent the influence of strangers, as they produce much evil in the dispositions of the people.

As there are reports that robbers are again between the Lepar islands, and also at Poela Nanka in Banka Straits, I have dispatched the *Oberste Deval* with part of the small vessels to examine Banka Strait, while I, with a gun boat and a pinnace, besides 6 prows of Radja Akil, return again through the Pulo Lepara, along the Coast to Muntok.

KEER, Lt. Col. Acting Resident, and Commandant.
To His Excellency the Secretary
of State, Governor General, &c.

District Orders.

District Orders by Major General Loveday, Commanding Benares Division of the Army.—Benares, 23rd Feb. 1821.

Major General Loveday derived great satisfaction from the inspection this morning of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Aubert. The dress and appointments both of Officers and men attracted the Major General's particular notice, as being uniform in every respect.

The step and dressing of the men in passing in review were good, and he was much pleased at the correct and rapid formation of the square, the advance in line, firing, wheelings, filings, changing the head of column, also the Light Infantry movements, and the filings of the Battalion in double quick time met with his approbation.

The performances of the morning were throughout such as to reflect great credit on the exertions of Captain Aubert, the Officers and Staff of his Battalion, to all of whom the Major General desires to offer on this occasion his best thanks.

St. Patrick's Day.

We follow up the observations of the *BENGAL EVENING POST* of last night, on the approaching Festival of St. Patrick's Day, and agreeing as we do fully with the Editor of that Paper, as to the beneficial influence of such national observances, we sincerely trust that our Appeal of yesterday will not have been in vain.

We may mention that in the course of yesterday forenoon, we received several Notes on this subject; and the Meeting, which is advertised to take place This Morning at Eleven o'clock, at the Town Hall, will be no doubt fully attended.

It would indeed be a reproach to the Sons of Erin, whose numbers are not thinned, and whose patriotism cannot have declined, to suffer this 17th of March 1821, to pass by unobserved, after the splendid and joyous Entertainments which marked this day in 1819 and 1820.

We trust, therefore, that every Irishman will be found at his post; and that, remarkable as they are nationally, for that promptitude and decision, which shows itself as much in quickness of determination as in speed of action, they will on this occasion show that they need only a moment's warning in any cause in which the honour of their country, or its institutions, is concerned; and that as in love and war, so in mirth and conviviality, they are ambitious of distinction, and will yield their fair and honourable pretensions for susceptibility, gallantry, and good humour, to no other nation or people on earth.

Dramatic.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In many of the Dramatic Criticisms that have appeared in your Journal, and more particularly in those of Zeno, frequent allusions are made to that celebrated actor, Mr. Kean. I never had the pleasure of seeing him perform, but I have been, from my enthusiastic admiration of theatrical amusements, a most attentive reader of all the remarks that I had access to, which have from time to time appeared in the English Papers and periodical publications, on the genius and talents of this modern Roscius. But of the many perfections, as an actor, which have been ascribed to him, and which he is allowed to possess, his originality has been noted as pre-eminent. In proof of this it has been stated, that he has ventured on deviations from established form, which would have seriously endangered the reputation of any actor, but one of his commanding genius, and I remember to have met with so striking an illustration of this, in a London Magazine, published about a year after Mr. Kean came out, that I feel assured, even if it should before have appeared in an Indian Paper, your readers will forgive the repetition of it, since the interest it is calculated to excite, is not confined to those who have seen or read of Mr. Kean only, but must extend, I conceive, to every lover of the Drama, as comprising an emendation of a passage in our immortal Shakespeare. The illustration of Mr. Kean's originality, to which I allude, is as follows:—

He was performing *Macbeth*, and when the approach of the enemy is announced, instead of giving the passage in reply, according to the punctuation adopted in every edition of Shakespeare I have seen, thus

"Hang out our banners on the outmost wall;—
The cry is still they come."

he boldly deviated from this established usage, and gave the passage, according to his own conception of it, as follows

"Hang out our banners;—on the outmost wall
The cry is still they come."

It was contended, by the writer in the Magazine, that Mr. Kean's mode of giving the passage in question was much more consistent with sound sense, and the evident meaning of the author, on the following grounds—1st, because Shakespeare must have known, as every body knows, that the outward wall of a castle never was the place on which the banners were hung out; they were always waved on the highest part of the building—2d, according to the common mode of punctuation, one is naturally induced to ask whence does this cry proceed? for it merely expresses "the cry is still they come." Now Mr. Kean's improvement, or perhaps more properly speaking restoration, at once explains this most naturally

"On the outward wall
The cry is still they come."

The outward wall is the place whence the cry proceeded, and from whence alone it could be supposed to come, for there the defenders of the castle would be stationed to give notice of the Enemy's approach.

It may be observed further, in defence of this alteration or restoration of Mr. Kean's, that any direction where to hang the banners, must be as superfluous to the soldiers in a Castle or Fort, as they would be to an officer on board a man of War, tho' from the emphasis which is always laid on the words, "on the outmost wall," an idea appears to have been entertained that Macbeth directed that the colours should be suspended there, as if more particularly to evince defiance, but this I think is far from wellfounded, as they would undoubtedly be more conspicuous to the advancing foe, on the highest pinnacle of the building,

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Calcutta, Mar. 7, 1821.

DRAMATICUS.

Bengal Military Widow's Fund.

We insert the following Notice, which has appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th instant, for the information of our Military Friends who may be concerned in the Military Widows' Fund, and who do not see the *Government Gazette*.

"Agreeably to the Provision 7th and 12th of the New Regulations, this day enacted and in force, a special General Meeting of all Members and Subscribers, who may happen to be present at or near the Presidency, will be held at the Bank of Hindoostan, on the 16th April next, at Eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing Office Bearers for the current year, and of considering certain Modifications of Articles 4th and 6th of the New Regulations which have been suggested."

(Signed) J. YOUNG, President,

Calcutta Widows' Fund
Office, Feb. 27, 1821.

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| Spanish Dollars, | Sicca Rupees | 205 0 s | 205 4 per 100 |
| Dobloons, . . . . . | ..... | 39 6 s | 39 7 each |
| Joos, or Pemas, . . . . . | ..... | 17 6 s | 17 7 each |
| Dutch Ducats, . . . . . | ..... | 4 4 s | 4 12 each |
| Louis D'ors, . . . . . | ..... | 8 4 s | 8 8 each |
| Silver 5 Franc pieces, . . . . . | ..... | 191 4 s | 191 8 per 100 |
| Star Pagodas, . . . . . | ..... | 2 6 s | 2 7 6 each |

Original Poetry.

STANZAS ON ONE DEPARTED;

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

I.

Alas! it seems but yesterday,
Since in the glittering throng,
She shone the brightest 'mid the gay,
The lovely, and the young;
When every heart and every eye
Were fix'd on her, as she pass'd by
In loveliness along,
Fair and endearing, we might deem,
As the bright stars on high that beam.

II.

Such is the tale which others tell,
Such is the meed they pay,
Who saw her when the music's swell,
Bade every heart beat gay,
Who heard her when the hour and tide
Were such, that thought and care aside,
Were studious flung away;
Who started, hear,—perhaps deplore,—
The fate that bids her wake no more.

III.

But I, who knew her most and best,
When Life was in its spring,
Have other thoughts on which to rest,
And different praise to bring;
Like a dark dream, all that befel,
Since she receiv'd my last farewell,
Aside I gladly fling,
And call her forth in bloom again,
Such as she shone at sweet sixteen.

IV.

We feel an undefined thrill,
When gazing on the clouds,
Which midnight stars are clustering still;
In bright and glorious crowds;
And thus we felt who gaz'd on her,
And fondly thought we could not err,
Who deem'd the mist, that shrouds,
At times all humankind, with ill,
Would float, and leave her brighter still.

V.

But 'tis in vain to dwell upon
Beauty that could not save;
The smile that warm'd her lips is wan,
Herself is in the grave;
Yet if we pause upon her flow
Of spirits, and the sunny glow
Her voice, her presence gave;
Alas! we feel each virtue fling
Upon our woe a bitter sting.

VI.

More sad to me the things come,
Since months had roll'd away,
And that once-all-angelic form
Was cankering by decay;
'Tis sad to see the body laid,
Shrouded upon the dark death-bed,
And watch the long array
To the lone grave, and moralize
How Beauty fails Corruption's prize;

VII.

Yet still more sad it is to hear
That what we still believ'd
Was smiling, as of ever, dear,
The grave had long receiv'd;

To shuddering learn that once-fair form
Had sunk before the cold earth-worm,—
And wildly undeciv'd
To know that she to whom we flow
Is now an object dread to view.

VIII.

Yes! I had hop'd all, all along
Once more that voice to hear
Which, like a sweet and home-heard song,
Was music to my ear;
Those hopes prove vain!—Farewell! farewell!
While life shall in my bosom swell,
Still shall thy form glow there,
And oft in glorious guise portray,
The dreams that have been swept away.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay, on the 19th of February, at Saint Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Henry Davis, Acting Garrison, and Junior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. James Wilkins, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Ann Davis.

BIRTH.

On the 13th instant, the Lady of Peter Turnbull, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

At Bombay, on the 17th of February, Master J. H. Hart, Son of Mr. John Hart, Chief of the Steam Engine Department, aged 5 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Shipping Intelligence

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence | Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Mar. 13 | Eugenia | British | R. Allport | Perse | Gniph Jan. 14 |

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence | Left |
|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------|---------|
| Feb. 18 | Andromeda | Portug. | J. de A. C. Silva | Macao | Dec. 6 |
| 18 | H. M. Sloop Curlew | British | P. Blackwood | Perse | Gniph |
| 19 | Prawn Heirua | Dutch | C. Framstead | Bushiro | Jan. 28 |

The *Prince Blucher*, from England, left Madras on the same day with the *Eugenia*, bound to this port.

MARCH 12, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—*Sao Domingos Enos*, (P.)

Lotus, and *Indians*, outward bound, remain.

Triumph, *Hallow*, *Mary*, *John*, *Munro*, *Union*, (A.) *Diamond*, (A.)

and *Cassiope*, (P.) passed down.

New Anchorage.—*Lady Castlereagh*, inward bound, remains.

Sauger.—*Asia Grande*, (P.) outward bound, remains.

Passengers.

Passengers per brig *Ganges*, from *Pala Penang* to *Bombay*.—Mrs. Taylor, and family.

Passengers per ship *Ann*, from *Calcutta* to *Bombay*.—Colonel Shaw, Captain Ferris, Ensign Smith, Mrs. Colonel Shaw, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Dixie, Miss Cook, Children, Miss Shaw, Arthur Shaw, Master Ferris.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY | CALCUTTA. | SELL. |
|-----|--|-------|
| 6 0 | Six per Cent. Loan, 1811—12 | 5 8 |
| 6 0 | Ditto Later Loans, | 5 8 |
| | Govt. Bills on the Court of Directors, Prem. 160 a 170 per cent. | |

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—173—

Indian Notes.

There are still no Arrivals to report from Sea. The Shipping Details of other quarters will be found in our last page. The Letters and Papers that have reached us since our last, furnish the following information:—

Sionpore, March 7, 1821.—Our crops here are just ripe.—I have wheat from Europe seed, that has been naturalized 4 seasons; it stands six feet high, and oats five feet, never was so fine a season known. Grain, eighteen months ago, was 7½ seer for the rupee, it now sells for 38 and 40 for the rupee. You will hardly believe, that such is the stupidity of the lower orders here, that many refuse to work unless an increase of wages is given, and that when Grain was scarce, labour was procurable at half the present rate, so improvident and blind to all but the instant are these poor wretches.

Madras Courier, Feb. 27.—The accounts published in our last Number and Postscript, of the misfortunes of the Honourable Company's Ship *Maira*, were so full and satisfactory, that we have little more to add on the subject. We have seen letters from her Captain, dated the 9th and 12th instant, which mention that he intended to leave Galle on Tuesday following, and that, with two exceptions, his Passengers had made up their minds to proceed with the Ship to Bombay. Their first intention had been to remain at Galle till the Ship's return from that Port. Colonel Mansell and Major Dickson were going overland, and Mr. Hunter intended to proceed on some other Vessel. The most prompt assistance had been rendered to the *Maira* at Galle, and she was almost ready to proceed. It is thought probable that the Bombay Government will fill up the *Maira's* cargo, in which case she will be able to recommence her homeward voyage by the middle of next month, and may yet reach the Channel in the spring.

We feel the most sincere satisfaction in giving publicity to the following very flattering letter to Captain Hornblow:—

Point de Galle, 6th Feb. 1821.

TO CAPTAIN W. HORNBLow.

DEAR SIR,

Commander of the H. C. S. *Maira*.

It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure that we avail ourselves of our safe arrival at this place, to express to you in the most public and unanimous manner our sentiments on the event which befel us in the night of Saturday the 27th of January. The catastrophe was of a nature which many former examples abundantly prove might befall the most skilful and experienced Navigator, and its having occurred to you can not in our opinion in the least affect a character so well established.

While each partook individually of the general anxiety, which the perilous circumstances in which all were placed, was calculated to excite, we are sensible that you were in this, as you are in all other respects, the principal sufferer, but we would hope that the accident will not eventually prove so detrimental to your prospects as might be anticipated.

We are sensible that our deliverance from the danger is owing, under Divine Providence, to the care, skill and judgment displayed by yourself and Officers on the night of its occurrence, as in every subsequent stage of the proceedings.

We beg you will accept our united thanks for your attention to our comfort on every occasion, during the short period we have been with you, and hoping that it will please

Providence to render the remainder of the voyage more secure and prosperous—we beg to subscribe ourselves

Dear Sir,

Your faithful Friends, and obedient Servants,

(Signed)

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart | DAVID BUCHAN, |
| JAMES THOMAS, | EDWARD FRANKLIN, |
| C. J. COOK, | W. H. TWENTYMAN, |
| ROBERT HUNTER, | W. BROWN, and |
| J. FRIDAY, | J. HUTT. |
| THOS. GORDON, | |

There can be no occasion to add any thing to the above handsome testimony, which is alike honorable to all parties concerned, but as it has been industriously reported that Captain Hornblow had obtained an observation on the day the accident occurred, we feel called upon to contradict this report, and to assert, that we are authorized to affirm that no observation for the Chronometer could possibly be obtained from the period the ship left these Roads till the period of the misfortune.

We are extremely happy to state that Lady Munro continues to recover daily from the effects of her late severe accident.

St. Andrew's Church was opened for Divine service for the first time on Sunday last. It is a most superb and beautiful building, and does infinite honor and credit to the Architect.—We feel regret that we do not possess the requisite knowledge in the art to describe this elegant structure more minutely for the information of distant readers, who have not an opportunity of inspecting it personally.

The Church was crowded on Sunday in every part, and on this occasion Colin Rodgers, M. A. and William Scott, Esq. were ordained Elders of the Kirk Sessions.

An excellent Discourse was delivered from the 3d Chapter of St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians—the 15th and 17th verses.

The improvements carrying into effect in the part of Madras in the neighbourhood of the Kirk are very extensive, and will in a short time be very striking. New Roads have been cut in various directions, and a large portion of swampy ground has been drained and made available for useful purposes. In addition to all this, the Land Custom House has been removed to a situation where the business continually carrying on will not block up and obstruct the passage of the Public Highway. The pulling down of the Land Custom House is now carrying on, by which a great and crying nuisance of long standing will be removed. Whilst upon the subject of improvements, we must not omit to notice the widening and beautifying of the two Bridges leading to Madras, which have added greatly to the safety and appearance of this quarter.

The stupendous Barrier intended to keep back the encroachments of the Sea on the Esplanade, is carrying on with great rapidity.

The *Richmond* sailed for England, touching at Colombo, on Saturday morning, and the *Clyde* sailed on the same evening for the same destination.

The *Anne* and *Amdia* is expected to sail on Thursday.

His excellency the Admiral arrived at the Presidency on Saturday evening, on H. M. S. *Eden*. The *Eden* left the River on the 8th instant. The Admiral intends to proceed to Trincomalee immediately.

Agriculture and Gardening.**REMARKS ON THE UTILITY OF INSTITUTIONS TO SUPPORT THESE PURSUITS.**

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

The Earth was considered by the ancients as the mother of plenty.—Hence, in the early ages of superstition and Polytheism, their first libations in their feasts were offered to her; and those who in any manner distinguished the arts of cultivation were numbered among their demigods, or second class of Deities. They were rewarded with the highest honours while living; statues were erected to their memory; and sacrifices were offered to them when dead.

The Egyptians, who, from the natural fertility of their country by the overflowing of the Nile, raised every year vast quantities of corn, were so sensible of the blessings resulting from Agriculture, that they ascribe the invention of that art to Osiris. They also regarded Isis, their second Deity, as the discoverer of the use of Wheat and Barley, which before grew wild in the field, and were not applied by that people to the purpose of food.

Their superstitious gratitude was carried so far, as to worship those animals which were employed in tillage; and even the produce of their lands. The precepts of the religion taught by their ancient Magi or Priests, included the practice of Agriculture. The Saints amongst them were obliged to work out their salvation, by pursuing all the labours of Agriculture: and it was a maxim of the Zenda-weda, that he who sows the ground with care and diligence, acquires a greater degree of religious merit than he could have gained by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.

The old Romans esteemed Agriculture so honorable an employment, that in the earliest time of the Republic, the highest praise that could be given a man was to say to him, that he had well cultivated his spot of ground. It also appears that they entertained an uniform sense of the influence which an Agricultural life had on the manners and morals of the people.

Many and great are the improvements which have been made in Europe in this most important of all Arts in the two last centuries. A patriotic spirit of uncommon ardour has gone forth; and our Nobility and Gentry, like the Senators of Rome, have set, as it were, their hand to the plough, and exhibited to their tenants and neighbours practices of which they had no idea before; they have instituted Societies, and made them the receptacles and distributors of useful knowledge; they have raised Subscriptions, and added marks of honour, and pecuniary advantages, to the rewards which naturally result from the attention and industry of the ingenious cultivator.

Similar efforts have lately been made in this country. Desirous of contributing thereto, a few respectable individuals have come forward to support an Establishment, whose chief objects are "to diffuse a more general knowledge of Gardening and Husbandry over these Provinces; to ascertain by experiment the possibility of cultivating, and thereby enuring to this climate, a variety of useful foreign plants; and to communicate and exhibit the result of those experiments to the industrious Cultivator, whether European or Native."

However useful Botanical Collections may be, practical Gardening has undoubtedly contributed materially to

field-cultivation and to the raising of cabbages, turnips, potatoes, &c. for, unless the Natives are taught to cultivate a few of those useful plants, so liberally distributed, and unless they are convinced of the effects which arise from a proper mixture of different soils and composts, Agriculture in this country cannot derive any material benefit from those Institutions.

The certainty of naturalising and enuring plants originally imported from a climate, varying in heat, cold, drought, and humidity, from that in which they are intended to grow, is by many persons thought imaginary. However chimerical this attempt may appear, it is not the less true, that the potatoe, which were originally brought into Europe from between seventeen and eighteen degrees South, has been gradually enured to withstand the variable climate of Europe, and its field culture extended so far as to fifty-six degrees of North Latitude.

If this climate affected plants to that extent which it is generally believed, how happens it, that a single vine, growing in Serampore, produced in a favourable season nearly one bushel of grapes, while cuttings from the same plant will not thrive or produce fruit near Calcutta, the distance being only seventeen miles?

We know that animals, instead of being strengthened, are enfeebled by improper nourishment. It is the same thing with regard to vegetables, but with this difference, that animals refuse whatever is improper, while vegetables, from their passive nature, must be content with what we give them.

In the animal world we observe, that many creatures undergo various changes during the course of their existence. The caterpillar in particular, undergoes several changes before it produces a butterfly. The very same effect may be traced in the vegetable world. Who could imagine, without knowing the fact, that try, in its infant state, bears lanceolated leaves, and produces neither flowers nor fruit? In its next state the leaves are quincunfoliate, and the plant adheres, in a barren state, to trees and rocks for support. Three years generally elapse, like a peacock in getting his plumes, before it branches out into a tree, with trilobed leaves, and produces both flowers and fruit. And it is still more wonderful to observe that it finishes its growth with plain oval leaves.

Animal bodies, from the nature of their structure, are liable to diseases. Vegetables being less complicated, have fewer maladies.—The laws of the animal economy are discovered by anatomical inspection. The vegetable economy has the same foundation.

The general and obvious part of a plant are five—the root, the stem, the branches, the leaves, the flower—the component parts of these divisions are simple in comparison to the animal body. The offices of a vegetable being only increase and fructification, there was no necessity for a complicated structure. A good microscope discovers the constituent parts of a plant to be,—1. A very thin outer rind.—2. An inner rind, much thicker than the former.—3. A fleshy substance, which answers to the wood of a tree or shrub.—4. A vascular series.—5. A fleshy substance, which answers to the pith of a tree or shrub.—6. Pyramidal vessels contained within the flesh.—7. A pith.

Whatever part of the plant we examine, we observe these, and no more. The root, its ascending stalk, and descending fibre, are one and not three substances. This reduces the entire vegetable to one body, and what appears, in the flower to be many parts, are only the extremities of the seven above mentioned.

The cup terminates the outer bark; the inner rind ends in the outer petals; the blue forms the inner petals; the vascular series ends in the nectaria; the flesh makes the filaments; the pyramidal vessels form the receptacle; and the pith furnishes the seeds and their capsules.

The fibres of a root are supposed to be simple capillary tubes: but upon a minute inspection we discover them to consist of the seven component parts of the plants. At their extremity, we observe a spongy kind of excrescence, pierced with innumerable small holes.

Through these, the nutritive juices of the earth is absorbed. When a plant has been pulled up, it will be retarded in its growth, until Nature has renewed that spongy nipple.

The manner that the nutritive juices of the earth and atmosphere are conveyed into the sap-vessels, remains to be described, as it may assist us in finding out, and explaining, the diseases of plants from the variation of the weather and other causes. The outer bark, which covers every external part of a vegetable, as well below as above the surface, is full of perspiratory or absorbent holes. The vessels of this bark being endowed with the power inherent in capillary tubes, draw up the moisture that is applied to their surface. From them it is committed to the vessels of the inner bark. After receiving some degree of melioration, the sap is delivered to the blue. From the blue it passes, by anastomosing canals, to the vascular series. From thence to the wood, or flesh, where it requires its last concoction.

The nutritive particles being separated by the mechanism of these numerous canals, are applied towards the fructification and increase of the plant; while the watery and excrementitious parts are carried expeditiously to the leaves, where they are perspired off in the form of vapour.—Hence it may be supposed that it is more difficult to preserve and forward fructifications in plants brought from a warm to a cold climate than vice versa.

The experiments of Dr. Hales have ascertained that the perspiration of vegetables is increased or diminished, chiefly, in proportion to the increase or diminution of their foliage. The degree of heat in which the plant was kept, according to the same author, varied the quantity of matter perspired; this being greater in proportion to the greatest heat of the surrounding atmosphere. The degree of light has likewise considerable influence in this respect: for Mr. Philip Miller's experiments prove, that plants uniformly perspire most in the forenoon, though the temperature of the air, in which they are placed, should be varied.

Mr. Guettard, likewise informs us, that plants, exposed to the rays of the sun, have their perspiration increased to a much greater degree, than if they had been exposed to the same heat, under the shade.

Each species of plant likes a particular soil in preference to every other. Without descending to these nice distinctions, which are rather subjects of curiosity to the philosopher, than of use to the cultivator; we may rank all varieties of soil under the following heads: sand, clay, gravel, chalk, loam, and marl.

By different combination of these substances, all the intermediate kind of soils are formed; and upon a proper mixture of these, in certain proportion, depends the general fertility of the earth, and the cultivator's labour. It is therefore, of the utmost importance, in the culture of plants to have a distinct knowledge of the *Locus Natalis*, that the nature of the soil in which they are cultivated, may be made to approach as near as possible, to that in which they spontaneously grow.

To these notations, short and imperfect as they are, I shall only add, that if we are in possession of material to compose the required soil; if we are able by draining, shade, and irrigation, to facilitate and obtain fructification from any useful foreign plant; and by building, grafting and ablucaion, improve the fruit and increase those plants; the feeble effort already made to that end surely deserves to be strengthened with a small allowance from such sums, as are intended for the public good, subject of course to be accounted for, and shewn to be devoted only to their appropriate use.

Every person who possesses any knowledge of cultivation, must be convinced, that experiment is the origin of useful knowledge; that reasoning without experiment only bewilders; and that all remarks and observations that do not come in this shape ought to be received with caution.

Post Paid Stations.

The Subscribers at all Stations beyond the limits of the Bengal Post Office, are aware of the Regulations which impose on the Proprietors of this Journal, the necessity of paying the Postage in advance, in all cases where there is no Receiver of Postage on the Bengal Establishment, at the Station to which the Paper is directed.

On this account alone, notwithstanding that the Journal is now sent BEARING POSTAGE, to all Stations at which a Bengal Postmaster resides, there is yet a Sum of nearly 1500 Rupees per Month required to be advanced for the Postage of such Papers only as are sent to Stations where no such Receiver of Postage is found; and where the Journal is consequently sent Post Paid. It is, therefore, indispensable that Subscribers at such Stations for whose accommodation this money is advanced, should either furnish References to a House of Agency in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for the punctual discharge of their Monthly Bills, or remit the Amount of Subscription and Postage in advance.

Till the 30th of April next, which ends the Commercial Year, will be given to effect this arrangement, after which the CALCUTTA JOURNAL will be forwarded to those Subscribers ONLY who may before that period have given the References required, or made remittances in advance to cover the disbursements on their account. The principal Stations to which this Address particularly applies, are the following, in alphabetical order:—

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Aurangh. | Guzerat. | Kathwar. | Serour. |
| Bombay. | Gualior. | Kaira. | Sattara. |
| Baroda. | Gonjam. | Madras. | Samulacatta. |
| Belgaum. | Gurramarah. | Mysore. | Sholapoor. |
| Bangalore. | Hyderabad. | Malabar. | Secunderabad. |
| Calicut. | Hussainabad. | Nellore. | Tanjore. |
| Ellichpore. | Hingolee. | Nagpore. | |
| Futtyghur. | Jainah. | Poonah. | |

From and after the 1st of May next, the Journal cannot be continued to ANY Subscriber under EITHER of the Three Presidencies, whose Accounts shall have been unsettled for Three Months, until the Arrears be brought up; and when it is considered that, independent of the large capital now embarked in this Concern, and the risk to which it is subject even under the greatest precautions, a positive monthly disbursements of several thousand rupees must be made in wages and materials, for which no credit can be admitted, and without which the issue of the Paper could not be maintained, it will not, it is hoped, be thought unreasonable that the Proprietors should take these necessary steps for the security of an Establishment, in the preservation of which so many persons besides themselves are deeply interested.

Appropriation of Funds.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR, Permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to refer your Correspondent (J. M. to Section I of a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, for the good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Port William, in Bengal, made and passed by the Honorable the Vice President in Council on the 26th Day of July 1814, from which he will learn, that the Fines leviable under that Regulation, shall, in the first instance, be paid to the two Justices of the Peace before whom the Parties offending be convicted, and the amount thereof, after making such satisfaction to the Parties aggrieved, shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown, for the use of His Majesty.

It therefore seems to me that an application of these Fines in the manner suggested by J. M. cannot be carried into effect without involving a practical breach of the aforesaid Regulation. At the same time, I have much pleasure in being able to vouch for the correctness of the Statement made by J. M. as to the future appropriation of the Surplus Revenue arising from the Costs of Suits instituted in the Court of Requests, as it adds another to the many instances already on record of the magnificence of the Bengal Government, and is, in my humble opinion, entitled to the gratitude of the Inhabitants of the Metropolis of British India, where comforts will be materially benefited by the several improvements now carrying on in various parts of the City under the immediate control and superintendence of the Lottery Committee.

March 12, 1821.

T. D. B.

St. Patrick's Day.

We were prevented from attending the Meeting at the Town Hall, yesterday; but we learn from good authority, that the call of the Sons of Erin at this place of meeting were

"—Like angels visit
Few and far between."

We do remember, indeed, one occasion, but certainly only one, on which an appeal to national feeling was even less successful than this. It was, when the Highlanders in India were told from the most indisputable authority, that their native glens and mountains echoed only with the cries of misery and distress; and although some difference of opinion existed as to the different causes of this distress, all were agreed on its actual existence: yet when a Meeting was called at the Town Hall of Calcutta, to consult on the best means of relieving it, the only persons who attended were one Highlander, who was carried there in a state of lameness and pain, but not sufficient to keep him from his duty; one Lowlander, who looked in while passing by; and two Englishmen, who attended from principle rather than national feeling, because they thought the relief of misery needed no other inducement than the pleasure it afforded to him who promoted it.

But yesterday, the Hibernian could scarcely gather any more of his countrymen around him, to do honour to the memory of St. Patrick, than the Caledonian could do to stop the bleeding wounds of the Sons of St. Andrew. Let us hear no more then of that boasted magic of a name which is in every body's mouth, but apparently in so few hearts; and let these two instances prove that in India at least, when the gathering of a Clan is desired, even for the most laudable and national of all purposes, the relief of clansmen's miseries, some plumed Chief must lead the way; and that when the Sons of Erin are to be assembled to

honour the Saint by whom they swear, some more alluring banner than that of the Emerald Isle must be unfurled to tempt them to enlist under it.

As Englishmen, perhaps, we have little reason to lay much stress on the observance of National Festivals; but we feel persuaded that if St. George's Day had been celebrated in 1819 and 1820, as that of St. Patrick has been, we should not have seen the recurrence of the day in 1821 disregarded by Englishmen; and whatever may be the cause of this failure, it is now clear, we think, that national feeling has either very little to do with the observance of it, or that if this is the chief reason why it is celebrated at all, the feeling has evidently declined.

We shall not stop to ask, on whom or where the reproach must lie; because we could not conceive our doing so would remedy the evil. We have done our duty, by reminding others of theirs, and it is no hard matter to say, when appeals are made to others, for the purpose of preserving that which is laudable, and are disregarded, whether he who makes them, or they who disregard them, are most in fault. Either such Festivals are worthy of observance, or they are not:—If they are, then it is clear that in 1821, the Irishmen in Calcutta have failed in preserving that which is worthy of being preserved. If they are not, then it follows that from time immemorial, their Sages, Bards, and Heroes, have been annually employed in doing honour to a Festival, which it was wholly beneath their dignity to attend. Let them get off the horns of this dilemma, if they can.

We have yet some pleasure left to us, however, in being able to state that the few who did meet at the Town Hall yesterday, were of that bold and ardent family who are not to be abashed or driven from their posts, because the more timid think back and are afraid to follow. They apparently love Ireland for her own sake, and honor St. Patrick's Day, only because it renews the strong and tender ties which every recollection of their native land awakes. They need no Leader but the pole star of their hopes, the Island they hope to revisit; and no banner but the green field and its golden harp, to float over them; under this banner, those few will yet perhaps be augmented, and their libations to the shrine of patriotism will neither be the less rich nor the less copious because they have not titled rank, or power, or wealth, to preside at their Feast. The Genius of Ireland will be their Guardian Spirit, and if their own countrymen have deserted them, they can find in this beautiful strain of a Female Bard, a theme for their descant, on that happy evening.

"O! Ireland, tho' distant, your summons of green
"Shall charm thro' the distance of many a scene;
"In woe, and in wandering, and desert, return
"Like the soul of the dead to the perishing urn
"And the air that I breathe, will be sweet if it come
"O'er the shamrock that decks the dear Isle of my home."

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|--|-----------------------------|------|
| 6 0 | Six per Cent. Loan, 1811-12 | 5 8 |
| 6 0 | Ditto Later Loans, | 5 8 |
| Govt. Bills on the Court of Directors, Prem. 16 0 & 17 0 per cent. | | |

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

| | H. M. |
|-------------------|---------|
| Morning, | 0 29 |
| Evening, | 0 53 |
| Moon's Age, | 12 Days |

A Lover of Decorum.

But a few weeks ago, a Writer in the *Hurkara* (of February 12) called the public attention to the marked charge which he thought he observed in the contents of the *Calcutta Journal*, and complained bitterly of its remaining so entirely free of all animadversion on either public or private affairs, which was attributed to the effect of the Ex-Officio Information that had been filed against its Editor.

In various pages of the same Paper the Journal is represented as the unceasing flatterer of the Government of India, and its constant strains of adulation said to be such as to disgust every impartial mind.

Again in the same Paper of yesterday, there is an outcry of another kind raised, and the Editor of the Journal is now painted as the most infamous of his species, for his ingratitude to a Government whose mercy alone saved him from the horrors of a jail, and to whom after making an humble apology he himself writes Letters, or gets his tools to write them, for no other purpose than to offer gross and wanton insult to that Government day after day, of the truth of all which our readers will best judge.

Thus, if praise be given, it is called base flattery;—if blame be admitted, it is called wanton insult;—and if neither be spoken of for some time, it is called dastardly fear. On one day the Journal is decried because of a supposed reform in its conduct; and on another it is condemned, because no reformation is to be expected in it. As it would be an endless and a hopeless task to satisfy a caprice like this: it would be worse than folly to attempt it.

But the reader will ask, what is this gross and wanton insult offered to the Government, now complained of in the Journal? and he will smile to learn, that it is the Query thrown out in a Letter signed A ZILLAH JUDGE, asking "Whether or no Members of Council, on leave, or sick Certificate, lose a sixth of their Salary, like other Civil Servants?" Was ever any thing half so odious, so abominable, so treasonable, so seditious, and so inflammatory, as this infamous Query of the infamous Journalist? It is thought at home to be exceedingly indelicate to make any enquiry in the House of Parliament into the Salary of the King, and other branches of the Civil List; and it was equally indelicate for "our honorable masters" in their Parliament of Leadenhall-street, to discuss the propriety of their Pension to Sir George Barlow and their Grant to Lord Hastings; but to ask so diabolical, malicious, and insulting a Question as that proposed by the ZILLAH JUDGE, ought, no doubt, in the opinion of the *Hurkara*, and his Correspondent, A LOVER OF DECORUM, to draw down vengeance on this, which they would call "another damning feature in the character of the infamous Journalist!"

* This sagacious LOVER OF DECORUM, did not know, perhaps, that in the very same Ship in which a Member of Council of this Presidency left India, a Member of Council from the Madras Presidency also embarked; and that we have Zillah Judges among our Correspondents from each of the Three Presidencies.

It is worthy of remark, that at the moment of this complaint being so loudly urged here against such a flagrant abuse of a Free Press, in venturing to say a word about Members of Council's Salaries—the Madras Courier of the 27th of February, as revised by a Government Censor, which came to our hands by yesterday's Dawn, just as we were reading the LOVER OF DECORUM's violent outcry, contains for the information of those among whom this and similar questions seemed to be

Are these wisecracks really, then so blind as not to see that they entirely overshoot their mark? and that if their aim be to bring the Journal into disrepute and narrow the circle of its influence, they are taking the very best means to defeat their own end? The absurd Letters that appeared in the *Hurkara*, directed against the *New Evening Paper*, of which the writers knew no other ill than that it was to come from the same Press as the Journal, served to excite public curiosity regarding that Paper in a much higher degree than all the Advertisements that were printed for it; and, with one exception only, all who sent for single Numbers to gratify that curiosity, approved of the Paper on its own merits, and have become regular Subscribers to it. Short indeed as the period is—a few days only—since its commencement, it has already produced original articles on various topics of political importance which do honour to the head and the heart of its Editor, and which the whole series of the *Hurkara*, since under the management of its present Conductor, has nothing to compare with, either for clearness of perception, accuracy of reasoning, or utility of purpose.

Let those who doubt this assertion read in it these several articles.—On the state of Political Parties in England.—On the Abuses that have crept into the Constitution.—On the Benefits of a Free Press.—On the Administration of Oaths.—On the Slave Trade.—On the Publication of Evidence during Trials.—On the National Debt and Poor's Rates.—On Standing Armies.—On the State of the Representation.—On the affected Neutrality of Public Writers.—On the Late Revolutions in Europe, and on the Portuguese Revolution in particular,—all of which are original, and from the pen of the Editor, and are to be found in the few Numbers that have appeared during the present month. Let them read these, and we are satisfied that they will be convinced for themselves that the *Hurkara*, which affects to despise this *Evening Post*, merely because it is a Satellite

In agitation at that Presidency, a 1800 Extract from the Act of 53d Geo III. cap. 52 sec. 31, 34 and 37, showing when vacancies occur in Council how they are to be filled; when Members are incapable of duty, how their places may be supplied; and proving how legitimate a subject this of Salaries is for publication, even under a Censorship, by detailing how and why the Salaries of the Governor General, Governor in Council, Member of Council and other Officers of Government shall cease from the moment of their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

We suppose that by and bye these sage Friends of Social Order in Calcutta, will make it out to be high treason, without benefit of clergy, merely to mention either the Governor General, the Members of Council, or any other public Functionary of India, as persons having any power or existence; and that they would have Persecutions, Publicity suited by a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, for the breaking in pieces every Press at the Presidency. The singular infatuation of these Alarmists, makes them so blind as not to see that if the Freedom of the Press be assailed to the sake of society in India, it follows, of course, that Lord Hastings's house was a folly, and his estimate of its value, the proof of a shallow judgement;—but for these men, in one and the same breath, to land the wisdom and purity of the present Government of India, and to decry the Freedom of the Press, as having a mischievous tendency, and being calculated to bring the country into danger, and the Government into contempt, is an absurdity of which no Correspondents but those of the *Hurkara* could ever be guilty, and which no Editor, but the strictly impartial one of that infamous Paper, would ever admit into his columns, without showing at least that he did not participate in such blindness. But indeed, as in this case, where the blind lead the blind, it needs no Prophet to forestal their fate,

of the *Journal*, can produce nothing in all its pages for the last two years, to equal these efforts of its despised Rival's first few days only.

Of the Original Poetry, and the brilliant Correspondence which adorns the pages of the *Hurkaru*, most persons are by this time fully aware: and we do not fear contradiction, when we say that it scarcely produces one well-written or useful Letter in the course of a month, on an average of the year throughout. The *Evening Post*, which it affects to hold in such contempt, has already, however, produced several, on subjects of general utility. As a specimen of the Correspondence, of which it is likely to become the general channel, we shall do well to annex the very last Letter that appeared in its columns; to let those who conceive we over-rate its utility, judge for themselves.

We shall not again, perhaps, have an opportunity of repeating in our own pages any thing we may desire to select from those of the *Evening Post*, as we find our own materials, and particularly the Correspondence addressed to us, more than sufficient for our limits; besides which, as the Subscribers to the *Evening Post* are increasing every day, and its circulation is likely soon to be as extensive as the *Journal*, from its cheap rate, and delivery in the Evening, when no other Papers are published, we shall endeavour to keep the matter in each as distinct as possible, that those who read both, of which there is likely to be a large majority, may by this means be assured of a still greater variety of matter, than could be depended on in two Papers published from separate presses, without any knowledge of the intended contents of either. In this way, while the *Journal* will furnish all the important reports of Parliamentary Debates, and subjects not capable of being brought within the limits of the *Evening Post*, this latter Paper will contain all the shorter miscellaneous articles of News from Papers of the same date, for which no Paper that attends to the Parliamentary Reports and longer matter can always find room, and which are now consequently often passed over without appearing in any Paper of the Settlement.

The Letter to which we have adverted is as follows:—

State of the Press in India.

REPLY TO THE COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST THE ABUSES OF THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Evening Post.

SIR,

A Correspondent, under the signature of N. N. in your Paper of the 10th instant, complains of the frivolity and inutility of the Correspondence usually carried on in the Calcutta Prints, and hints, that the zeal and attention of readers and writers, who would be glad to soar a little higher, are weakened and worn out by such nonsensical, "womanish" discussions.

In the latter part of your Editorial Note, in reply to his *Jeremiade*, you have hit him hard, and I think justly; he is wrong both in fact and reasoning. Many minor matters, that considerably affect the comfort and happiness of Europeans in this country, have been forcibly noticed in the Newspapers, since the padlock has been taken from their lips, by a strong, and therefore a liberal Government. In many cases, substantial good has been effected by the terror, or at least the uneasiness which slumbering Functionaries have felt at the idea of what has been somewhat

oddly termed *Possidius Pallidus*; and, no doubt, this very effect was anticipated and intended by Government, when, by opening our lips, it gave free scope to PUBLIC OPINION, that tribunal of which no right-hearted Englishman was ever yet afraid, and which is a terror only to fools or evil-doers. When millions of souls and of square miles are to be ruled by one great Government, every man, not blind to the limitation of human powers, or not interested in the perpetuation of existing evils and abuses, will readily admit, that minute supervision by the Higher Powers of the State, cannot be effectually maintained. Wise Rulers, in such a case, know that men must be made to govern each other. And there is no effectual engine for doing this, but one, *Public Opinion*; nor can that act with energy or advantage but by means of the Press, that greatest of modern discoveries, honored in the fear and hatred of all bad Governments and bad men, and most dreaded by those who affect to speak of it with scoffs and derision, or who compliment it with the hypocrisy of general praise, but are ever ready to find excellent State Reasons why particular limitations of time and place should be applied to its exercise in their own cases.

Many people of the present day are so ill-informed on the past annals of the country they inhabit, as to suppose that Freedom of Opinion, thro' the Press, is a novelty in India. I am a very old Indian, and can remember when the Press in Calcutta was free as air. Have they never heard of the days of the scurrilous HICKRY? I begin to think I am subject to the hallucination of mind described by Philosophers, as the reverse of forgetfulness, that of remembering (in Irish phrase) things that never happened at all! Do I then deceive myself when I fancy I recollect that when I was a youngster, the Supreme Court was sent out here expressly as a check on supposed oppression and misuse? So far from playing into the hands of the Government of that day, it set itself in pertinacious and even puerile opposition to every act—good or bad. Even when the Chief was so cleverly lured over from Opposition, the *esprit du corps* of the Court remained sturdy, and every attempt at arbitrary measures, was resisted by the thousand means which the forms and spirit of English Law enabled the Court to put in practice. In all this there was much that was wrong, and more that was pedantic and unsuited; but out of it arose this good, that Writers and Printers were sure of protection while they transgressed not against the Law of Libel. When the silly excesses of the Court led to the clipping of its wings, some good was done of a temporary nature; but enough of harm was done to make those who have lived like me to witness the full effects, regret that the reform was not more temperate. A change of hot-headed men would have sufficed,—without a change of measures and system, that has in my opinion retarded real improvement in our Indian Legislation by many years, and has changed the Spirit of the King's Court, in its relations with Government, from the days of Sir Robert Chambers.

But these are the sayings of garrulity and old age. Yet let me tell you, Sir, for the benefit of young worshippers of recent, and at last happily exploded, servitude, that in the days I speak of, when not a Judge was on speaking terms with Warren Hastings, or his heterogeneous Council,—when European Society in Calcutta was not one-tenth of its present numerical amount,—when the Mother Country was involved in war with America and all Europe; Bombay at blows with Sidhis and Holkar; Madras invaded by Hyder; Bengal threatened by old Boonsels; Benares in revolt; Oude convulsed; Sells plundering the Doab; not a Rupee in any Company's

Treasury; and Fort St. George devoured by famine:—yet, Sir,—under such a pressure on WARREN HASTINGS, as no Ruler on earth perhaps ever sustained,—Foreign war all around,—Treason within,—and a factious minority in Council harassing him at every step,—during this truly terrible period the Press of Calcutta was Free even to Licentiousness. The barking and nibbling of Scribblers, who spared not even his domestic life, were apparently almost disregarded by that truly Great Man, however he must have suffered by their annoyance; and he steered the Vessel of the State into Port, through all those tempests without being impeded or diverted in his course by Mr. Hickey and his gang, or their paper pellets, *this* *skinned* as WARREN HASTINGS was known to be in many respects. No man who remembers those days, will say, that Newspaper Freedom can ever do serious injury to a good or strong Government. WARREN HASTINGS' Administration was weak enough in some respects: from necessity in a great measure, he was obliged to purchase co-operation and neutrality within as well as without. The salutary terrors of the Press prevented some jobs, and rendered others of less value to the Jollers and Jollies, and even a profligate Judge trembled on the bench before the sarcasms levelled at "Lord Poolbunder."

There was one thing which we would fain have had done in those days, but the Court was too much for us. The Inhabitants petitioned to have the power of giving verdicts in Civil Cases, and of assessing Damages, taken from the Judges,—who they thought had usurped it,—and transferred to Juries, at least where English subjects were concerned; The Government, perhaps from being on bad terms with the Court, warmly patronised the Petition. Colonel Pearse, I remember, (he who was old WARREN'S Second in his Duel with FRANCIS) and most of the Army Officers, offered to assist in serving on the panels, that no pretext might be set up of insufficient numbers:—and surely intelligent Officers were as fit as ordinary English Jurors, to serve in Civil Cases. It was difficult to see why the Court should have wished to retain an invidious power, which some able Lawyers argued at the Bar, was not warranted by a fair construction of the Charter. But men will love power, though they be dressed in ermined robes and grave looking wigs, & they had influence at home to get the better of us all. Is there any good reason why, now that the population is so large, this Trial by Jury should not be granted to Calcutta? Let N. N. exercise his pen, if he wants a good subject, on this long-neglected matter. There can be no more harm, I should hope, in discussing this point, so interesting to English hearts, now, than there was 40 years ago. The present enlightened Government would surely be as willing to patronize the scheme, as the Government was, in the days of which I write, and of which you will think I have written far too much, I dare say; for which reason I take my leave.

Yours, &c.

From my Retreat, not far
from Cossimbazar Island,
March 12, 1821.

A VERY OLD QUI-HY.

Note.—The foregoing Letter is inserted, in deference to its venerable Author, although somewhat too long for the plan of our brief Paper. The subject which it throws out for discussion, the expediency of restoring the functions of Juries in Civil Cases to the Inhabitants, is one of peculiar interest to the Editorial Fraternity; indeed, while Verdicts, and Assessments for Damages in particular, rest with Judges

instead of Jurors, no Press can be really Free. After the salutary results of the reforms in this respect, which have been introduced of late years into the ancient Scottish System of Jurisprudence, we should suppose there could be no objection to its gradual introduction here, except the inconvenience to the Jurors themselves; yet if they

are willing to endure this, rather than lose a right most important to a Commercial Community of independent Englishmen, we cannot suppose that any opposition could or would be attempted by the virtuous and learned persons in whose hands this invidious and unconstitutional power has been vested during the infancy of our society, and as a matter of necessity rather than choice.—EDITH.

To the Readers of the Journal.

FROM A READER OF ALL THE PAPERS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

A Letter appeared in the *Hurkaru* of this morning, signed A LOVER OF DECORUM, in which the Editor of the Journal is charged with having intended to insult the Supreme Government, by giving insertion to a Letter signed A ZILLAH JUDGE, which contained an Enquiry how far the Rule of deducting one-sixth of the Salary of Absentees applied to the case of Members of Council. The LOVER OF DECORUM, in substance, accuses the Editor of the Journal of having manufactured that Letter which could not have been written by A ZILLAH JUDGE, because they are men of sense and decorum; and that this being an act of base ingratitude to the Government, to whose mercy the Editor of the Journal owes so much, the measure of his iniquity was full, and he ought no longer to be tolerated.

Had this mild, gentlemanlike, and Christian exhortation to the Government, to suppress at once and for ever the labours of a Rival writer, appeared in an Editorial shape, no doubt the Editor of the Journal would have passed it by unheeded, as he is accustomed to do the daily abuse which is poured out against him in that quarter. He is no doubt aware that he has committed the deadly sin of succeeding with the Indian Public, and as his Paper still continues to be preferred to that of his Rival, he must be content to bear the rancorous hatred which this alone will secure him. Besides the Shepherd Boy has cried "Wolf" too often, and too long, and too loud, until the Public has got weary of his perpetual "war-whoop," and no one listens or believes.

But when Correspondents enter the list, in aid of his paltry designs, though anonymously, do they suppose that they cannot be answered, because their productions are in general so contemptible, as to be matter of ridicule, rather than of serious attention. For myself I shall only say, that it is base enough in an Editor to seek such means to remove his Rival, but doubly base in any one volunteering as a pitiful whipper-in to halloo the ready pack to another's destruction, or as a trumpeter, who, from the concealment of the rear, securely blows the blast which leads others on to the charge. As an Englishman, if he be one, I should leave it to his own breast to say what comparison might best adapt itself to the nature of an office which every Englishman should be ashamed to fill.

But of the Letter which has given this time-serving Gentleman occasion to push his fortune with the Enemies of Free Opinion, I do not scruple to say that he will draw down only ridicule and contempt on him-

self for the character he has given of the writer and the publisher of it, in the high quarter at least, where he ignorantly calculated on exciting feelings of indignation; although there are many in the Settlement, calling themselves Christians, who have never forgiven, and will never forgive the *Journal*, for its difference of opinion with them on certain subjects that came home, as Lord Bacon has it, to their business and bosoms.

In the first place then, the Letter which is said to be manufactured at the Office of the *Journal*, is from A ZILLAH JUDGE, of real flesh and blood, a man of sense and decorum, and of intelligence and zeal to boot.

In the second place, if this deadly shaft of poisoned treason, was levelled at any individual, it was impossible to say whom, for it is remarkable that Members of Council have recently left India from more Presidencies than one, besides which no mention was made of any particular place, or of the Supreme Government in any way whatever.

In the third place, the Judges and Members of Council have their Allowances especially regulated and protected by Statute. Either the Law allows them to draw certain Salaries under certain circumstances, or it does not; and however the Law may stand in this particular case, none but a hypocritical man, or an ignorant man, or a man timid and irritable to the most absurd degree, could have seen any harm in such a question of Law being asked and answered.

In the fourth place, if there had been a fair doubt how far certain classes of the Honorable Company's Servants are included within the Regulations for discouraging long and frequent absence from duty, where could be the possible harm of any honest man stating this doubt, or making enquiry regarding it. How can it be called an Insult? Who is insulted, I would ask?—Was it thought insulting to print here in the *Government Gazette* and *Hurkaru*—the acrimonious discussion about the Pensions to Sir George Barlow and Lord Hastings. It may have been thought so by courtiers, but I am persuaded it never at least entered into the magnanimous mind of the individual most interested, ungratefully and illiberally as his services were dealt with by many on that occasion.

But it is ever so with that class of underlings, to which no doubt this *Letter* of Deceit belongs. They imagine that those to whom they would attach themselves partake in their own pitiful and vindictive jealousies and passions; they identify themselves with the machine of the State, but with just as much reason as the fly on the coach wheel might consider itself as increasing the velocity of its progress.

In conclusion, I would appeal to all who have read your Letter to the Government on the late Case in the Supreme Court, which this boasting and self-named impartial *Hurkaru* never dared to print in his own columns, tho' how gladly he would have done it if it could have thrown discredit on the *Journal* every one knows; and surely it was as open to him to reprint this, as it was the Letters from the *Government Gazette* referring to the same case. I say I would appeal to all who have ever read that Letter, whether it was such a Humble Apology as would discredit any man who had published the production of another, in the sentiments of which the Government itself knew the publisher had no participation. If that Prosecution had gone further, the Author was ready to deliver himself up;

and because the Editor of the *Journal* was unwilling to expose him to the punishment of an act which in a writer may be criminal, though in a publisher comparatively venial,—and by the writing of a Letter, of which no man need be ashamed, averted this evil, is he now to be held up to odium, for what reflects honor, it is true, on the Government, but what was consistent in the Editor, and such as at the time no man opened his mouth to condemn?

I have penned these few remarks in haste, on the supposition that the Editor may be perhaps either too much engaged or too indifferent to the cry raised against him to give the subject notice, and I send them to the Printer in their rough state for insertion; but having done with my Address to the Readers of the *Journal* I shall just say to the *Hurkaru*, and his *Decorous Friend*, that they are both woefully ignorant of the spirit that actuates this Government, and of the Libel Law, if they hope that their malignant cry will now succeed in exposing the Editor of the *Journal* to all the "horrors of a jail," from which no doubt they deeply regret his freedom, or even to the charges of a Prosecution, which they probably wish had been ten-fold the amount it really was; as it is evident that all their efforts having failed to write him down by fair argument and open discussion, they would gladly see him put down by raising a cry of unfounded slander against his character, and by calling for the exercise of unwarrantable force against his property and person.

A CALM OBSERVER.

From my Garden,
March 14, 1821.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 26th of February, at St. George's, Choultry plain, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, Captain Charles Swanton, 12th Native Infantry, and Military Paymaster in Travancore, to Miss Georgiana Sheraton, third Daughter of Robert Sheraton, Esq.

At Nellore, on the 31st of February, Mr. James Delaney, to Miss Catharine Gulien.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | Destination |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| Mar. 12 Tuesday | | British | T. H. Jackson | Batavia |

MARCH 13, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—See Dominguez Entry, (P.)
Lotus, outward bound, remains.
Indiana, proceeded down.
Antoinette, (Danab) outward bound, remains.
Engenia, passed up.
Kedgerie—*Mary, Union*, (A.) and *Cassidy*, (P.) outward bound, remain.
H. C. G. S. Providence, Triumph, Hadley, Lady Kennaway, John Muir, Harleston, Diamond, (A.) passed down.
New Anchorage.—*Lady Castlerough*, inward bound, remains.
Sauger.—*Asia Grande*, (P.) outward bound, remains.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per *Clyde*, from Madras to England.—Captain and Mrs. Cross, and Family, Captain Emery, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, and Lieutenant Gardner, ditto ditto.

Passengers per *Woodman*, from Madras to England.—Mrs. Turner, Lieutenant G. F. Syme, of the Artillery, Lieutenant McDonald, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, Ensign J. F. G. McLean, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, Mr. William Frazer, and Master E. G. Papell.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—185—

Indian News.

The *Blender* is at length arrived. A list of her Passengers and other Shipping Reports of the day will be found in the last page.

We have received by the Packet of the *Blender*, which were delivered early yesterday morning. Files of London Papers to the 25th of September, and Portsmouth Papers to October 2. They are in such number and variety that although they do not extend to a later date than our former ones, they will furnish an abundance of interesting articles till some late ship arrives.

It is worthy of remark that the *Courier*, *New Times*, and *Morning Post*, which are remarkable for their daily recollections against the pollution of the editions press, are filled with articles of so foul and obscene a character directed against Her Majesty, that we know not how they can be admitted to be placed on the tables of any families in which modest females are to be found. The details of the *Times* were filthy enough, and much of this, our readers will remember, we felt obliged to pass over;—but there was at least some reason and necessity for such details, in a case where the peace of the whole nation was at stake, on the issue of the Queen's Trial, and the establishment of her guilt or innocence; though for such articles as we see in these Papers that we have named, there can be no reason but a desire to degrade Her Majesty in public estimation, without caring how far common decency is sacrificed to obtain their end.

We find the same blind immorality prevailing here also, with regard to the use and abuse of the Press. All our readers will recollect the memorable *fax* of the *Government Gazette*, at the moment of its highest seal in the cause of Social Order and our Holy Religion, publishing a Profane Parody on the Scriptures, and exorcising itself from the dilemma by a condemnation of entire ignorance.

The *Herald*, our readers will equally well remember, has compiled more outcry against the abuses of the Press than all the Papers of the Settlement put together; and a Correspondent, only the day before yesterday, thought that the *Journal* ought to be suppressed by some means or by any means, simply because a writer in it asks a plain question as to a plain matter of fact, within the province of any man fairly to investigate. This outcry came from A LOVER OF DECORUM.

Another writer, writing *Not far from Clango*, in the *Herald* of yesterday, complaisantly alludes to an article in the *Journal* in which a London writer asserted, that "the Duke of Wellington was not the greatest man that ever lived," which some silly dabbler at home, had, it seems, proposed to prove him to be. If there should be any here who think the London writer wrong, and who are prepared to prove that the Duke is the greatest man that ever lived, let him undertake the task, and he shall find our columns as open to his arguments as to those of any other. But it is not the saying, that we "rake together every dirty piece of low ribaldry out of the fictitious *Journal* at home," and that we "transplant libellous scraps from the *Black Dwarf* (a Paper that we never even see) into the *Calcutta* hot-bed of Billingsgate Pollitics";—it is not, we repeat, these chaotic and chosen epithets, which so peculiarly adorn the *Herald*, that can prove the Duke to be the greatest man that ever lived, or indeed prove any thing else, except the bad taste of the writer, and the really low character of the Paper in which they appear;—this indeed, they prove beyond all doubt.

But we would particularly recommend the ANTI-RADICAL, who is so indignant at any one supposing that Lord Wellington was not the greatest man that ever lived in any age or country, to set about the task of refuting the writer with whom he is so angry, rather than merely calling him by foul names; for now-a-days, these are so cheap and abundant, that they are literally worth nothing. And for the LOVER OF DECORUM, we would recommend him to cast his eye over the exemplary and unspotted *Herald* of yesterday, and if his love of decorum does not find itself more shocked by the unparalleled obscenity of the Letter in that Paper—purporting to be from Miss

Wood to Miss Waltham, and speaking of the Queen and her propensities, with the games at Brandenburgh House, and the offices performed by Alderman Wood, in terms that no keeper of a Brothel would tolerate in the hearing of a third person, and representing young, innocent, and unoffending females (for such is the picture presented, whether there be really a Miss Wood and a Miss Waltham or not,) as about to be initiated into all the profligacy of the most abandoned prostitution;—we say, if this LOVER OF DECORUM does not think, that such a Paper is wholly unfit to be used as a medium for denouncing the Abuses of the Press, and that the Letter, of which we speak, should be kicked out of doors by every father, husband, or brother, who regards the feelings of females under his roof, he must be as test to all principles as the Editor who selected it for his columns.

We may further add, that the introductory remarks, which accompany that Letter and those that follow it, comprising of this grossness in the Ministerial Press, and acknowledging that the Opposition Press never deserved half the calumny that the first did—is not from the pen of the Calcutta Editor, but from the Editor of the *Madras Courier*; though nothing we think could justify the publication of such an obscene production, in a Paper to be laid before females who have any sense of delicacy remaining. Let the LOVER OF DECORUM look to this.

Semaphore Telegraph.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I had occasion to attend in Fort William yesterday, but not seeing the prominent object which formerly stood there, namely a Telegraph, I inquired the cause of its removal, and was informed that the late gale of wind was not only the cause of its destruction, but of that at Dunknora and Bar. In short, it is to be hoped, Sir, that the destruction of those useful machines has not extended farther, where repair would be more difficult and expensive.

It is well known that every other Government than that of India have rejected the Shutter Telegraph; its machinery furnishes a complete wind-trap, and its signals, although six feet square, are one-fourth less distinguishable than those of the Semaphore, with only two movable signals of 9 feet by 18 inches each; its cups are sufficient, and in sufficient singly to act in 32 different flags; being movable on its axis, its signals can be directed to any given object.

The Shutter principle, a Sature, cannot act in an angle of 45°; it was therefore necessary, during the last war, to erect two of them over the Admiralty Office, to forward their Lordships messages to Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. Now, the single Semaphore over their Lordships' Office is found abundantly sufficient, it will last for years without repair.

The wind which destroyed the Fort William Telegraph, I can only call a gale of wind, compared with a West India hurricane. There, the Semaphore Apparatus withstood its violence; when its signals are hoisted the machine resembles a bare pole, or mast without rigging, and may occasionally be used as a flag-staff.

For the sake of economy, scope, durability, and expedition; I trust the Government of India will establish the Semaphore Telegraph. It is the most perfect hitherto invented, and I have reason to believe, Sir, should it be adopted, that the result would be prompt communication overland to Calcutta or any other opposite shore to England.

Machinery that can be depended on, and on other, will ever induce an extensive Establishment, which must be tolerated and supported by different Sovereigns, through whose territories the line must pass, by mutual consent, for mutual benefit.

March 13, 1831.

SIGNUM FERO.

Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concert.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.
Sir,
As you have thought proper to insert in your Journal of the 10th instant, a Letter on the subject of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concerts, abounding in personal abuse and low ribaldry, I expect from your sense of common justice, that you will not refuse insertion to the very few remarks I have to make on the Letter in question.

You are always professing impartiality on this subject, and I will try how far your profession and practice agree (1). It is not surprising that any observations which tend to the detriment of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, should find easy access to your pages (2)—your unremitted hostility to, and persecution of those invidious individuals, who have brought from a distance of nearly twenty thousand miles, (3) talents certainly of no ordinary description, who have left their family, their country, and the fostering patronage it so largely bestows on their honest exertions, to exercise their talents in a society where they were artfully induced to suppose they would meet with the reward of their industry, and who have uniformly shown themselves ready in all their arrangements to conform to the public wishes and to bow to public judgment (4)—in short whose sole aim has been to perform their duty honestly as Servants of the Public, and to render themselves deserving of favor and protection; your constant hostility, Sir, I say, to those unfortunate persons under those

NOTES.

- (1) We trust that our professions of impartiality have always been accompanied by a line of conduct corresponding with them, and we shall accordingly, without hesitation, give insertion to the Letter of our unknown Correspondent, at the same time making use of our privilege to remark on such parts of the Letter as appear to us to require notice, and leaving the merits of the question to be decided on by our legitimate Judges, the Public.
- (2) We think we may safely appeal to any or all of our past notices of the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy for a decided refutation of the accusations contained in the note of the Letter. We have always been ready to admit the talents of those performers, and we have never been backward in bestowing on their exertions the commendation they deserved; but further than this we never can go. We cannot consent to advocate a system of Exclusive Concerts, to concede the palm of superiority to mere Vocal Music over Vocal and Instrumental, veiled, or to admit the right of any set of performers, however good in their way, whose vocation is to please the Public, to dictate to their patrons the terms on which their talents are to be exercised, or to set an immunity from Public animadversion. Will we then descend to extol with fulsome eulogies and hyperbolic praises, talents exerted with so much intolerance for the pretensions of others, and to cherish a spirit which would go to the exclusion of all fair competition, and to the depreciation of all talent which aspires to rank with the Vocal powers of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy. These and all such like open, impertinent and consistent courses, we leave to the *Harbinger*, whose temper and language are infinitely better adapted to them; than are those of the *Calcutta Journal*.
- (3) The remark about the performers in question having nearly twenty thousand miles to exercise their calling, besides its slight exaggeration, appears to us one which adds neither force nor reason to the complaints of our Correspondent. Who is there, amongst all the European residents in India, who has not come nearly the same distance as these ill-used Vocalists, and who has not left behind, causes of regret equally great with those alluded to? who, in short has come here for pleasure, or remains from choice? This whimsical lamentation puts us in mind of an expression said to have fallen from a celebrated Instrumentalist, who having heard the above pathetic complaint, exclaimed with the expressive action, "Well, and have I dropped from the clouds? Have I no family to support? No Country to resist?"
- (4) Of the "readiness to conform to public opinion," here invoked, we must beg leave to profess our ignorance. We did indeed use a great deal about that "readiness" in pages of print, but when trial was made, it was found to be a "readiness" of a most impracticable and unaccommodating description. Had the ready assent of the performers to comply with the wishes of the public, been equal to the pains taken to induce compliance, we might have had a really good set of Concerts,

circumstances, had perhaps prepared me for the illiberal and virulent Letter which I find in your Journal of Saturday, in which both the performers themselves, and those who ventured to bestow on them the commendation which their exertions naturally entitled them to, are alike made the objects of the most wanton scurrility (5).

I do not mean to accuse you of writing the Letter in question; indeed it evidently is the production of some one desirous of their downfall, and who would gladly catch at any pretext (however flimsy) by which their justly-earned reputation might be blasted; and his own disappointed malice gratified—your conduct, however, in ministering to such party malignity, makes you equally culpable with the writer (6).

For the Letter itself, which affords a knowledge of those, of which the Author evidently knows nothing, and who undertakes to hold up to ridicule those whose qualifications to judge of such things are as much above those of this scurrilous writer, as their reputations are above his slander;—I pledge myself, as soon as I have leisure, to refute every syllable it contains (7).

I am, your obedient Servant,
March 14, 1831. AN UNBIASED OBSERVER (8).

(5) We have perused the Letter in question again and again, in search of the "scurrility" and "ribaldry" alluded to, but our search has been fruitless; and we have only been able to discover an impertinent, though somewhat severe examination of the common criticisms of the *Harbinger* on "Judicious and Able Correspondents," and which, in our judgment, very plainly proved that those weekly writers were by no means equal to the task they undertook.

(6) Our culpability would have been much greater had we refused insertion to the Letter complained of; but such a course our Correspondent must allow that it was imprudent.

(7) This is a most extraordinary sentence; to refute any thing the Letter in question contains, would, we think, be a hard matter, but to refute "every syllable" of it would require a degree of industry which even the "Unbiased Observer" can hardly possess. Plagues of this sweeping nature are more easily made than redeemed, as we recollect a similar one, we think, which has not yet, and probably never will be, refuted.

(8) We must remark, that the spirit and language of the Letter before us, proclaim its Author any thing but an "Unbiased Observer." If his intention be to show that Mr. and Mrs. Lacy have been ill-used, we think he has failed; and if it be to prove that our Correspondent, "An Unbiased Observer," was unjust in his strictures of the *Harbinger* Critics, we think he has not advanced a step. He will be more likely to show himself an "Unbiased Observer," by detaching himself against this exclusive system, than by abusing those who have shown public spirit in his behalf.

Second Lieutenants.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
The Question of comparative Rank between Second Lieutenants and Ensigns is just as much settled as that between Captains and Majors. Considering that your Correspondent, the Nagpoor "Rustler or Rustler," is an clever a fellow, as he insinuates, I wonder the said Second Lieutenant of Artillery should have shown the better knowledge of Military Usages and History; of this, however, the "Rustler" may rest assured, that whenever he meets with an Officer bearing the King's Commission of Second Lieutenant, such Officer is his superior, and can only be disobeyed by him at peril of Commission; or even of Life, if the Lieutenant be on terrible Task as Lord Camelford. More—The Rustler need give himself no uneasiness about obtaining redress by a General Order; an Order indeed may declare the known law on the question, for the benefit of the ignorant; but it is out of the competency of any Authority here, to alter the Rank conferred by the Royal Commission, whether as to Colonels and Generals, or Second Lieutenants and Ensigns.

The History of the matter is this:—In the old European Military Systems of the 17th Century, where we first begin to trace the rudiments of our modern organization of Ranks, the Officers of our Army, were (1). THE CAPTAIN GENERAL, ROY

called MARSHALL, except in England, where he has been sub-
divided into the two divisions of FIELD MARSHALL and
GENERAL, and in the Austrian Service, where he has been
divided into FIELD MARSHALL and FELD MARSHALL-LEUTENANT.
(II.) THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL, of whom there are
originally but one in an Army, the Deputy of the Commander
in Chief. (III.) THE MAJOR-GENERAL, or Chief of
the Staff, a position reserved in the French and other
Armies under the name of MAJOR-GENERAL, but lost in
that of England, which alone has the name of General
Commanding Divisions and Brigades, and has trans-
ferred the name to an originally subordinate Staff Officer,
the Adjutant General, who bears the same relation to the
Staff as the Major-General, as the Regimental Adjutant to the Ma-
jor. (IV.) THE MAJOR, of whom there were several in Command
of Divisions. (V.) THE CAPTAIN, subsequently called with
us BAILEIFFS-GENERALS; temporary Commanders of Bri-
gades. (VI.) THE COLONEL of a Regiment, usually of 2 or 3
Battalions; 2 each Regiment were commanded by a Brig-
adier, and 3 Brigades, or more to 12 Battalions by a Mar-
shal de Camp. (VII.) THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL of the
Regiment. (VIII.) THE MAJOR-GENERAL of the Regiment, or
ADJUTANT-MAJOR. Both of these ranks have merged in the
general designation of MAJOR, as well as (X.) THAT OF CAP-
TAIN-MAJOR, or Chief of Battalion or Squadron, a distinction
preserved separately in the French Service, and traceable still
in the Spanish and Portuguese Military Systems which have
suffered less from improvement than any others in Europe.
(XI.) THE CAPTAIN of a Troop or Company. (XII.) THE
CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT or CAPTAIN IN SECOND, who com-
manded the Colours, Troop or Company of Horse or Foot; but in
the Artillery and Engineers was nominally attached to every
Company, but employed formerly in the Horse and Artillery.
(XIII.) THE LIEUTENANT of the Company. (XIV.) THE SECOND
or SUB-ALTERN of the Company. (XV.) THE LIEUTENANT-
FIRST WORKER of each Company of Artillery, the GUIDON, or COM-
MAND of each Troop of Horse, and the CAPTAIN of Engineers.
The FOURTH DRAGON or ENIGMA of each Company of Foot,
the venerable "ANCIENT" of Antiquity. One Standard
was borne, of old, with each Troop of Horse and Company
of Foot, a usage still prevailing in the rude Armies of Asia,
when the number of Colours was reduced, the supernumerary
Colours and Ensigns did the duty of ordinary Subalterns.
The Second Lieutenant still exists in most Continental
Armies, in our Fusiliers, and in our Artillery and Engi-
neers; when he was suppressed in the English Line, the
Corporal or Sergeant did his duty, but without acquiring his
advanced Army Rank, and continued only to take part with
the First Workman, or 3d Class of Subalterns in the Artillery.

The fashion of Suppression took another direction in the
Artillery and Engineer Branches. The Second Lieutenants
dropped fast, and the First Workman was antiquated almost a
century ago on the Continent, as an effective Officer of a Com-
pany, and transferred to his proper place, the Laboratory, under
the "PRINCIPAL AND DEPUTY FIREMASTERS OF FIREWORKERS,"
titles still preserved at Woolwich. This suppression did not
take place in the Royal British Artillery till after the Seven
Years' War, and the obsolete and now almost ridiculous term
of LIEUTENANT-FIREWORKER, with our usual aversion from im-
provement and assimilation, continued to subsist in India for
half a century after it was abolished every where else. This
 quaint Personage finally burst out in 1816, and the Second
Lieutenant rose from his ashes, as in the English Artillery.

The Engineer "Practitioner Engineer" of the old School,
became defunct on the Continent long ago—but he lingered in
England until the corp de grace was given to the poor Worker
of Fire. One Common Grave—the Seven Years' War received
their remains: the antiquated Brothers descended into the
Tomb, hand in hand. "In their Lives they were lovely and
valiant—in their Deaths they were not separated," as the Saxons
bath fit. The Metempsychosis of the Nation of Engineers—
exhibited the "PRACTITIONER" in the more brilliant and cap-
tivating form of a gay and gallant Squire-Lieutenant, in
every part of the British Dominions save India; where a few
of the ancient race are still to be found by the Military Vic-

mons—reminding us of "good old times"—wailing and pining
in the wilderness, at Niagara and elsewhere,—invoking their
only refuge—Death, to put a speedy end to their woes.

That these souls of the Romans may soon obtain their
wishes, and be translated to a better place—in the Army
List—is the very sincere prayer of all who desire to see
this Service rendered more and more perfect and respecta-
ble, by assimilation with the institutions of modern times, and
of the Mother Country. It is the prayer, in particular, of the
writer of this—himself an "Ancient Practitioner" of former
days. Under the present liberal regime, the day of their de-
liverance cannot be far off—even now we fancy we can "smell
its near approach" in the "coming gale."

But until that happy day shall arrive, every SECOND
LIEUTENANT, (though only placed in Prize Division with the
3rd, of English Class of Subalterns,) must nevertheless go be-
fore every EXETER, as surely as he comes after the Class of
FIRST LIEUTENANTS, or as they are now usually styled plain
LIEUTENANTS. The Fates have ordained it; nor could their
stars be so set aside by all the merits, at Addiscombe or
elsewhere, even of the admirable Crichton himself.

Dan Dan, March 11, 1894.

OLD BLUE.

Somerset Office.

A LADY'S WEDDING EQUIPMENT.—DOD & TOLSON.

This case, which was tried at the Somerset Assizes, excited
considerable interest. It was brought by plaintiff, in behalf of his
wife, an eminent milliner and dress-maker, at Taunton, who had been
employed in May 1893, by Miss Tolson, a beautiful daughter of a de-
fendant, aged about twenty, to make her wedding-dress, with in-
structions that they should be of the richest goods in her power.
These instructions were followed, and a tolerably long bill was the
result—no less than three hundred and fifty-eight pounds; but if
Mrs. Dod had not checked the young lady, it would have amounted
to much more. On one occasion she was shown a fifty guinea
dress; she said she would like it much, but must consult her father,
who, she afterwards said, would not consent to her having it. When
the plaintiff submitted her bill to the defendant, sometime after the
marriage of Miss Tolson to Mr. Symonds, he (defendant) refused to
pay, and about five months from the marriage employed two ladies,
eminent in the millinery line at Sidmouth and Lyme, to value the ar-
ticles furnished for his daughter. The estimate, however, given by
these ladies, amounted to nearly the sum charged by the plaintiff.
Still the Major was dissatisfied, and refused the payment of the bill.
The action being brought, he paid 200*l.* into Court, under the advice
of his Counsel, Mr. Williams; who, after the above facts had been
brought forward in evidence, addressed the Jury in a long, energetic,
and ingenious speech, appealing to them as fathers of families; not to
encourage by their verdict such extravagance as his young lady had
thought proper to indulge in. Her father, though highly respecta-
ble, was far from being affluent; his whole income was little more
than 200*l.* per annum; and yet Mrs. Dod had suffered his daughter
to order thirty-five dresses for her wedding fit out! These dresses
were but mere shells as he may call them—for there were but two
pair of stockings in the whole bill. What the full amount of the
young lady's equipment was, he must leave to the ideas of the Jury.
Mrs. Dod never came up to the father, to know if this great ex-
pense was incurred with his consent, and at his responsibility; which
she ought to have done, as he was lodging at a very short distance
from her house. The young lady had got into the net of Milliners,
and unguardedly given the extravagant orders. The Learned Coun-
sellor went over the principal items in the bill, which caused con-
siderable merriment. *Milk Malls—Jackets—Brides Lattices—
Lip-bodies, four Hemstitchings, One guinea each, &c.* and concluded
by earnestly intreating the Jury to show by their verdict, that these
dress-makers ought to apply to parents or guardians for authority,
before they suffered such extravagance to be incurred, as appeared
in the present case.

The Learned Judge, however, was decidedly of opinion, that the
Major was wholly responsible, and that his daughter was a mere
agent in the case. He knew she was having her dresses made—he
knew of whom—and it was his duty to have called on Mrs. Dod,
and limited the expense.

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, gave a verdict for
the plaintiff, to the full amount.

Original Poetry.

IMITATION OF BARRY CORNWALL.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

I slept—and on the tall and covered Peak,
Of the vast Adam's Hill of Semendee,
(To which by aid of bats, Fanatics creep)
I seem'd to stand, and heard the eagles shriek!—
Beneath my feet a thousand Hills arose,
Rich with the fragrant Cinnamon,
Whose rifted bark a perfume throws,
As the winds sweep above Ceylon!—
And Cocoanuts, and grassy Valleys, and Trees,
Tossing their feathery branches in the breeze,
And Idol-temples red with twining plants,
And broken rocks (the Arakonda's haunts)
Were all beneath me; and with heavy fall,
And heavier rise the flowing sea did call,
Unto the shifting clouds; and then, I thought,
I fell; and every crashing bough I caught,
More clearly show'd the terrors of the deep,
Shouting beneath! Such agonies hath sleep!

LINES ON RECEIVING A LETTER FROM

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

Thou hast not forgot me!—Remembrance is thine,
And Friendship as fervent as first when we met;
Thou hast not forgot me!—thou wilt not resign
Thy claim to the seal which affection hath set!
My heart is still near thee—thou nurdest it kindly,
It cannot, it will not turn traitor and flee;
No—its faith and its tenderness firmer shall bind thee,
In love and sincerity closer to me.
Thou hast not forgot me!—I ne'er can forget
Thy youth and thy beauty, thy virtue and all
The charms that adorn thee!—oh, tenderly yet
Do they speak to my heart with a musical call!
There are insects at midnight that brighten the gloom
With their radiant light, like a shower of bright stars;
So thy truth and thy fondness illumine my doom,
Else veiled in a mantle of dark frowning cares!

ROB KOY.

Irish Harp Society.

In calling the attention of the Sons of St. Patrick in this Country to the success that has attended their patriotic exertions to restore and preserve the Ancient Music of Ireland,—as will be seen by the annexed Extract of a Letter lately received here from Belfast)—we have been requested to communicate that Donations to this National Institution, as well as the Annual Contributions becoming due on the 17th instant, will be received by Messrs. PALMER and Co. Messrs. ALEX. ANDER and Co. and Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co. or by the Corresponding Member, B. ROBERTS, Esq.

IRISH HARP SOCIETY.

Minutes of Proceedings of the Irish Harp Society, at a Meeting on the 9th of August, 1820. Extracted from its Transaction Book, by John Ward, Secretary.

IRISH HARP SOCIETY HOUSE, AUGUST 8, 1820:

Society met Pursuant to Summons and Advertisement.

DOCTOR NEILSON in the Chair.

Messrs. Robert Williamson, and Henry Jay, having informed the Society that three Pupils, the most forward in

Tuition, and who had ceased to have any means of supporting themselves, have been boarded with the Master, at the expense of this Institution, from the 25th of May last, at Seven Shillings per week, each, viz. Patrick Barnes, Patrick McCloskey, and Thomas Hanna.

Resolved—That we approve of the same, and that it be continued. The number of Pupils at present learning the Harp, are Seven, viz.

Admitted Feb. 21, 1820, Pat. Barnes, aged 21 years, Clerk from Kings Court, Co. Meath.
Admitted March 7, H. Foster, 12, Dollymanagh.
Admitted April 8, Pat. McCloskey, 19, Banbridge.
Admitted Feb. 21, Thos. Hanna, 17, Belfast.
Admitted Feb. 21, H. Dornan, 23, Belfast.
Admitted " " Ham. Gillespie, 17, Dittlo.
Admitted " " John McCloskey, 21, Dittlo.

Messrs. Williamson and Jay also report that they have transmitted a Letter to his Excellency the Governor General of India (Marquis of Hastings) notifying that this Society have done themselves the honour of enrolling His Excellency as an Honorary Member of the Irish Harp Society.

Resolved, That a Harp, not exceeding the value of Four Guineas, shall be given to the first Pupil who shall have made the greatest proficiency on the Instrument, and been reported by the Master as qualified to enter on the profession of a Harper; Such gift to be made conditionally that the Society on a public Examination shall think the Pupil in all respects worthy of it.

That the Master shall be subject to a Fine of Ten Shillings at any time that he shall take, or suffer to be taken, out of the Society's House any of the Harps, save by permission in writing of one to the Trustees for the Subscribers in India or Two Members.

That the doors of the House shall be locked at 8 o'clock in the evening, from the 25th of September to 25th March, in every year, and from the 25th March to the 25th of September, at 9 o'clock.

That a Book shall be kept in the Committee Room, in which each Member as he visits shall enter any observation that occurs to him, particularly the state in which he finds the House, Master, Pupils, &c.

That the account of Receipts and Expenditure be audited before next Meeting of the Society, by Mr. Bruce, the Auditor, and his Report submitted to the Proceedings of this day, including a view of the Funds, and from whence arising.

That a Committee of Management be appointed, consisting of Five (besides the Two Trustees, Secretary, and M. Buding) who shall direct the affairs of the Society, in the intervals between any General Meeting of the Society. On a ballot being taken, Messrs. Wm. Sloan, Dr. Neilson, John McCracken, Wm. Magee, and Dr. McDonnell were elected.

That a Meeting of the Society be held in September next, the day for which to be settled by the Secretary, and Notices by letter given.

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

The following Extract of a private Letter, dated Belfast June 10, 1820, may be annexed:—

"You have before this perhaps learned through other Friends, that we took a neat Dwelling House, at as low a rent as £15 per annum, free of Taxes; we have a careful Harper, who is unremitting in his Tuition duties. He has already Seven young Minstrels under his charge, all of them supported without cost to the Fund till very lately. It will be proper and necessary to give a Harp gratis to whoever happens to be the more accomplished Player, when we discharge and send him into the world a Modern Minstrel;—but it ought always to be understood that the best only will be entitled to that mark of favor, as an encouragement to Genius."

Free Trade.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, It times like the present, fraught with gloomy appearances is every quarter to which we may turn our eyes, on mercantile affairs, it will not perhaps be considered unworthy of attention, my giving you a copy of a Notice made public at Calcutta by the Select Committee of Supercargoes, for managing the affairs of the Honourable Company.

The motives by which I am influenced in this undertaking, I hope will be attributed to the real cause, a wish that it may prove beneficial to the mercantile community of this port, by a free circulation; for I fear there are many who, directing their pursuits in that quarter, unacquainted with this Regulation, may be affected thereby to their prejudice.

How far the measure is necessary, or useful, is not for me to determine; but if I may be allowed the freedom of an opinion, (and I speak from experience) I will say, while it exists, it must be a serious grievance to the mercantile interests of this port, and till I am put in possession of some facts which may show its utility or necessity in any one point of view, to any one individual or body, excepting foreigners and foreign nations (to be sure it serves their end and wishes most pointedly and completely), I shall hold it as one of the most preposterous annoyances that ever was acted upon.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
Calcutta, March 13, 1831. **GUILIELMUS.**

NOTICE TO ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS TO LEAVE CANTON.

Whereas the Honourable Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, possessing by the Acts of the British Legislature full powers and authority to control all British Subjects in China, have declared that the residing of any persons in China the whole year, is a practice they will by no means permit;—And whereas certain Indentures having been entered into by the Owners or Commanders of all Vessels trading to this Port from the different Ports in India, whereby they have covenanted, promised, and agreed, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that no person or persons, whomsoever, of or belonging to the said Ship or Vessel, or who shall go or be carried in her to China, as a Supercargo or Passenger, or otherwise, shall be left at Canton, or any other place in the Empire of China, after the said Ship shall have come from thence, or beyond the same season; but that all such persons shall return from China in the said Ship or Vessel, or in some other Ship which shall leave China the same season.

Now, We, the President, &c. of the Select Committee for managing all the Affairs of the English Nation in China, do hereby give this Public Notice, to all persons, whether Europeans or Natives of India, coming to this Country, subject to and trading under the British Flag, in order, that they may act in conformity to the terms of the aforesaid Indenture. And we further give Notice, that in the event of their not conforming thereto, and being proved resident in China after the 2d of April next, that it is our determination to report such infraction of the Indenture entered into by the Owners or Commanders of the Vessel that brought them to China, to the Government of the Presidency from whence they sailed, in order that the Penalties thus incurred may be duly and lawfully enforced.

(Signed) **JAS. B. URNISTON.**
JAMES MOLONY.
W. FRASER.
WILLIAM BOSANQUET.

Calcutta,
October 19, 1829.

Liberty of the Indian Press.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, An ironical exaggeration of one's sentiments is a well known practice of those who, having neither reason nor argument wherewith to combat, the fundamental incontrovertibility of their opponents' statements, are reduced to court the suffrages of the shallow and the giddy, by pandering to their love of ridicule. A Gentleman has stepped forward as my Co-adjutor, without seeming to know wherefore; and so indignantly, that, on first reconnoitering him, I suspected him to be an enemy in disguise, actuated by such motives as I have just adverted to. But a little reflection on the grave carriage and dogged valour of my friend, satisfied me that my first suspicion was unfounded, without at all diminishing my apprehensions from the effects of his indiscretion. I hope, therefore, he will take these admonitions in good part, and be careful not to bring disgrace on the sacred cause of Arbitrary Power, to which we owe and bear equal allegiance, by vociferating eyes and ears *A Wolf! A Wolf!*

Of the nature of those publications which threaten ruin to our Government, by turning the heads of the multitudinous population of this country, I have already spoken pretty fully, and may hereafter find occasion to resume the subject. I admit that one of the Calcutta Journalists has published, not one, but many scandalous libels, and that he has been saved from "the horrors of a jail" only by the mercifulness of Government, in protecting him by all possible means from a Jury whose fingers itched to lay him by the heels. I admit that MADRUS was, from the singular ingenuity and cogency of his reasoning, and the fervid audacity of his eloquence, an adversary that justified the note of alarm and preparation that was sounded on his appearance. At the same time to have tantalized us with a high-flown description of the powers and accomplishments of our hero of the mess table, and not to have produced him *oculis fidelibus*, would have been infinitely more inexcusable.

But, because I willingly admit and maintain (if true) it does not follow that I should think it necessary to rouse the Guards and of the Capitol, because A ZILLAH JUDGE puts the question, whether the Salary of a Member of Council suffers any deduction on his taking a trip to sea, or sick certificate, or whether it retards the mortality of the menstruum, and is wholly insoluble in *aque marina*?

Most people are aware that the Salaries of Members of Council and Judges of the Supreme Court, being fixed by Act of Parliament, are exempt from any fractional disbursement. Nevertheless A ZILLAH JUDGE might be ignorant of the fact; seeing they say "a cat may look upon a King," so I think A ZILLAH JUDGE may propose a question as to the Salary of a Member of Council, and may subject said Salary to all the tortures that Cooker could devise, without being charged with insulting Government.

Once more, I entreat my Friend seriously to consider whether to request information as to a particular fact, necessarily of the most public nature, and incapable of misrepresentation, can be construed into an intolerable insult; and notwithstanding the injury he has done to the good cause, by the unfortunate piece of Ultraism on which I have been animadverting, I shall expect hereafter to receive efficient service from him. Let him only remember, that though a Queen of Spain may have as high a rank as a Member of Council has a Salary, which may be spoken of without insulting Government. When there is real danger I will be found at my post in the front of the battle.

March 14, 1831. **THE GHOST OF SIR ORACLE.**

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Morning, | 1 11 |
| Evening, | 1 26 |
| Moon's Age, | 15 Days |

Civil Appointment.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 1, 1821.

Mr. W. BRADIE, Superintendent of Stamps.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, in Council, dated 1st March 1821.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 1, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rescind that portion of the General Orders of the 6th February 1810, fixing a Scale of personal Allowances, to be drawn Monthly by Engineer Officers when employed in the Execution of Public Works, upon trust, and in lieu thereof to require that a special commutation for such Works, shall in future be granted by Government proportionate to the merits of Executive Officers respectively, with reference to the Military Board's Report thereon, after the completion Survey shall have been received.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Garrison Assistant Surgeon to the Fort of Asseef Garh, on the same footing in every respect as similar Appointments at Barrak and Monghyr.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that Riding Masters of Cavalry Corps, shall, from this date, be placed on the same footing, in regard to Batta, as conductors of Ordnance.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 10, 1821.

In cases where Public Cattle cannot with convenience be furnished for the conveyance of Army Clothing, to its destination, in the interior of the Country, Officers Commanding Stations and Posts are authorized to pass Indents on the Comptroller, for such Carriage as may appear to be absolutely requisite on this account; the Expense of which will be charged to the Off-reckoning Fund.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon John Grant to the Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Zillah Ram Garh.

Lieutenant W. H. Terrance of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Princes of Wales Island, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Six Months.

Captain Simcock of the Ram Garh Battalion, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Mauritius, the leave of Absence granted to him in General Orders of the 3d April last, is extended for Ten Months from the 25th instant, the date of the expiration of the period therein specified.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Order by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta, March 2, 1821.

At a Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Neemuch on Monday the 27th day of January 1821, Nehaul, Camp Follower, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charge; viz.

For Murder, in having poisoned to death, Sheik Ghulam Hossain, Naik 4th Troop Horse Brigade, in the Artillery Line at Neemuch, on the 6th day of January 1821.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—The Court after mature deliberation is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charge of Murder exhibited against him, and does therefore Sentence him, Nehaul, Camp Follower, to be hanged by the Neck until he is dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to appoint.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Sentence of Death passed on Nehaul, Camp Follower, will be carried into execution by Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, agreeably to the instructions with which he has been furnished.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 5, 1821.

The presence of an officer of the Commissariat being no longer necessary at Barrak, the temporary arrangement confirmed in General Orders of the 17th May last, is to cease on the publication of this Order at that Post, when Lieutenant Hutchins, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, will proceed and join the Battalion to which he belongs.

Quarter Master, Sergeant Briesenden having been found unfit for that situation, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery in the Rank which he held in that Corps previous to his transfer to the Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Griffiths, 1st Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of Native Invalids and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Allahabad, vice Hollow, permitted at his own request to resign and assume charge of his appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. F. P. Macleod, 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Garhumpoor Light Infantry Battalion.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Lieutenant Soady, from 1st March to 1st May, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 6, 1821.

Resign James Stevens, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, who was doing duty with the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment at Mirzapore on the promulgation of the arrangement issued in General Orders of the 8th January last, having been prevented by sickness duly certified from proceeding to join his own Corps, he is directed to continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 19th until the 1st October, when he is to proceed and join the Battalion to which he belongs.

On the arrival at the Presidency of the Ensigns appointed in General Orders of the 8th January last, to the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry, they are directed to join and do duty until further orders, with the Detachment of that Battalion now at Barrackpore under the Command of Lieutenant Haslam.

Cloth denominated "King's Regulation Gray," which in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 13th Nov. 1811, was substituted as the uniform colour for the Pantaloon or Overall of all Corps wearing French Grey, is in future to be adopted as the established Uniform in the Regiment of Artillery and Local Light Infantry or other Corps, which have heretofore worn Blue or Green Pantaloon or Overall.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Horse Brigade Artillery.—Lieutenant Mackay, from 15th January, to 15th February, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 10th Regiment.—Captain J. A. Hodgson, from 1st February to 1st April, in extension, on private affairs.

Friday, — March 16, 1821.

—191—

2d Battalion 9th Regiment.—Ensign J. W. Rowe, from 16th March to 1st May, to enable him to join his Corps.

Captain A. Dunmore is removed to the 2d Battalion, and Captain Hodgson from that to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 8, 1821.

Presidency Division Orders by Major General Sir W. G. Keir, under date the 13th December last, directing Captain Ingham and Lieutenant Church, of His Majesty's 17th Foot, to proceed by water in charge of the Sick and Convalescents of that Corps to Buxampore, are confirmed.

The attention of all Officers Commanding Companies and Detachments of Artillery, is called to the necessity of a strict compliance with the Regulations of the Service regarding the Annual Survey Reports on the Arms, &c. and the responsibility resting with them to supply any information on those points required by the Military Board, the omission of which in several instances of late, is viewed by the Commanding in Chief with displeasure, and is to be remedied without delay.

Ensign Rowridge is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain R. Martin, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, being engaged under the sanction of Government, in pursuit of a Public nature, has leave to remain at the Presidency, until further orders.

The Reports of Committees of Officers on Horses passed into the Service, when not tendered by a Commissariat Officer, which Commanding Officers of Regiments of Cavalry were directed by General Orders of the 2d October 1819, to transmit to the Commissariat Field Office of Accounts, now abolished, are in future to be forwarded to the nearest Commissariat Officer, where such Regimental Committees shall be held.

Lieutenant F. S. Donnelly is removed to the 2d Battalion and Lieutenant Ansteth to the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 9, 1821.

The attention of Superintending Surgeons is called to the 10th Article of the Appendix to the Medical Regulations, and to the necessity of a strict compliance with its provisions, in order to guard against the embarrassment and possible serious injury to the service that must always result from any neglect in the preservation of the Documents connected with the duties of Medical supervision in the several Military Divisions.

A Committee composed of the following Officers, will assemble at Allahabad at such time, after the arrival at that Station of the Members, as Major General Marley may direct, to investigate and report upon certain circumstances which will be laid before the Committee by the Major General.

President.—Major Stewart, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.

Members.—Captain Pratt, 2d Battalion 4th Regiment.—Captain Durrie, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.

Major General Sir G. Maitland's appointment in Field Army Orders, under date the 17th ult., of Captain Bishop, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to the temporary charge of the Saharungpore Provincial Battalion, is confirmed.

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Artillery serving in the Cuttack Province, is directed to be relieved, and Major General Hardwick will be pleased to issue the necessary orders of the relief marching to their destination under Command of Lieutenant R. C. Dickson, as soon as practicable.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

1st Battalion 20th Regiment.—Captain Watson from 20th March to 1st May, to visit Hargwar, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment.—Captain W. Moore, from 1st March to 1st July, to visit Kamass, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment.—Captain Newton, from 17th February to 27th June, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 10, 1821.

2d Lieutenant J. W. Scott, who in General Orders of the 6th December last, was permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, is directed forthwith to join the Head-quarters of the Artillery Regiment at Dum-Dum.

Ensign Kennedy, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, until the 1st November ensuing, when he will proceed and join the Corps to which he stands permanently posted.

Quarter Master Sergeant Colefough, of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, is appointed Sergeant Major to that Battalion, vice Jones, who has been permitted to get his discharge.

Ensign J. C. Sage, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to do duty with the Hill Rangers, until further orders.

Ensign William George Cooper is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion of the 30th Regiment until further orders, and directed to join the Left Wing at Dacca.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Quarter-Master G. Arrow, from 5th March to 5th June, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 2, 1821.

The detachment of H. M. 17th Regiment, recently arrived from Buxampore under the Command of Lieutenant Mulkern of that Corps, is, with the sanction of Government, to return by water to that Station as soon as accommodation can be provided for its conveyance, and for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division is requested to give the necessary instructions.

Lieutenant Mulkern is to proceed in Charge of the above party to Buxampore.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 5, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

65th Regiment.—Hemsworth Usher, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice H. Donithorne promoted, 12th January, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to accept the resignation of Ensign James Barney of H. M. 87th Regiment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

That Officer's name will accordingly be struck off the strength of the 67th Foot from the 2d instant.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 9, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

80th Foot.—Lieutenant Taylor, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Macdonald from ditto to ditto, ditto on Sick Certificate, instead of on his private affairs as granted by General Orders of the 20th October last.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

Postscript.

There was an alarming fire last evening after sunset, behind the Bow Bazar to the North, and leading on to Farotta's Bazar in the West. At 9 o'clock it was considerably diminished, and there was every prospect of its being entirely got under. We shall endeavour to collect the particulars of the injury done, for to-morrow's Paper. W. A. J.

Domestic Occurrences.**BIRTHS.**

On the 13th instant, Mrs. N. Bailie, of a Son.
At Putterghur, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Robert Stewart, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. Eleanor Lombardine, wife of Mr. Philip Lombardine, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 30 years.
At Cuttack, on the 8th instant, Mr. H. Chyten, of a bilious fever, aged 19 years and 5 months, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

Shipping Intelligence.**CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.**

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| Mar. 15 | Prince Blucher | British | J. H. Johnson | England | Oct. 1 |
| 15 | Houghly | Danish | P. Johnson | China | Feb. 7 |
| 15 | Oscarus | French | F. Beaupard | Mauritius | — |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destinations |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| Mar. 14 | McCallig | British | W. Foster | Batavia |

Another ship inward bound passed Kedgeree on Wednesday, name not yet ascertained.

The Packets per Prince Blucher were sent to the General Post Office yesterday morning.

The Alfred, arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday, and the Eager is arrived at Cooley Bazar ditto.

PASSENGERS.

List of Passengers per Ship Prince Blucher, Captain J. H. Johnson, from England the 1st of October, Cape of Good Hope 20th of December, and Madras the 3d of March.

From England.—Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Voss, Miss Beaver, Miss Voss, Dr. Voss and five Children, Captain Kennedy, Mr. LaCroix, Missionary, Messrs. Clark, Blencoe and Hagen, Cadejo, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Scattered. From the Cape of Good Hope.—Robert Digby, Esq. From Madras.—Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Mundy, Miss Gordon, Miss Susan Gordon, J. Sater, Esq. Hugh Forbes, Esq. Lieutenant Thompson, and Mr. Mandy.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain E. R. Broughton, 5th Native Infantry, from Jaggernaut.—Lieutenant N. Kirkman, 3d Battalion 19th Native Infantry, from Pussapore.—Ensign T. H. Newhouse, 19th Native Infantry, from Bombay.

Departures.—Captain Thomas Barron, 19th Native Infantry, to Europe, on the George the IV.—Assistant Surgeon W. Jackson, 1st Battalion 11th Native Infantry, to Bencoolen.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

| | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Patchery, 1st, | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Midnap, 1st, | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Bullion, 1st, | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Indigo, Purple, (in bond) | 170 | 0 | 175 |
| Purple and violet, | 160 | 0 | 170 |
| Violet, | 155 | 0 | 165 |
| Violet and copper, | 145 | 0 | 150 |
| Copper, fine, | 140 | 0 | 145 |
| Copper, less, | 110 | 0 | 130 |

Cotton.—Very little has as yet arrived in this market, and the only transactions in it here since our last have been amongst the natives, in small parcels, to the extent of about 100 loose bales, at 17 to 18 Rupees. The present wet weather seems to have been experienced in the interior; the Mirzapore dawk of yesterday bringing advice from thence only to the 3d instant; the importation there from the 25th of February to the 3d of March was 5,300 bales, making the total of the present crop to the latter date 1,19,349 bales; there has been a further decline of about 12 annas. At Meerababad the market had fallen 1 Rupee, and the quoted prices for Calcutta were 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Indigo.—There is now scarcely any remaining in the market, and for this our quotations must be considered in a great degree nominal. The importation of the present crop to the 7th instant is factory maunds 60,394, that of last year to the same period is 102,394.

Opium.—May be stated as an advance of 10 to 15 Rupees on the average of the last sale.

Saltetre.—Has been sold at our quotations.

Sugar.—The fine descriptions only are required after.

Black Tin.—Has declined 4 to 5 annas.

Freight to London.—May be quoted at £4 10s. to £5.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with precision the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) advance on the same.—(D.) discount.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|----|--------------|
| Birmingham Hard-ware, | 35 | a | 40 | per cent. D. |
| Broad Cloth, fine, | 20 | a | 25 | per cent. D. |
| Broad Cloth, coarse, | 7 | a | 9 | per cent. A. |
| Flannels, | 0 | a | 5 | per cent. A. |
| Hats, | 5 | a | 10 | per cent. A. |
| Chintz, good patterns, | 20 | a | 25 | per cent. A. |
| Cutlery, P. C. | 0 | a | 10 | per cent. A. |
| Barthen-ware, | 30 | a | 40 | per cent. D. |
| Glass-ware, | 20 | a | 25 | per cent. D. |
| Window Glass, | 25 | a | 30 | per cent. D. |
| Hosiery, | 15 | a | 25 | per cent. A. |
| Millinery, | 20 | a | 30 | per cent. A. |
| Muslins, assorted, | 15 | a | 25 | per cent. A. |
| Oilman's Stores, | 30 | a | 50 | per cent. A. |
| Stationery, P. C. | 0 | a | 5 | per cent. A. |

Exports from Calcutta, from the 1st to the 25th of February, 1831.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Sugar, to London, | bazar maunds | 4,067 |
| Saltetre, to London, ..... | ..... | 6,617 |
| Rice, to London, | bags | 12,390 |
| Dry Ginger, to London, | bazar maunds | 2,123 |
| Piece Goods, to London, | pieces | 3,673 |
| Silk, to London, | bazar maunds | 66 |
| Indigo, to London, | factory maunds | 9,066 |

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 25th of February, 1831.

| | SILVER | GOLD | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Sa. Rs. | Sa. Rs. | Sa. Rs. |
| From 1st to the 25th of February, .. | 31,23,610 | 93,743 | 32,17,353 |
| Previously this year, | 20,07,472 | 1,23,960 | 21,31,432 |
| Total, | 51,31,112 | 2,17,703 | 53,48,815 |

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ sterling and 2 1/2 Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—201—

Indian News.

Celebrity.—Dramatic Entertainments are about to be renewed, we are glad to hear; and after the temporary suspension of this Public Amusement, it will no doubt be enjoyed with additional relish.

The Piece chosen for Saturday next, the 24th instant, is the well known Comedy of the *Heir at Law*, and the cast which we have seen, is such as to promise a very effective and perfect representation. *Doctor Pangloss*, more particularly, is in the best hands.—*Zeliet Home-Spun* will be done ample justice to; and *Harry Morland* is undertaken by a young Amateur entirely new to the Indian boards. The Female Characters will be no doubt equally well supported.

We have been able to collect no further particulars regarding the Fire of Thursday evening, than that by some it is said to have originated in the hut of a Fakoor, in Chennam Gully, and that this man had been taken into custody; while others say it was occasioned by a child going to borrow Fire from the house of a Hakoom or Native Doctor, in Mullangrah Lane. Its ravages lay in a circle bounded by Chennam Gully and Coleroonah, in the corner between the Bow-Bazar and the Chitpore Road, and near Taretta's Bazar. It began we understand about five o'clock, and was got under about eight.

The Engines were not brought to the spot till the Fire was nearly spent, and then with great difficulty from the narrowness of the lanes—while no water was to be had near at hand. Although many Native houses and shops were burnt down, and consequently much house property destroyed and many families thrown in a state of misery and destitution, no lives that we have heard were lost.

We trust that the benevolence of Englishmen will not need the stimulus of an Appeal to their feelings on this occasion. The highest compliment we can pay them is that which only with great liberality, namely, our hope that private charity will be extensively exerted on this occasion, and that the Affluent will rather seek out the Sufferers and anticipate their Relief, than be slow to dry the tears of the many who must need consolation.

Bombay, Feb. 24, 1831.—We understand that Government, ever alive to the health and welfare of the troops, have issued orders for the hutting of H. M. 67th Regiment.—The work is already in progress; every exertion is making to accelerate its completion;—but the great scarcity of materials, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of procuring brick-layers is severely felt.—Shalapore is represented as peculiarly well calculated for a military station, and from its open situation, and being perfectly free of jungle, very dry, and without vegetation, there is every reason to believe it will prove particularly healthy. Considerable taste is displayed in the construction of the huts. The lines already assume a cheerful appearance, and whilst the men's habitations are rising to the north, the officers' bungalows keep pace to the south. To British soldiers, under the direction of experienced officers, nothing is difficult.—The importance of these labors and the advantages resulting therefrom, will be sufficiently felt during the ensuing rains.—Wells are sinking through the solid rock, and we believe it is in contemplation to erect an hospital on a rising ground to the left.

Two ships were standing for the harbour at sunset yesterday.

A comet was observed over Malabar hill last night.

Madras, March 1, 1831.—His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood, embarked under the customary honours, early yesterday morning, on His Majesty's Ship *Eden*, Captain Lock, and called for Tricoroonah; where the *Eden* is to remain a few days, and then to be despatched for England. The Admiral is expected to shift his flag to the *London*, and is proposed to Cochin and Bombay.

We are not yet able to announce the arrival of the *Emma*—she cannot however be much longer out, we imagine; and we may also hope very soon to have accounts of a much later date than those brought from England by this Ship.

The Ship *Ann* and *America* has been detained longer than was expected; but it is understood she will now sail immediately.

A Comet has been visible at Madras four or five evenings past.—Soon after dark it is seen not many degrees above the horizon to the westward, at no great distance from the Star gamma in Pegasus, and some way to the northward of Jupiter, but higher than that Planet—it has been getting more faint daily, and is proceeding to the westward.

It appears from an Abstract published in the Ceylon Gazette, that the persons vaccinated, in the different districts on Ceylon during the year 1820, amounted to 34,493.

Appointments.—Captain Ravenshaw, of the Corps of Engineers, Assessor and Civil Engineer for the Town Assessment.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, January 28, 1831.

Surgeon W. Haigee, is removed from the 13th to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. G. Davenport, is posted to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion.

FEBRUARY 1, 1831.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Blacker, C. B. Quarter Master General of the Army, having reported his intention to embark for Europe in the Ship *Goconda*, in pursuance of the leave granted him in Government General Orders of the 9th ultimo.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief avails himself of the occasion, to record, in this public manner, the high opinion he entertains of that Officer's public and private character, and the esteem in which he holds his public services.

During an active and distinguished military career of twenty-two years, ten of which Lieutenant Colonel V. Blacker, C. B. has filled the important station of Quarter Master General of the Army, every record will be found to speak in terms of praise, the ability with which this distinguished Officer has conducted the duties from time to time devolving on him, but His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who speak from personal knowledge both in peace and war of the devoted zeal and gallantry which his experience, science, and general professional talents have been directed in the furtherance of the public service.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop feels greatly indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Blacker for the assistance and support he has on all occasions received from him, and laments that he is now to be deprived of him, but the Lieutenant General cannot refrain in taking leave of an Officer so justly entitled to his best public and private feelings, to offer him the expression of his anxious hope, that the sacrifices he makes of returning to Europe at the present moment, will restore him to health, and at no distant period, enable Lieutenant Colonel Blacker to rejoin that gallant Army to which he belongs, and in which he has served with so much distinction and advantage to the public service.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES;

| BUY. | | CALCUTTA. | | SELL. | | |
|--|---|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-----------|
| 6 | 8 | { | Six per Cent. Loan, 1811-12 | { | 6 | 0 |
| 9 | 4 | | Ditto Later Loans, | | 9 | 0 |
| Govt. Bills on the Court of Directors, Prem. 13 0 & 14 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | per cent. |

RANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Discount on Private Bills, | 4 per cent. |
| Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, | 3 per cent. |
| Interest on Loans or Deposits, | 3 per cent. |
| Bank Shares—Premium | 30 & 31 per cent. |

Consistency.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Does not the Editor of the *Government Gazette* perceive, that he is open to the same charge of inconsistency which he brings against his opponents? He approved of the interference of the Military at Manchester; why does he disapprove of it at Madrid, Naples, and Oporto? Of his will say, the cases are very different. Sabres and bayonets were then used to hark and stab unarmed men, women, and children for listening to Hunt's nonsense; now they have been employed, without bloodshed, to subvert dark and cruel despotisms, and to let in the light and health of liberty among whole nations. In the two cases the instruments were the same, but the ends were widely different; and my consistency lies in applauding the use of Military Force when the end is evil, and condemning it when the end is good. He is right. His consistency is indisputable; but that of his opponents is not less so. Both are solely interested about ends, and not about theories. But because a certain abstract principle happens to run athwart these Revolutions in Southern Europe, he affects to exclaim, like one of the monsters of the French Revolution:—"Let all Europe groan for ever in servitude rather than violate a principle!" I say, he affects to talk in this way, because his dislike is obviously not to the means used, but to the change effected. If he objected to Military interference, as being always inadmissible, where would be his consistency? But he is not so squeamish as the courtiers of Laputa were, respecting Gulliver's mode of extinguishing the fire in the palace. Let him but see the Military, not protecting, but trampling on the people, and all is as it should be. The means are then as good as the end.

TOM TOUGH.

NOTE.—This subject had not escaped the Editor of the *Evening Post*, who, in his Paper of last evening, has some remarks on this inconsistency in the *Gazette of Authority*; they are too long to be given wholly here; but after showing satisfactorily that the enemies of Arbitrary Power are guilty of no inconsistency whatever, in rejoicing at the overthrow of Despotism by the very instrument on which it relied for support, he turns the tables against the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, and shows, as satisfactorily, that he is guilty of the very inconsistency of which he complains in others. The following is the closing sentence of his remarks.

"But those who uniformly applaud the interference of Military Force, such as in placing the Bourbons on the French throne, in the glorious victory obtained over the Radical Army at Manchester, the 100,000 troops which are now in pay to quell the little that remains of independence in England, the bayonets that are now bristling round the Houses of Parliament when proceeding to pass an arbitrary act—those who approve of all these things are guilty of a manifest inconsistency in censuring what Military Force has done in other countries. Why do they not adhere to their general principle that force is justice, and whatever is, is right? The reason is, that the events in these countries are anomalous and unexpected; and that whenever even a standing Army shall do any thing that is good, (which indeed seldom happens) or any thing subversive of Tyranny—they will be the first, in spite of their declared principle, to raise their voice against it."

Query.—Why does not the *Harbinger* fill a few columns of the space now given by it to foul language and absurdity, with some remarks on these and other great topics of political interest? Some say, that having now conducted his Paper for two years, without any of his readers ever having been able to discover what were his opinions on any one political subject, he finds it difficult to begin;—others again contend that he is a Friend to Freedom at heart, but one of their opposition to the Journal, he advocates the Slavery of the Press, and restrictions on every thing but Slander;—while by far the largest majority say, and this his Paper would certainly give most evidence to, that he does not feel sufficient interest in any great question of policy to form any opinion on himself either on one side or the other; and that his only thoughts by day, and dreams by night, are how he can best, by some means or by any means, destroy at once and for ever the existence, nay even the very name and memory, of the infamous Journal.

Zillah Judges.

The names of Zillah Judges and Members of Council, is so ably argued, so elegantly defended, and the sophistry of the *Calm Observer* exposed by such close and mathematical reasoning, in the *Harbinger* of yesterday, that common justice demands from us the rehabilitation of the Letter addressed to its Editor, by the writer as apily styling himself A Lover of Decorum. His happy choice of the name of the *Calm Observer*, which he has so satisfactorily shown;—his deep penetration in being able to discover the precise object of the *Zillah Judges* Letter, and to prove incontrovertibly, that it could have had no other object, whatever the Judge himself might say;—his admirable criticism of a Gentleman, namely, having sufficient sense, information, and decorum, not to scribble in a Journal (himself of course excepted);—and the surprising clearness with which he has proved that the Judges of India have never committed so gross an absurdity;—are all too precious to remain confined to the pages of the *Harbinger*. We shall therefore "transplant them," as ANTI-RADICAL both it, "into our hot-bed of Calcutta Politics"—in order that all may see of what wonderful reasoning powers the Correspondents of the *Harbinger* are possessed;—and of what advantage it is to be calm and to love decorum. The Letter is as follows:—

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbinger.

SIR,

In reply to the angry observations of a *Calm Observer*, which occupy no less than three columns of to day's Journal, I have only to repeat, that the Letter of the *Zillah Judges* can have no other object than to insult the Members of the Supreme Council, and I am firmly persuaded that it is not written by a Zillah Judge. By a Zillah Judge indeed! By a Zillah Fiddle stick. A pretty question truly to put into the mouth of a Zillah Judge. "Does a Member of Council lose one-sixth of his salary, when absent on Sick Certificate?" What has the Zillah Judge to do with the Council's Salary? I repeat that the Zillah Judges are Gentlemen, and men of sense and information and decorum, and if they did require any information on any subject connected with the service, they would certainly not condescend to ask for it by scribbling questions in the Calcutta Journal. Common sense would point out to them the impropriety of this, and we know that the Judges in India have never been guilty of such absurdity.

A LOVER OF DECORUM.

P. S. The Journalist quotes from the Madras Courier a Section from the 32d, of Geo. 3d to prove, that the Salaries of Members of Council is a fit subject for Newspaper discussion. This however must be a blunder on the part of the Journalist, for the 32d, of Geo. 3d has not a word on the subject. He must have meant the 33d.

We really beg pardon for this surprising blunder:—We were indeed silly enough to think that the obligation of any Act at Madras, under the Censorship, whether 33d or 34d, relative to Members of Council's Salaries, would have shown that it was not enough there to be an Act subject for discussion; but how stupid it was in us not to anticipate that the Printer's making it the 33d of George the 3d, instead of the 34d, (notwithstanding that say, 32, 33, 34, and 35 might have shown it was a mere error of the press)—would entirely upset the whole argument.—The blunder of this Lover of Decorum, who not only says we quoted from the 33d, but repeats it again, and evidently referred to that Act, whereas the figures in the Journal are 34d, is of course a mere error of the press—but our own mistake of 33d for 34d cannot possibly be accounted for on the same liability to error. Oh! the grandeur and impartiality of Indian Censorship!

As a pledge of the Editor's perfect impartiality, we find he has at last taken to the factions, seditions, blasphemies, and atheistical Enquiries, the infamous Paper of the Damocles Hunt;—and to his wretched patch-work of yesterday, in which we find all sorts of opposite principles from a herd men jumbled together, to make up for the Editor's entire want of that dispersed commodity—after a column of truly Original Poetry on the sublime subject of "Steady in Calcutta," now extended to 13 Cantos—an eulogy on the most unprincipled Monarchs that Despotism has for a long while dared to put forth, in the "Confessions of a Letter of Prince Metemich," and a "New Political and Moral Catechism" in which all the maxims of Britain who have sponsored the cause of the Queen are if not actually, especially;—and all the male population who take the same side—which are perhaps 9/10ths of the nation—coalesce:—after all this—we have an Article from the seditions and abominable *Enquirer*, on "Allied Interviews—Soldiers turned Reformers, and Patriotic Camerapotters." As this

article was copied by the *Harbinger* from the *Madras Courier*, it is more than probable that the Editor had not the sagacity to discover it was from the atheistical and blasphemous *Examiner*. Surely the *Lapen or Deacon* and *Arre Ramen*, who had this Paper in such just abhorrence, will put a stop to their favoured Editor's identifying himself with the notorious Hunt. Unless, indeed, they may be deterred by this well known principle, that men who have no consistency in their own acts and writings, do not set much value on it in others.

A Plain Statement.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir, Having read a great deal of the complaints which the Editor of the *Harbinger* is so assiduously making against you, with a view to excite the interest of the Public in his behalf, and to encourage to continue it that he has an equal claim to that applause which you have so deservedly obtained, it occurs to me that his motives may have been misinterpreted. I think, it is most proper, that these complaints afford him the means of filling up a column of his paper which might otherwise be left blank.

When they have not time to give, men detail reports; the mind of man is ever afloat. When the means of giving his customers real information, and all the speculative ideas which are spun in the web of the imagination are diminished, his Editor is driven to his last resource—to shoot the arrows of his spleen against his adversary—not reflecting that he can gain no one object by so doing. The opinion of the Public is best known by this fact—that one Editor has so many more Readers than another—I mean when his accession of numbers daily increases, and that such increase is not ephemeral but permanent. All the praise which Correspondents may transmit to you for insertion in your Journal would never, almost, obtain you a single Subscriber for a whole year; because, the Public Judge for themselves, and subscribe to please themselves, and not to please the Editor.

If the Editor of the *Harbinger* is in want of subjects, let him try to decide the question on Political Economy between *Messrs. Say* and *Mathias*; to refuse Mr. Heathfield's notions on the best means of paying off the National Debt (taking for granted that *Say* is right as to the good effect which the measure would produce); to show how the land may yield more produce than it does, how the Commerce between England and France may be increased by the latter taking such articles of the former's produce which they do not now, to show why the British nation should not employ foreigners in its Navy and Army to the prejudice of its own subjects, how England may improve its future means by encouraging emigration to New South Wales and diminishing the number of persons annually transported to that Colony, or attempt to disprove the theory that the population of the world consisted once of 55 billions of inhabitants, and, to show, (if it was the fact) the number of square yards each person had, the means of subsistence, and what proportion of the seas was *terra firma*.

If your Opponent would exert himself to treat his guests with interesting details of information, he would gain more than by attacking the *Journal*; but I will not continue to reply either to him or his Correspondents, who in despair will soon desert from their attacks. Subscribers in the Upper Provinces, in particular, take no interest in Editorial controversy. They look for News and Extracts from the Reviews, with the fullest intelligence from the Mother Country, as interesting to those in India, whose connections, &c. are all at home. The expense of Books is so very heavy that few can provide the means of obtaining one half of the information that daily issues from the English Press, and therefore it is that the Upper-country Subscribers rely chiefly on the *Journal* for such interesting matter; I would therefore, instead of replying to their attacks, of which every one must by this time see the malignity as well as folly, fill up each space by additional Extracts from New Publications with Newspaper Intelligence exhausted. It is very clear to all, and no one I suppose would think of disputing it, that no Paper gives half the valuable information which yours does, in the course of a month; (any one who doubts it, may easily make the comparison with a man's file of any other Paper in India); and I confess, without a blind partiality in your favor, that I have always admired the daily improving plan of your *Journal* in every respect;—but in suggesting this further improvement of not condescending to cogen your envious and disappointed Rivals, I merely state what I know to be the wish of many of your real Friends and well-wishers.

I know it is more easy to complain than to suggest a remedy, but I am convinced that you have many Subscribers who will at-

ways be ready to take up your cause whenever necessary. If you have excited envy and unforgiving animosity, it is not much to be wondered at, since there are six Newspapers that have been given up, since the *Journal* was first established, and the most short-lived of them all was conducted by the present Editor of the *Harbinger*, who, after the foulest and most incessant abuse of the *Journal* for a few short weeks, was at length glad to transfer his declining Paper for a stated price to the very *Journal* he then abused, and now still abuses, because it was more successful than his own.

I would therefore advise you to state publicly your intention to drop all Editorial Controversy, for the future; for though you always come off victorious, there will be no end to the abuse. I plainly foresee, and indeed all who judge of the Editor of the *Harbinger's* heart by his writings, must be persuaded that he will never forgive you for your triumphs. That this may occasion a reply from him, is not improbable, though I am not desirous of having that honor; however, one thing I may observe, that I shall not give a rejoinder. I have not much pretensions to be a Public Writer; but, like many others, I may be able to form a judgment of the writings of those who occupy the Field.

I am, Sir, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE.—We can assure our Correspondent, "A SUBSCRIBER," that there is no part of our labour which is more irksome to us than the continued warfare; but we are satisfied that as he is so accurately informed of the true cause of the rage of the *Harbinger*, he must be equally aware that we have never been the first to renew this controversy. We war with principles, for such a warfare is honorable; and we regard all that we have had to say on the doctrines advanced by the *Government* and *India Gazette*, when ever we have differed with those on the Liberty of the Press or other great questions of policy, to be fair and legitimate discussion; but the *Harbinger* has never, that we remember, advocated or opposed any political doctrine. His warfare is confined to foul language, misrepresentation, and abuse, and that of his Correspondents to imploring the arm of Government to crush us by force, since they cannot effect our downfall by other means. We have thought it necessary, sometimes, to show the falseness of the one, and the folly of the other;—but being every day more and more convinced that the Public are quite satisfied as to where the right and wrong of such questions lie,—we shall from henceforward, observe still greater reserve than before;—and we are persuaded that our silence will be construed not as yielding assent to the operations that will no doubt still continue to be thrown out from that quarter, but as arising from our feeling their utter worthlessness, and deeming them beneath our notice.—EDITOR.

Operation of the Fifth Division.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

SIR,

I have read Mr. MacNaghten's Narrative of the Operations of the 5th Division, and have risen from the perusal with feelings of sorrow and dissatisfaction.

I feel sorrow, at seeing so many good and gallant Officers, exposed to the decision which must attend all who have had the ill fortune to be involved by this writer, and I grieve to think, that the Battles of *Seonoo*, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. the Siege of *Chandah*, and the Campaign against the *Gonads*, may be received at home, as true specimens of our Indian Warfare.

Not double the number of pages, which the Author has written, nor the threats he has sent forth against the *Insurrection*, will make us, who were on the spot, believe, that the affair at *Seonoo* was any thing more than a rout of *Bajoo Row's* followers, by the fire of the Horse Artillery, and the charge of one Squadron of Native Cavalry. Nor will his relation of the gallantry of that charge, on a whole Army, and of the steadiness of the Troops under the heavy fire they sustained, make our loss in this obstinately contested Battle more than 1 *Bheeroo* and 2 *Horses* wounded.

It is not by relating the escapes of the Commanding Officer by stooping, when a cannon ball passed over his head, in reconnoitring. It is not by quoting Official Letters, and General Orders, of 10 and 12 paragraphs, or even by the donation of *Six Months' Batta* to the Captains, that we shall be convinced that *Chandah*, a straggling city surrounded by a wall which was breached in four hours, is a strong Fortress, or that

its reduction, passed Colonel Adams, to be perfectly Master of this most difficult part of the Science of War.

We know the *Gleaner* to be a miserable set of almost unskilled soldiers, as much resembling monkeys as men. We know too that the Division employed in this far-famed "Campaign against the Gleaners," as if their muskets and bayonets were the only weapons, battled nearly three months in preparation for cannon to be used against an enemy, the greatest of whom had never seen, and in all probability never would see.

With us, indeed, who are acquainted with the scene, this production is treated as it deserves; but I feel indignant, when I think that it may have a different effect on our countrymen at home, and may make them suppose, that all the hard-earned laurels of the Indian Army have been gained by Battles and hardships, such as those related by the Author of this Narrative of the Operations of the 5th Division.

Let it not be supposed, that I mean to detract from the high merits of Colonel Adams, or from the gallantry of the Division he commanded. The Battle of Soota Beldoe, in which part of it was engaged, is one of the proudest on our records; on all other occasions, they did their duty; and had they been fortunate enough to have had a share in the more important operations which distinguished the Campaign, would, doubtless, have behaved as well as their Brethren in arms did.

But the Writer of this Narrative, with all his talents for hyperbole, and Eastern amplification, will hardly be able to convert Skirmishes into Battles, the Charge of a Squadron into a General Action.—Walled Towns into Fortresses, or Men, however great, into Gods; and if he attempts it, and writes an infinite deal about nothing, if the facts in his Narrative are "as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff, you shall search all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the search," he can hardly expect that his two bushels of chaff should be allowed to go unclassified, to pass with the world as sterling grain.

I feel dissatisfaction, (and who does not share in the feeling?) at the barefaced adulation of great men, which almost every page of this Book contains. If the Author so far mistook the character of the Governor General, as to suppose that his patronage could be obtained by calling him "the greatest Benefactor to the Human Race, that the World ever knew,"—if he thought the way to promotion was by designating his Lordship, "the greatest Warrior, and the greatest Statesman, that had ever lived," could he not have tried this needless flattery in the Audacious Chamber at Calcutta? Knowing it would not be received there, could he suppose it would be effectual, if trumpeted forth in a Book? or was it necessary to show the world, that a British Officer, in speaking of a British Governor General, could condescend to imitate the strains of the hitherto unrivalled Flatterers of Eastern Monarchs? and could he expect such strains to be treated with any thing but the contempt they deserve?

I have said nothing of the style of the Author or his merits as a writer, nor shall I attempt it.

In a Military man, relating the Operations of a Campaign, ornament of style is not looked for.—Plain matters of fact, dressed in its modestest and simplest form, is the principal requisite, and that which will make most impression.—It is indeed the only rule, and is so self-evident that he who deviates from it, into the mazes of amplification, and ridiculous detail, would hardly be convinced, or dissuaded by criticism.

I shall now leave the Author, to the full enjoyment of the laurels he has wreathed for the 5th Division, and only recommend him to add to his Appendix, an Official Statement of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the various Battles and Sieges, in which this 5th Division was engaged.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Hyderabad, February 11, 1821.

LUCIUS.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gartin's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Original Poetry.

STANZAS SENT TO LIEUTENANT'S—WITH A ROSEBUD.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

Oh! refuse not the Rosebud,—(it is all we have left)
The poor boon which my power can bestow;
Oh! refuse not the Rosebud—the pining and small,
Tho' crinted in growth and in glow;
There are gifts which are given by the wealthy and proud;
Glistening jewels and gems from the mine
But no friendship goes with them when they are bestow'd,
—Ostentation but hoars of their abuse.

Then take thou the Rosebud, nor thoughtlessly spurn
The affection that sends it to thee—
As the warmth of its blossoms reciprocally burns,
So the fervor of friendship in me—
Oh! take it, and place it close, close to thy heart;
Like a young fervent maid full of charms,
Whose blushes of beauty, devoid of all art,
Thou wouldst hide from the world in thine arms!

ROSE ROY

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Arcot, on the 20th of February, by the Reverend Mr. R. Smyth, Captain William Newmarch, 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Miss Mary Lyster.

At Trichinopoly, on the 10th of January, by the Reverend Mr. Banks, Lieutenant Henry Newman, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Margaret Jane Correll.

BIRTH.

At Madras, on the 30th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. Haslewood, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 10th Instant, near Diamond Harbour, the infant son of Captain Charles Beach, commanding the *Lady Kennaway*, aged 6 months and 19 days.

At Trichinopoly, on the 4th of November, Miss Thompson, of the Epidemic Cholera, after an illness of a few hours.

At Hyderabad, on the 11th of February, of the Spanned Cholera, Mr. John Coleman, a writer during many years at Masoori W. Palmer's and Co. aged 34 years, leaving a disconsolate wife, brothers and sisters, and 5 children to bewail his irreparable loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Mar. 10 | Portico | British | J. Nicholls | Chittagong |
| 10 | Hibernia | British | C. G. M. Comches | Bombay Jan 18 |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | Destination |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| Mar. 14 | Asia | British | James Lindsay | London |
| 14 | Romney | British | Charles Matfield | Bombay |
| 14 | Canberra | Portuguese | J. Pereira | Macao |

Erratum.

In the Letter on Nephritic Telegraphy, inserted in the Journal of yesterday, at page 135, at the 4th line of the 4th paragraph:—For—"When the signals are HOISTED, the machine resembles a bare pole or mast without rigging,"—Read—"When the signals are hoisted &c. &c."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—233—

Bengal and Madras Army.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In a letter, signed PHILLO MULL, which appeared in your Paper of the 25th of January, we find honorable mention made of the splendid achievements at Mahidpore, and of the operations of the Army under Generals Havelock, Malcolm, Smith, Doveton and Adams, with a view to set forth the rights of that Army to share alone in the Prize Property taken during the late Campaign; and to strengthen this right in a forcible, pointed manner, it adverts in strange terms to the presumption of an interfering Bengal Army, who have advanced the expression of a hope to participate therein.

It will therefore be necessary to enquire, on what principle do they presume? Was it because they formed part of the Grand Army for the destruction of a Pindarree Rabbie, by birth Mahrattas, or to meet front to front the bravery of an Arab? Was it because they co-operated with the Madras and Bombay Armies? Was it because they were stimulated to equal exertion? or unhappily from the circumstance that the opportunity did not offer to achieve equally splendid victories boasted of by this Writer of our Sister Presidency?

"Doth any man doubt," says Bacon, "that if there were taken out of men's minds, vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition?"

The observation applies well to PHILLO MULL's argument, for never did a writer labour under greater errors of false valuations, vain opinions, flattering hopes, imaginations as one would, and the like, when he would exclude from all just and fair claim the co-operating Force with the Madras and Bombay Armies.

I may ask if this PHILLO MULL, or the Jaulna Correspondents, have been able to refute the opinion so ably set forth by the OLD BRIGADIER in a letter which appeared in your paper of the 29th of June? I do assure you, Sir, their arguments have been vain and futile, sophistical and bearing nothing in the analogy of facts, a circumstance which almost induces us to believe that our Brother Officers on the Madras side differ in opinion from the vain boast of a PHILLO MULL, and that they do not unite in sentiments expressing a recognition in their own services alone the successes of the late Campaign; they too well know, Sir, that the Left Division of the Bengal Army, the Force under General Hardyman, the conspicuous Detachment under General Brown, all approximated, all acted in one grand effort to the total destruction of that Enemy the Army was formed to destroy, and the Bengal Army was as eminent in the part it had to perform to restrain the Peishwah, and in the pursuit of the Ex-Rajah Appa Sahib, as any part of the Madras Force, yet PHILLO MULL tells us General Doveton annihilated the Army of Nagpore. May I ask him where was the gallant Captain Fitzgerald and the brave Bengal 6th Cavalry? PHILLO MULL enquires where was the Bengal Army during the period when General Malcolm moved to the Northern side of the Asseergur hills to enclose and secure his prey? I will tell him, they were investing the strongest Forts in the Deccan and Central India, to prevent his being enclosed in them, to prevent the Enemy finding any place of refuge for their security and succour; and it is by this co-operation the Bengal Force

presume to expect a particle then in the Prize property: It is not because they could not the Bombay, the Madras, and Bengal Armies, being separate Divisions, have separate claims. No, it is on the principle, the great and enlightened principle, of the illustrious Marquis of Hastings, having united the three Armies, and having put them under their head, for the destruction of one Enemy, and these three Armies should co-operate and share in the prize of one another, which principle was followed up to the end of the War, and it was only on that principle that success laureled the distinguished General.

It is with pride I say it, that no Bengal Officer has been guilty of such injustice, as to doubt the exertions of the Madras and Bombay Armies; their services were conspicuous, and they retired from the Field with triumph and honor. Why say then, that no part of the Bengal Force during the last campaign deserved in any way honorable mention, but that ramification of it under Colonel Adams. Was the Bengal Army the sleeping portion of the Eastern Force, basking in the sun of luxury, reserved in comfort to preserve its beauty, fearing to advance to the field of battle lest it lost its strength from exertion and fatigue? PHILLO MULL would find, had he been attentive in perusing the History of the last Campaign, that they were, I say again, as active as the Madras Army; that they endured equal fatigue and loss, that the brow of the Bengal Soldier equally sweated in the endeavour to gain the height of glory, as the brow of this individual MULL, who would vaunt his plumes of vanity over a victorious achievement of a scouted cowardly Enemy, designated the Mahrattas.

I may ask PHILLO MULL, if in his accumulation of facts, and knowledge of the Operations of the last Campaign, the services of the Left Division of the Bengal Army ever deserved his grave and impartial consideration. CARNATICUS, indeed, follows the worthy MULL's side of the question in the following terms; stating the services of the Russell Brigade, he observes:—"Such a service, however, performed under the direction and at the example of British Officers, certainly merited some public testimony, and infinitely more so than the reduction of Mundalah and Chandah, where we verily believe, there was more paper consumed in the compliments on those occasions than was expended in the cartridges discharged."

Judge from this, Sir, how partiality would weigh down the scale against us.—Judge, Sir, when I detail to you the services of the Left Division, the justness of CARNATICUS, the correctness of PHILLO MULL.—Judge then, Sir, of the claims of the Bengal Army for a participation in the honor for honorable reward; but I will be brief—facts can be communicated in few words, unembellished, unexaggerated.

The Left Division of the Army took the Field in 1817, nor did it canton and terminate its services before May 1819. This Division came up with the Pindarree hordes, and routed them at Beeches Lal, in December 1817, and the marches of this Force during that year amounted to upwards of a thousand miles in its movements over Central India. Of its services during that period this honorable testimony was paid by the Marquis of Hastings:

"The vigilance and judicious movements, by which Major-General Marshall constrained the Pindarrees on their retreat, to keep that route to which the Commander in Chief had indicated the plan of confining them, were of extraordinary consequence."

On the plan of his Lordship to annex the whole of the Saugor Territory to the British Sovereignty, the Forts of Saugor, Mulhargurh, Patun, Dhamony, Benaichra, all were supposed would stand the test of the British Arms, and the Left Division proceeded in an advanced state of the season, the end of February 1818, to reduce them.

Detachments consequently were sent to take possession of the Forts E. and S. E. of Saugor; another to the W. and S. W. the main body moving towards Huttah and Saugor. The Forts to the E. and S. E. were Reillee, Putterah, Dummow, Saroudah, S. W. Jysingnugger, Rooree, Tarrah, Jullunda, in the direction of the main body. Nursinghur, Juttassunker, Remlassa, Alun, Pithorea, Deogurh, Chandrapoor and Gerocolah; to be brief, I say that the admirable disposition of the Detachments and the arrangements throughout in the Left Division of the Army, was the cause of the whole of this great and rich Territory submitting to the British Arms and acknowledging the British Sovereignty.

May I now ask PHILLO MULL, whether the Bengal Troops did nothing? but this is but the least it did, the operations of the Left Division of the Bengal Army did not cease here. In March of the same year, this Division appeared before the strong Fort of Dhamony, the Garrison of which appealed for British mercy, not however, until the breach was about being reported practicable, and the storming party was ready to advance.

On the 19th of April, the Division again marched, crossed the Nerbuddah, entered the Deccan, and appeared before Mundelah. This being the Fort which CARNATICUS mentions, it will be necessary to be more explicit than I have been in the foregoing detail of Fort operations.

On the Division appearing before the Fort, Major General Marshall finding the Garrison determined to brave a storm, ordered the Kellidar forthwith to send out all the women, children, and aged men, that they should meet with every protection, and be conducted to a distance by our troops; that in case of his refusing this humane offer, he should consider the Kellidar responsible for the lives of so many people. In consequence of this summons, 2311 souls quitted the Fort, before the commencement of operations. I mention this circumstance, not only as being honorable to General Marshall, but to show that the Garrison remaining were all Soldiers. On the breach being reported practicable, Brigadier General Watson pushed forward two Companies of the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, each sixty strong, under Lieutenants Lewis and Aitchenson, accompanied by Lieutenant Pickersgill; they succeeded in gaining the breach without opposition, but were immediately attacked on entering the Town. Brigadier General Watson now pushed on to their support, and as soon a sufficient number of men had entered, the Enemy finding themselves overpowered, rushed down the main street; a column of our troops now scoured the ramparts leading across the front of the Town, and drove the Enemy out of the corner bastion, where, being met by 2 Companies and 2 6-pounders, they betook themselves to the Nerbuddah. A battery of 2 6-pounders now opened upon them, and the whole perished in the river by half an hour after dark. Mundelah was ours, our loss was trifling, and it reflects praise upon the admirable disposition made by General Watson in the plan of his attack, rather than it detracts from the merit and intrepidity of those who gained the day, that among the enemy 800 were counted among the slain.

Orders were now received to march the Division against the Fort of Chouraghur, which was considered a rallying

point to the discontented Maltrattas, and were such a position allowed to remain in their possession it was believed that the period of internal warfare would have been prolonged. After having obtained the possession of Mundelah, which was considered of the greatest consequence by the Heads of Government, Chouraghur remained alone to complete the success of the Mahratta Campaign.

The Division consequently marched, and on its reaching Meringpore, accounts were received that the Fort was evacuated the night preceding. Was it the success of the arms of the Left Division? was it the terrifying attack on the besieged at Mundelah, that excited a terror in the minds of the Garrison of Chouraghur, which induced them to desert their post? Were I to answer in the affirmative, the character of a boaster might be retaliated; but to proceed, the account of the escape of Appa Sahib was now received, a Detachment of Cavalry on the 17th of May was sent in pursuit, and the Left Division retraced their steps to the Southward, to wait for an opportunity, offering further service. No delay took place, for in June a Detachment with the Battering train proceeded against the Fort of Lahnharree, which Fort was stormed and taken possession of on the 14th of that month.

The Division again marched in October against one of the strongest Plain Forts in Central India, viz. Gurakhota; the Garrison consisted of brave determined Bundelas, who stood five days' incessant bombardment. The storming party were at the foot of the breach waiting the signal for advance when the Garrison capitulated.

The Left Division now changed its name, but not its Troops, and the finale of an honorable career of hard service was their appearing before the Fort of Asserghat to co-operate with the Force under General Doveton.

Thus, Sir, with what truth has it been said that no part of the Bengal Troops but that part under Colonel Adams did any thing worthy of notice during the last Campaign?

Were I an able writer, Sir, were I competent; possessing with all my information of the services of the Bengal Troops, a power of language to express myself well, I would enlarge on the duties, the toils, and harassing services of this Division, and prove to the self-sufficient CARNATICUS that tho' the details of the Left Division of the Army seldom appeared in General Orders, yet individual merit was acknowledged, and the success of all its attacks and services duly appreciated, and communicated by letter from that head which was best able to judge, and from that heart which was best able to approve.

It would be a heartfelt vexation to find the brave and the meritorious overlooked; a Soldier's ambition is in acquiring honor in the discharge of his duties to the Service; and when these duties are performed prominently and as inflexibly, it is but just, it is but fair to notice it by deserved panegyric in Orders, and if there is an ardour of desire to expatiate on the merits of many, it must be gratifying to our Government, it must be breathing a spirit of rivalry and of emulation in the Army, it must bring forth merit and talent from obscurity, and must be highly honourable to the feelings of the Commandant who has the grateful task to perform. I advert to the opinion of CARNATICUS, to show how unfair are his allusions, so disrespectful to the Authorities who dictated the Orders at Mundelah and Chandah, to show the excursions of an envious imagination, where ungenerous imputation would supply the defect of honest candour, and would usurp its name and influence.

Huntingabad, Feb. 23, 1821.

THE WANDERER.

Military Penal Law.

Sir,

I have read with much attention the remarks of your Correspondent, "A Soldier," in the *Journal* of the 10th inst. on the subject of applying to the Honorable Company's Officers, the punishment of *Detention of Rank*. There appears to me to be much in his remarks that is plausible, something that is right, and a great deal that is erroneous; but he conducts the discussion with good temper and good sense, and will probably receive with candor the objections to his doctrines, which suggest themselves to others.

Every man must assent to the "Soldier's" general position, that a system of punishments cannot be good, unless the specific penalties annexed by the law to offences, be equal in their operation. But it is a truth equally well established, and which surely your Correspondent could not but see,—that Nature and the necessity of things, distinctly limit the practical application of this maxim. The severity of a particular punishment is compounded of the quantum of affliction, and the susceptibility of the delinquent; and this susceptibility is made up of two ingredients, the moral and the physical capacities of the sufferer to endure. Five hundred lashes are very far from being the same thing when applied to the shrinking back of a poor boy-recruit and the indurated and well-seasoned hide of a veteran in drink and iniquity, who expects and receives his monthly allowance of punishment, almost as regularly as pay-day comes round. Yet great as the difference is, physically, it is more so morally. A accurate military experience has recorded and admitted, that when once you bare a young Soldier's back to the public shame of the parade, it is all over with him; and he will never be worth a flogging after it, however promising he was before the disgrace of exposure. On the other hand, a month's solitary confinement to the old blackward, who has no education or principles, and—deprived of his daily poison of a rack and chilies—is left to the horrors of his thoughts, is ten times more troubling, than to the young soldier, who has had the benefit of the admirable improvement of the Regimental School,—who can think and reflect even in solitude—and who cares not for his drama.—Has the ear's tail the same terror to the unhappy young prostitute and the ancient brazened procurer? Were the horrors of the hulks or transport equally heavy on the "cribbed, oged and cabined" *Nathaniel*, and on *Bill*, *Sonnie*, or *Shaking* *celebrity*? or 14 years of dreary confinement among fellows and outcasts, equally devoid to *Chatter* and *Barrington*, as to *Mr. Morn* and *Mr. Bayce*? Is even the ultimate supplicium—Death itself—no heavier penalty when paid by the hardened sinner who dies game after a life of villainy, and kicks his shoes in the hangmen's face, than when inflicted on the *Robert Emmet* of real life, or the *Fergus M'lvors* of romantic story?

The province of Law is necessarily limited (with few exceptions) to broad and general equality of infliction. It cannot pretend to enter into considerations that refer to the obduracy of the culprit, "*Dominicus non curat*" no code of legislation could practically embrace each minor shade of difference. The codes of the Law are not capable of taking them in, and it is compelled to leave their consideration to its ministers, and to the Supreme Power of the State, whose office is to temper Justice with Mercy.

The application of these well known maxims to the subject in discussion, appears to be sufficiently simple.—Your Correspondent says the punishment of *De-grading* or putting an Officer out of more steps lower in the List, is inapplicable this *Seniority Service*, on account of its inequality of operation; since the offender A, who is degraded below B, is superseded by a man of nearly the same standing;—while the offender C, in like circumstances, is irrevocably passed over by D, who, from fortuitous circumstances of Death or Resignation, stands indeed next below C, but is several years his Junior.—He might have multiplied the possible cases of hardship almost ad infinitum; as K, deserving punishment for one offence, put below F, who had escaped by miracle the same

quickness of repeated crimes, or below G, who had been exonerated but pardoned, or H, who is a notorious misfeigant, and so on. But what would all this prove? not surely that A, or C, or E, ought to escape the consequences of their offences, because men of demerit profited by their punishment? not that the punishment of losing a step is abstractedly ill adapted to their offences?—but that the violation is somewhat aggravated in their particular cases, by particular feelings, having relation to their particular positions, with reference to third persons?

We must have better reasons than these, Sir, for finding fault with Penal Laws. For my own part, I must confess that as a General Law—the system of *De-grading* or *over-stepping*, (we want an English word to express it precisely) appears especially applicable to a *Seniority Service*; and the more rigorous the Rules of that *Seniority Promotion*—the more exactly adapted does this species of punishment seem to be. If there be an objection to its application to this Service, it is, that the breaking down of our Army into distinct Branches and Regiments, each living separately, softens the otherwise rigorous, and as it were, mathematical exactness, with which the *De-grading* System endows the Tribunals to proportion punishment to degree of offence. In such an isolated service as that of the *Royal Marines*, for example, the System appears to reach perfection; and—nearly so with the *King's Artillery* and *Regiments*, and those Branches of our own Army. When the hoped for distribution of *Brevet Rank* for eminent services in the Field shall be established among us, however, I think that the System of Punishment in question will be as complete as the conduct well-wisher to the Company's Service could desire; for the only objection to it at present that I can see is the difficulty of extending any degree of grade to an Officer whose coherent conduct may indicate reformation, and disprove the Commander in Chief to alleviate his situation—although it was impossible at the time to have overlooked his offence. Now, that can only be done by giving a Staff Appointment, for which he may or may not be fit. Then, it may be done by promoting him on the Field; and every Officer so unfortunately situated, will naturally become a "*very Desperate*" in action, as the only path to the recovery of lost ground.

I could wish your Correspondent to reflect seriously, on the dreadful severity of cashiering to an Officer in this country, compared with its effects in the Army at home. There, it is dead in the balance compared with its probable and ordinary operation on an individual in India, remote from family and friends, who consider him provided for life and beyond further calls on purse and protection—probably involved in circumstances—unable to command the little fortune which a decent passage home requires,—not allowed to remain in a country, where, indeed, there is littler an opening for such a man to live,—enfeebled in constitution,—too old and unskilful to apply himself to any profession but that in which he has been brought up from a child.—There is nothing exaggerated in this picture. It is of daily occurrence at the different Presidencies of India, and observing men are well aware how forcibly the feelings of Courts Martial and Commanders in Chief are acted on, by reflection on its horrors! I rejoice at the introduction of the milder *De-grading* Plan of Military Punishment, because it will diminish the quantity of misery caused by the severity of dismissal on the one hand, and on the other will prevent the injury to Military discipline and the character of an Army which must be the inevitable consequence of that heading over severity of the Law, which leads Courts and Commanders to the natural alternative of letting offences pass with inadequate punishment. Heretofore there was no choice between utter ruin to the offender, and suspension, the worst of all degradable Military penalties, leading to idleness, debt, and demoralization; and, by the way, if the suspended Officer lost the benefit of intermediate promotion, as present with real inequality according to the changes of the sufferer's place in the Service, that I marvel why it should be looked on with a less evil eye than the over-stepping system, by so strenuous an advocate for equality of punishment as your Correspondent. Suspension can never be truly useful, but for very brief periods, when something more than a reprimand is needed, but where the offender has not deserved the pains

sent loss, of even a single step. CASHING with us, should only be resorted to in the case of a *Company*, where the Articles of War speak imperatively. DE-GRADATION will almost certainly supersede it, in our code; for it is applicable to every shade and degree of criminality, and may be used by the Commander in Chief as an alternative of absolute dismissal, in cases where the Court Martial is compelled to pronounce the severest sentence of the Law.

Against such an aggregate of general good, to the State, and to individuals, the petty detail-objections of "A SOLDIER" must be reckoned as absolutely nothing, by every calm enquirer; there is but one, even of these, that carries the semblance of real weight. It is that which applies to the particular situations of Majors, under our System of Regimental Rise. Nothing, to be sure, could be more inconceivably absurd and unjust than to punish the whole Corps if innocent, along with the guilty Major whose Promotion regulates their advancement. Not the remedy is simple and easy. A Major who is promoted, two, or more steps, is not degraded Regimentally—to be 2d Major of his Corps, or a Captain in it; but loses his rank and signs in the *List of Majors*, *Supplies A* to have been first for the "Line Step"—he loses 2 places and is put below B and C. But A's Regiment having the first turn for promotion, when that comes, B steps into the Lieutenant Colonelcy; not however B's Regiment gets the move—but A's;—when the next turn arrives, C becomes Lieutenant Colonel, and B's Regiment gets the move; at the third turn, the degraded A comes in as Lieutenant Colonel along with C's Regiment—and so on. To simplify the matter still further, at the time of A's De-gradation being published, B may be at once posted to his Regiment C to B—and A to that of C—There can be no greater difficulty in such a move of Majors, than we see every day in the shoppings and changing of Lieutenant Colonels for convenience, public or private. But even if there were any trivial obstacles in such matters of mere official arrangement, they must and they will give way to the great and lasting benefits of the System, which I have endeavoured humbly but zealously to advocate, in behalf of my Companions, and of the Service.

Barrackpore, March 12, 1821.

AN OLD OFFICER.

P. S.—I have omitted to inform your Correspondent, that the application of Penal De-gradation to the Company Officers, in virtue of the Commissions they hold from the King was brought officially before the First Civil and Military Law Authorities, both in this country and at home. They unanimously concurred, (as well as the Court of Directors,) in the view of it which now prevails: that is, therefore, a point past arguing—a *Ruled Case*, as the Gentlemen of the Long Robe would call it.

Scott's Bible.

A Subscriber to the Calcutta Journal will feel himself obliged to the Editor if he will give insertion in his Journal to the following Extract of a Letter:—

Madras, February 1821.

T. P. A.

"In this age of book-making, when hundreds of volumes yearly appear, to explain and facilitate the understanding of Scripture, I have been surprised, on occasionally reading a Chapter of Scott's Bible, that there has not been published an Edition of the Bible, with those verses or portion of verses, (to which he gives marginal references) printed at full length on the same page as the text. To turn to many of his references is a great labor and expense of time, probably, therefore, few of his readers at present derive benefit from them. On the plan I allude to, they might be extremely useful, not only in saving labor and time, but in affording additional evidence of the truth of Scripture, by readily showing the harmony and dependence of its parts.—Such an improved Edition of Scott would not, I should suppose, augment him above three or four volumes. If the references were printed in a small type.—Another Edition might be published, without his explanations and comments, and perhaps many who do not like the Author's principles would purchase this."

Station Orders.

Camp Jaunpore, Sunday, February 25, 1821.

The Major General was extremely gratified yesterday morning with the appearance and performance of the 1st Division Field Artillery under Major Brooke, and Superintended by Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod, C. B. Commanding Artillery in the Field, the first move orders and formations of the Light Field Batteries were rapid and correct, and the firing remarkably animated and quick.

The practice with Shrapnells, the almost immediate effects of the red hot shot, and the explosion of the Mine, all exhibited in their turn the most accurate and scientific results, and proved to the Major General that nothing had been neglected to bring the 1st Division Field Artillery into the best possible order.

Other minor circumstances had their share in increasing the Major General with feelings of the highest satisfaction. The Soldierlike appearance of the men, the cleanliness and good order of the Camp, the good condition of the Ordnance and of its Cattle, were all observable, and the Major General has no hesitation in declaring that his inspection of yesterday morning has fully equalled his utmost expectations, and entitles Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod, Major Brooke, and Officers of the Division, to his warmest acknowledgements.

(True Copy)

Campore, March 4, 1821.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT,

Adjutant, 1st Division Field Artillery.

Queens of Spain.

"Bachas qu'une Reine d'Espagne n'a point des jambes."

Gibbon's Letters.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

From the very best authority, no less than the Lord Chamberlain of the Spanish Palace, we know that the Queens of that long-oppressed nation, never had any Legs. On this head, the Laws of Spain were like those of the Modes and Persians.

I am not sufficiently versed in History, to know whether this arose from too ardent an admiration of the Chinese system; or whether it was meant to prevent long walks with a Corset, or Walking, or the Fandango; it was probably a remnant of the jealous restrictive system of the Moors.

If I had the talents of that able Defender of our much-injured Sex, poor Mary Woolstonecraft; or the charming ease and sprightly wit of Lady W. Montague, I would display it all in defence of the nice little ankles and petticoats of the Queens of Spain. It is really much to be deplored that the new Spanish Constitution has overlooked this enormity; I read the Charter of their Liberty, in the hopes of finding a clause authorizing the Queens to wear their Legs; but, alas! I found no such thing, and I suppose they still keep them attached to their Rides.

I make the best of mine, I assure you, for I am obliged to bid you Adieu, as I am engaged to practise a new Quadrille called *La Petterade* with that dear sweet man, Captain Indent, who has such a graceful ultra stoop, so much tender eloquence of eye, and easy wit in his persiflage.

I am, Dear Mr. Editor,

Your very faithfully,

Chewright, March 14, 1821.

BELINDA ZINELLA.

Indian News.

Sunday's and Monday's Report were both unproductive of Arrivals from Sea. The Madras Paper of the 31 instant came by the Dawn of the former day, but no Bombay Paper reached neither yesterday or the day before. Private Letters therefore are the chief sources of our Asiatic information.

We are glad to learn that the Private Party of the Sons of St. Patrick, who celebrated the Anniversary of their Saint at the Town Hall on Saturday Evening last, tho' not more than 24 in number, was marked by a conviviality, harmony, and enjoyment quite suited to the occasion. The worthy President of the last Anniversary, Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, was in the Chair on this occasion also, and was supported in his festive duties by Colonel Bradshaw, as Vice President. The evening was one of uninterrupted pleasure to all, the Toasts were appropriate, and several excellent Songs were sung with great spirit—the party breaking up about two.

To give the most ample time for arrangements of the next Anniversary, an Advertisement is to be published on the 1st of March preceding, which will give all an opportunity of fixing their engagements accordingly, and lead no doubt to an Entertainment on a scale worthy of the occasion.

We understand that a large Party was given on the same Evening by the Officers of H. M. 87th Regiment at their quarters in Fort William, which was kept up with becoming spirit and animation.

Our readers will have seen, by a Notice in the Advertisement of the day, that the Sale of Tickets in the present Lottery is suspended till further notice. It is remarkable that on former occasions few Tickets were applied for, until near the first day of Drawing, and at least several weeks after the purchase of the Lottery by Agents, from Government. On the present occasion, however, the Tickets had been advertised only one day, before they were almost all sold, and the applications poured in faster than the Tickets could be signed and issued, which has led to the temporary suspension of their sale, as we hear at least, till a sufficient number can be prepared at once to meet the pressure of the demand.

Letters from Moorshedabad mention that the Rajah of Tanjore was expected to arrive at Barroah on the 16th instant, on his way through Berhampore to Benares. Barroah is about 10 miles from Berhampore. The Brahmans have prophesied that the 19th of March 1821, is to be signalized throughout Bengal by a furious storm.

In addition to the information published in our Extra of yesterday, regarding affairs in Arabia, we gather from the Letter from Muscat, that the Expedition from Bombay reached Zoor Roads on the 29th of January, and having landed the troops and stores, the Transports were sent to Muscat to fill up their water.

The anchorage of Zoor is described to be an open roadstead, extremely dangerous for Ships to lie in, as with the most moderate breeze from N. N. W. round to E. S. E. such a heavy swell sets in, that vessels with 100 fathoms of cable cut, hold their ground with difficulty, and pitch bows under.

Several of the Transports parted their cables during the short time they lay there; and the *James Scott*, of this port; was obliged, after veering away to the chunch, to cut her cable; the *Duke of Bedford*, of this port also, having broke from her anchor and drove athwart the *James Scott's* bows. The anchor and cable of this latter ship was recovered by weighing on the next day; and a spare anchor lent to the former vessel, so that no serious injury occurred.

We, find on a reference to our Port Folio, that at this port of Zoor, as it is called—but pronounced by the Arabs, *Israh*, or *Suhâr*, there is a large town, not much inferior to Muscat in size—at which all the checkered silk and cotton cloths, which are used by the people of Muscat in their dresses, are manufactured. It is nominally subject to the Imam of Muscat, but being on the borders of the Joossnee territory to the north,

and in communication with Ras-ul-Khyma by land, it has been often in a state of open rebellion to his authority, and in league with the Wahabees. It is but poorly supplied with the necessaries of life, and is one of the worst places for shipping along the coast; but we trust that some prompt measures will be taken by the Force sent against it, so as to render their stay there very short, and that we shall soon hear of their obtaining a decisive advantage over the Enemy.

Letters from China represent the state of the Cotton Market as extremely depressed, and the large supplies expected to be received there by the Indiamen was likely to sink the prices of this article still lower.

In addition to the information which we published yesterday, regarding affairs in South America, as brought here by the *Pasco*, we have since learnt some interesting particulars, from a private quarter, of a dashing affair of Lord Cochrane's. They were communicated to us on Sunday evening, but too late to be included in our Paper of yesterday. We have thus been anticipated on this our leisure day, by the *Harbuz*, in which the following account is given:—

"We some time ago stated, on the authority of accounts received from an American vessel, that Lord Cochrane had sailed with a large expedition for Lima: We are now enabled to state the fortunes of this armament up to a late date. It sailed from Valparaiso on the 20th of August, the fleet being under Lord Cochrane, and the military part of the expedition commanded by Gen. San Martín. A landing was first effected at Pisco, about sixty leagues to the southward of Lima, where an armistice was entered into, and negotiations continued for eight days, but they were broken off by the Viceroy. After remaining there about six weeks, and organizing the revolutionary inhabitants of the place, Lord Cochrane left a force of about 1200 men on shore, taking on board an equal number of negroes in their room, and proceeded to the Bay of Callao.

The Fleet, including transports, amounted to twenty-three sail, and it was expected that the appearance of this strong force would be followed by the surrender of the forts, the defenders of which were considered to have been tainted with disaffection. The Numantian regiment, a skeleton of one of Morillo's filled up in New Granada, happened at that time to have taken its turn of duty in the batteries, and, having been part of a late reinforcement which came overland upwards of 1500 leagues from New Granada, the fidelity of its soldiers was doubted by the Viceroy, and it appears that his suspicions were not groundless, as it was understood that a conspiracy was detected among them, which was checked by the confinement of the non-commissioned officers and men who were concerned in it.

The hopes of succeeding, by the treachery of the enemy's troops were thus disappointed, and Lord Cochrane's fleet, after remaining inactive in the bay for about two days, proceeded to the small bay of L'Ancon about 6 leagues to the northward of Callao. There a landing was effected, but the Royal Army in its vicinity was so well prepared to receive them, while it was superior in numbers and equipment, that no advance towards hostility took place. In this state of comparative inaction the troops on both sides remained, when the *Perles* left Lima, but it was not supposed that the Patriots could continue long on the spot, as the want of provisions, unless they could strike some decisive blow, which was unlikely, would compel them to depart for Goyaquil. Lord Cochrane did not, however, abate in his zeal for enterprise, where his means were calculated to produce effect; for, on the 6th of November, he astonished the Spaniards at Callao by cutting their flag ship, the *Emeralda* frigate, out from under the batteries.

This exploit was managed with his Lordship's characteristic ability—in the course of the evening he reconnoitred the Spanish shipping in a whale boat, disguised as an English sailor, and at half past eleven returned with twelve boats and three gigs, manned altogether with 250 men. The boats were not perceived by the sentinels, until they were along side, but, although a great advantage was thus gained, the crew of the frigate made a desperate resistance before they were compel-

Reprint and Advice.

led to yield to their assailants. The patriots were driven three times from the fore-castle and had 20 men killed and about thirty wounded. Lord C. himself being amongst the latter. It had been his Lordship's original intention to destroy all the Spanish shipping in the port, but in consequence of the many neutral vessels lying there he gave up the design. He wished, however, to take possession also, of the *Maya*, Spanish Brig of War, but his followers were so gratified with the capture of the *Emeralda* that they would not quit her to board any smaller vessel. The batteries on shore opened a very heavy fire on the boats, and in fact on all the neutral shipping in the bay, so that the English frigate *Hyperion* and American Frigate *Macedonian* suffered considerably from their shot.

The additional particulars regarding Lord Cochrane's personal share in this dashing affair, are these. It appears that on approaching Callao with his Squadron, he quitted his ship before they were in sight of the port, and went on board to a whale boat, disguised as a common seaman to reconnoitre. Seeing the *Emeralda* under the batteries, he carefully marked her position and returned after midnight, to his Squadron in the flag. On the following night he again quitted his ship, and after having rowed for many hours, he entered the harbour at midnight with sixteen boats well manned and armed. They made directly for the *Emeralda*, and boarded her over the bows; and though twice or thrice repulsed, with several of his brave followers cut down by his side, he at last succeeded in driving the Spaniards below.

Some of the boarders were sent aloft in the heat of the struggle, to loose the topsails, others sent aft to the wheel, and hands were employed to cut the cables of the ship as she lay moored. Some delay taking place aloft in getting the sails loosed, Lord Cochrane sung out to the men to bear hand and cut away the gaskets, that they might make sail. One of the men answered "Aye, Aye, My Lord," at which sound, a Spaniard thrusting his head up from one of the hatchways and seeing the person thus addressed, knew him of course to be Lord Cochrane, and conceiving no doubt that if he could be dispatched, the enterprise might still be foiled, aimed a pistol at his Lordship, the ball of which wounded him in the thigh.

Sail was in the mean time made upon the *Prize*, and she was carried off in triumph under a heavy fire. Lord Cochrane, it is said, made no mention of his being wounded till he reached his own Squadron, where he was placed under the care of his Surgeon, and hopes were entertained of his speedy recovery.

Advice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In some of the Extract on the Affairs of Europe in your Paper of yesterday (Saturday) I observe that the London Editor has paraphrased the old Epigram on Treason, in a very bad taste, and in a style of reasoning and eloquence that is eminently Radical, to use that as a term of depreciation.

It would be ridiculous to see these unhappy men who assembled at Bunsyminar compared to General Quiraga and General Pape, if it were not too serious for laughter, when we find that such comparisons are gravely made in the English Journals. It is to us something like the terrible pleasure which men derive from beholding a tempest, while they are safe on the shore; a species of pleasure which is very strong although attended with pain. But when such sentiments are gravely and publicly expressed, it is a serious symptom of the state of England, and those who couple this with the cry of some of the Queen's Replies to the Addresses she has received, will not be free from apprehension at the probable result of all this.

By the bye I wish you had marked the English Paper from which this is taken, and that you would make your Printer's Devil regularly put this at the end of all your Extracts — as it is very material and satisfactory for your Readers to know whether an article is taken from the TIMES, the MORNING CHRONICLE, the COURIER, or the EXAMINER.

I am, Sir, Yours,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

March 13, 1821.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

As an old supporter of your Newspaper, I must take leave to enter my protest against the exceedingly careless manner, to say the least, in which one particular department of it is conducted; — I mean that which contains articles from English Journals. You report inaccurately, and I must add, improperly, from the credible practice in use with the old Weekly Papers of the Settlement, and very frequently omit to inform your Readers from what English Journals your selections are made.

Whatever be the cause of this neglect, its effects are by no means agreeable to the generally of Subscribers, who, like myself, want to know something of the Cause, as well as of the Effect which is laid before them.

For my own part, I am not fond of the Extracts themselves. I wish to hear both sides of every interesting question. A Colonial Journal ought to be a faithful mirror of public opinion in the mother country: at this distance of time and place there can be no reasonable ground of apprehension — even with the most timid — that the politics or morals of the class of Englishmen that inhabit India, are likely to be corrupted or shaken by any thing that can be extracted from the *Public Opinion*, or *Nationalist*. The ravings of Radicals — the sycophancy of Ultra-Loyalists — the servility of Machiavels — the astuteness of Whigs — the servility of Tories — and the tameness of Statesmen — whatever inflammatory or seductive effects they may produce on the passions of the public mind at home, lose their power when transplanted hither, after the difficulties they experience in a five months' voyage, and when subjected to the refraction of so many atmospheres as they have to pass through, between this country and England.

But altho' I have no fears for my mental health or that of my fellow citizens, from all the bitter violence of Cobbett or all the malignant shouts of Dr. Stoop — yet I do desire always to know who is the Author or at least from what channel of authority — good or bad — these facts and opinions are taken, which you or other Editors have retail for our information and edification. I am not so silly or unreasonable as to desire that an Indian Newspaper shall be a mere compilation of European Extracts — still less do I expect that the *Press* and the *Congress* of any Questions are to be dealt out to us with mathematical exactness as to quantity of each; but I do look for fair play to all parties. If the great majority of public writers at home take one side, your selections will naturally be most copious and numerous on the same side; but we look for the same proportion of each in a faithful Newspaper here, that subsists among the public writers in England; and, I repeat, above all, we must know your authorities, to enable us to judge (to a certain degree) of their real pretensions to weight and estimation.

By observing this golden rule, you will also avoid the possibility of having your own sentiments misrepresented; a thing to which you must every day be liable when you do not quote your authors. In your Journal of yesterday, (Saturday) you gave us at the head of the European column, an article which nothing but its hairless absurdity could have saved from the ex officio lash of Sir Robert Gifford, as I conceive; in which the Leaders of the late Insurrection in Honduras are compared with the Chiefs of the Revolution that have taken place in the South of Europe; and the grievances endured by our countrymen from the evils of the rotten boroughs, and the ruinous charges of Pitt's Crusades, are likened to the oppressions inflicted by the detestable and grim Despotism of the Petticoat Emperors and his Fellows! It is true that this can do up hard Acre; and is even somewhat instructive as well as amusing, by showing us the gross follies which the outrageousness of Party can lead English Journalists to commit, even at a moment when the fact of their being able to write with impunity, gives the lie to their extravagant assertions. I am not so unreasonable as to accuse you of participating in the wickedness and weakness of such sentiments; yet, from the omission of a distinctly quoted authority, you may lay yourself open to the charge of adopting, if not endorsing them.

I have my own political opinions, as my Signature will show: they are pretty decided; — some of them so strong that I keep them to myself in general, because though I am not afraid of their injuring my own strong constitution, I am not sure how far they might prove deleterious if disseminated to weaker temperaments, and I think every honest man is bound in conscience to caution doubtful or dangerous experiments on his weaker neighbours.

It is far from my wish, by this Letter, to deny your fair right to form and express your political opinions, with candour and moderation; indeed, as a Public Editor, I think a part of your duty, to sum up the Evidence, to which you have better access than we

on public questions. We are to judge, each according to his judgment or perhaps his bias. Now for you discharge this duty with fairness and ability: only let us hear both sides, at all times, and let us know who and what are your Evidences; above all, enable your readers on every occasion of importance to distinguish clearly and unequivocally, between your own opinions and the conclusions you quote from others.

Your Constant Reader,

Sunday, March 12.

A LIBERAL WHIG.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We enter fully into the suggestion of our Correspondents as to the benefit of having the Paper named from which certain articles of European News are taken; and have often given directions to the Printers to that effect. Sometimes, from the English News Papers being cut up into twenty or thirty separate slips for the sake of dividing them among many hands, and expediting their being copied, it becomes impossible to distinguish to what particular Paper the several fragments belong, and therefore it is that in the hurry of arranging these paragraphs afterwards for the Press, both the date and the authority are overlooked. At other times, however, both are mentioned; and a reference to the first sheet of yesterday will show that even in the small compass of *two pages only*, (the 2nd and 3rd) — there are no less than six different Papers quoted in the way our Correspondents suggest, namely the *Times*, *Public Ledger*, *Collier's Register*, *Traveller*, *Durham Chronicle*, and *Leeds Mercury*, and this Paper was printed before their Notes reached us, so that it is not a consequence of their suggestion, but a plan that we approve from choice, and very generously follow.

Finding, however, that there were difficulties in the way of having it invariably done, we adopted the method of putting either small leading titles in Italics, or the place and date at the commencement of all the articles taken from English Papers, which we considered would sufficiently indicate the source from whence they were taken; and any one who will take the pains to cast his eye over the file of the present month or any preceding period, will see that our Editorial remarks are made without such *italic-heads* in order to keep them distinct, for as we find it quite sufficient to be responsible for our own opinions, we are not disposed to take upon ourselves the responsibility of others.

It is a custom with many Papers to distinguish what is written by the Editor, from what is extracted, by printing it in a much larger type: — This practice may do very well in an Indian Paper published once a week, where, in the multitude of sheets sent out at once, there is room for such large letters; but anxious as we are to have our Paper distinguished from all others by the quantity as well as variety of its contents, we make it a practice to print all in the smallest type we can command, and do not think our own remarks of as much more value than the rest, as to believe they deserve more than double the space they now occupy, and which would be required for them if they were printed in a larger type than other articles.

We had hoped that these distinctions had now become so familiarly known to all our readers, that they were never likely to mistake an article from a London Paper for one written by ourselves, or vice versa; but having lately learnt that some persons attributed the article on the *Duke of Wellington*, in our Paper of Friday the 9th, to our pen, altho' it was headed in the way we mention, and that others again conceived that the article in Saturday's Paper, headed *High Treason*, was also written here, (tho' our Old Subscribers clearly thought differently) we shall in future, whenever it be practicable, mark the Paper from whence each article is taken. — If this be not done, the heading will be a sufficient guide, and the separation of the sheets, which has now existed for more than a year and half, keeping the European and Asiatic matter distinct from each other, will also render such mistakes less liable to be made.

In conclusion, we may observe, that we also fully concur with our Correspondents, whose Letters have drawn forth this long explanation, that at this distance from the scene, we may regard the storm that raged in England with far different feelings from those that would perhaps agitate us if we were in the midst of its fury. The very article alluded to, which it appears was either taken from the *Traveller* or the *Examiner*, of a late date in September, might have been justly deprecated in England at the moment of its publication, as calculated at that time and place to excite feelings of an angry and hostile nature; but its republication here could not possibly produce any ill effect. Men engaged in the clamorous contentions of parties at home, do not always stop to weigh the truth or falsehood, the reason or the sophistry, or what is addressed to them through the Daily Press. Their feelings are strongly roused, and they act more frequently from the impulse of their passions than their judgment. Here, however, six months after the *Traitors* are consigned to their ignominious fate, we can regard the whole transaction, directed at least of those personal feelings which must agitate

tate the spectators of the scene at home. It becomes to us as much a matter of history, as if it had happened six years ago; and the publication of any thing on the subject here cannot surely be thought likely to affect the people of England, when it is considered that twelve months must elapse before it returns back to England again, and that then it is a forgotten tale to which no one lends his ear; neither can it be supposed for a moment to be calculated to influence the passions of any man here. It is to him the narrative of an event gone by, which no emotion of his own reaction, and as such it becomes a mere matter of calm enquiry and discussion, as any other event of past times, and may be viewed, even through all the distorted lights of prejudice, with perfect safety.

We have been repeatedly told that it is the duty of an Indian Editor to furnish his Readers with a complete *Exposition* of all the Papers at home, because, say the advocates of this opinion, the Subscribers would, if it were practicable and within their means, like to see all the English Papers for themselves, and an Indian Editor is expected to effect them the nearest approach to this in his power. We do not fully agree in the propriety of this view of an Editor's duty; — but this we may infer from it at least, that such persons (and among them are all those who have been loud in their complaints of our publishing the supposed inflammatory articles mentioned) can not hold an Indian Editor to be responsible for all the opposite opinions he may publish from the English Papers, and suppose him to think to day with the *Times*, to-morrow with the *Courier*, the next day with the *Post*, and the following with the *Examiner*; — such an identity of himself with these opposite writers would be impossible.

We desire, therefore, only the common exemption from such responsibility which is granted to others, and which ought in fairness to be allowed to all; — and altho' generally speaking, we are guided in our selections, by a desire to place before our readers that which we most approve, and from which we suppose they will derive the highest gratification, yet there is to this, as to all other general rules, occasional exceptions, so that we give them sometimes articles of a description that we should certainly never write ourselves, sometimes for the purpose of showing them (what absurdly as well as severely the *Courier* and *Post* are driven to defend) at their masters, at others to give them an idea of the irritated and angry feeling which most find sympathy and support in the large classes of people who support the *Chronicle* and *Examiner*; and at others again, to show them how violently even the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, in our estimation certainly the two ablest Journals of the world, express themselves on the popular topics of the day; and with how much rank and talent and influence their opinions are supported both within the walls of Parliament and without. We do not make in every quotation, however, by a phrase of our own; because we would fain hope that our opinions on most points of political doctrine are by this time too well known to need such prolixity; — and because also, we think that our readers are not likely to be much influenced by our approbation or disapprobation of the sentiments of others, but will form their own judgments for themselves, and give us an unbiased hearing whenever we think it necessary to address them in our Editorial capacity on any affairs of interest, whether local or otherwise.

Our great object has been, hitherto, to render the Journal a vehicle of the earliest, the fullest, the most interesting, and the most useful information on all topics; — and those who have watched the progress of our labours for the last three years, amid the clamorous opposition which has assailed us from all quarters, will not doubt our perseverance, consistency, or zeal. Whether these qualities have been exerted in a worthy or so unworthy cause, the voice of the Pub is most determinate; — but in doing justice to the unshaken readiness of their patronage, through evil and good report — we must observe in their countenance of our labours, as we remain in our view of the ends to which they should be directed, we cannot for a moment suppose, however otherwise, that at the occasional paragraphs from English Papers which square as little with our notions of politics as their own, that they will rank us with the *Defenders* of corruption whom we have an article from the *Courier* or suppose us to go as far length as the *Examiner* because we occasionally find something to approve of in *Chubb's*. We are satisfied that they have too much good sense and candour to applaud or condemn us, on any other ground than that of our own opinions, clearly and unequivocally expressed. By these we are willing to stand or fall, and as we have nothing to hope or fear either from those in power, or those not in power, whether in England or in India — whether now or at any future day, we can have no possible motive for professing what we do not really feel, no possible interest in warping facts, or exaggerating opinions, and no desire but that of promoting, according to the best of our abilities and consciences, the cause of truth and justice, and at the same time rendering to those who support our labours, a fair equivalent of gratification.

To Correspondents.

We find our Correspondence still press on us so considerably, that although we have of late given two sheets instead of one to our Asiatic Department, we have not been able to keep pace with its claims. The following require more particular acknowledgement. Letter of CASSIUS; on Reform in Parliament; we shall be glad to avail ourselves of his kind offer of future Contributions in a similar style.

Letters and Notes from the Mountains, regarding Mr. Moorcroft's Tour, and the Map of the Countries about Ladakh, which will be prepared with all practicable expedition.

The Letter of VINDER, in reply to the Structures of LOCUS, on the Operations of the Fifth Division, will speedily appear.

The Letter of IMPARTIALITY, dated Camp, Eruppen, will have a place.

The Letter of A MADRAS SUBSCRIBER, on Hindoo Arithmetic, shall be attended to.

The Letter of AN AUXILIARY, has been received, and will have a place.

The Letters of our regular Correspondents from Hyderabad and Bellary, will meet due attention.

The Extracts from the Port Folio, of T. P. A. in Southern India, will be printed as soon as possible.

Several Poetic Contributions have been necessarily delayed, but will have the earliest space that can be commanded for their admission.

The Paper of PHILIP RICARDO, containing a Sketch of some of the points on which Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Malins are at variance, is the last that we received. It will also soon appear.

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Feb. 24 | Eden | British | Lock | Calcutta | |
| 25 | Fattah Ryman | Arab | Moydeen Khan | Calcutta | Jan. 26 |
| 26 | Engenia | British | Alipert | Bombay | Jan. 15 |
| Mar. 1 | H.M.S. Liverpool | British | Collier | Manilla | Feb. 1 |

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|----------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Feb. 24 | Richmond | British | James Kay | Colombo |
| 25 | Phoenia | British | P. Dillou | New S. Wales |
| 25 | Clyde | British | Thos. Blair | Colombo |
| 25 | Woodman | British | W. Kellie | London |
| 26 | Eden | British | Lock | Trincomalle |
| Mar. 1 | Salamanca | British | P. Butler | Rangoon |

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| Feb. 16 | Twa Brothers | British | J. G. Keyser | Colombo | Nov. 21 |
| 20 | Asia | British | J. J. Donham | China | Dec. 3 |
| 22 | Santa Antonio | Portug. | A. F. dos Remedios | Macao | Nov. 25 |

MARCH 16, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—See Domingo Enns, (P.) Prince Discher, on her way to town. Lady Castlerough, inward bound, remains. Tweed, (Dutch brig) passed down. Zeigreen.—H. C. C. S. Brampton, outward bound, remains. Latta, proceeded down. Antisluit, (Danish) and Titagur, (brig) passed down. Sanger.—Asia Grande, (P.) gone to sea.

Passengers per Salamanca, from Madras to Rangoon.—Mr. G. M. Street and servant, Mr. Grant, of the Civil Service, for Manipal.

Passengers per Santa Antonio, from Macao to Bombay.—B. A. Peris Saun, Robert Cummings.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Patrick Boyle, to Mrs. Annabella Smyth.

On the 17th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Richard Wischam, to Miss Rosina Rodrigues.

BIRTHS.

At Benares, on the 9th instant, at the house of Captain Fiddes, the Lady of Lieutenant E. C. Sneyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Colombo, on the 13th of February, the Lady of Surgeon Owen, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment, of a Son.

At Galle, on the 2d of February, the Lady of Lieutenant Fels lower, Staff Officer in the Galle district, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the forenoon of yesterday, the 16th instant, at his house in Chowringhee, Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, of the 26th Regt. Native Infantry, aged 58 years; after a short, but extremely severe illness, which he bore with that placidity of temper, and resignation to the Divine will, which characterized him through life;—Gifted with excellent natural abilities, and always conspicuous by an active and intelligent discharge of the duties of his profession, this Officer was, at an early period of his service in India, selected for situations of high trust and responsibility; and having preserved throughout a long and distinguished career of public life, the strictest integrity, and the most unblemished honor—combined with these superior qualities were in this instance, with a remarkable warmth of heart, and a disposition to uniformly humane, considerable, and kind, that it was felt by all with whom he had any intercourse, —it may be safely asserted, that it has fallen to the lot of very few to live so generally respected and beloved, or to die so deeply and sincerely regretted.

On the 17th instant, Mr. Mathew William Mendes, aged 51 years.

On the 17th instant, Isabella, the infant daughter of Mr. Francis Hozalt, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Koroogello, on the 8th of February, Captain Alexander McBean, of His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment.

At Colombo, on the 7th of February, Alexander Cadell, Esq. a senior servant on His Majesty's Ceylon Civil Establishment, who had held for many years the situations of Civil and Military Pay Master General to the King's Forces.

Nautical Notice.

The Indian Oak, Steamers, Janet Hutton and Isabella Robertson, were on the Coast coast in November—the Hercules had been employed as a transport with Lord Cochrane's squadron.

Our readers at the Presidency will recollect a very heavy peal of thunder, which took place in the course of the North Wester that was experienced here on the evening of Tuesday last. We have ascertained that the lightning then struck the ship Argyle Captain Cathro, lying in the River off town; but, from her having been provided with a Chain Conductor, the electric fluid was carried off, without doing that injury to the ship, and perhaps to the men on board, which it otherwise might have done. This serves to demonstrate the utility of furnishing ships with conductors, provided care be taken that the lower extremity is duly led to the water's edge.—Hawker.

SCHEME OF THE 25th CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Prize of 10,000 Gold Mohurs. or..... | 1,00,000 |
| 1 Ditto of 5,000 ditto..... | 50,000 |
| 1 Ditto of 3,000 ditto..... | 40,000 |
| 1 Ditto of 2,000 ditto..... | 32,000 |
| 3 Ditto of 1,000 ditto or of Sa. Rs. 10,000 each. | 48,000 |
| 5 Ditto of 500 ditto or of Sa. Rs. 5,000 each. | 40,000 |
| 12 Ditto of 100 ditto or of Sa. Rs. 1,000 each. | 19,200 |
| 1712 Ditto of 150 each..... | 2,56,800 |

Sicca Rapese 7,00,000

ASIANATIC DEPARTMENT.

—249—

Galathea.

No Ships have arrived from England since our last, but a small vessel has come from Seringe, bringing three of the Passengers, who were situated in the British, Messrs. Tinkler, Bird, and Richardson, the remainder continued at Madras, and are expected by some other vessel with the Captain.

Our letters from the Interior, with the Bombay Gazette of the 20th ultimo, and the Madras Courier of the 26th instant, which reached us by yesterday's Dock, all furnish some articles of information, which we give under their respective heads.

Jodhpur.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Jodhpur, February 8, 1821:—

"We left Roorahat on the 1st of January, with a Company of the 11th and 40th Regiments, as an Escort to Mr. W.—, on a Mission here, the object of which I don't know, but I am not curious about. We arrived here on the 1st, and since that have been engaged in visiting and conversing with the Rajah. It is needless to give you an account of Jodhpur, as you must already have had a full one from London, and these who were here before."

It is surprising to me what could have been the inducement to fix the Capital of so large a territory in the midst of a country so fertile, unless the Rajah's own account of this matter be true: viz that on the fall of Khatang, the Bhahors took possession of this country, as a refuge from the Musselman invaders, and having overcome the Aborigines, fixed their Capital at the ancient city of Mandour, the scanty remains of which are to be seen about 8 miles N. of Jodhpur, in the hills. Here they remained until an unhappy Rajah, the last of his dynasty, forcibly took a Brahmin's daughter, which occasioned the Brahmin to kill himself, and the Rajah died of grief and shame. When a new race came to the throne, of whom Jodh Singh was the first, he founded Jodhpur, fixed his residence there, and it has since been the Capital.

The period of this is stated at 4, 5, 6, and 700 years ago; but if I mistake not, there is something said about Mandour in Dow's History, and it is one of those Cities whose ruins have been a desideratum. We have made a tolerably exact survey of the route, and regret much the want of the necessary instruments to obtain the Latitudes and Longitudes of some principal places; for as we shall return by a different route, viz by Pallee and Oodipoor, had we the means, the route would have been of some value.

Colonel M.— and his Force returned to Cantonments on the 1st. The Mahr have been severely punished, that it may be hoped they will remember it for some time. Every house of their villages, either in the Jodhpur or Oodipoor Territory, which had been connected to the attack on the Tannah yet-lank, or had afforded shelter or protection to the inhabitants of it, have been destroyed, their cattle seized, the grain either carried off or burnt. In doing all this there was but little opportunity for Military Amusement, though from the nature of the country, the men were dreadfully harassed. G.— of the 17th, made a night march and surprised a village where some hundreds of the Mahr had taken refuge in a most easy enough; and as the fellows could not get away, they fought bravely; but G.—'s arrangements were too effectual for any of them to escape.

Madras, March 17.—The weather continues most favorable for the Passengers in this quarter, and many have nearly completed their voyages. The two crews of Callis or Boats were respectable, but 4 accidents can be obtained for one Hope. It is useful to find Singapore.

Sunday, February 28, 1821.—Sunday, as usual, was fertile of arrivals. The *Suce*, from Bengal, the *Passes*, from the Isle of France, and the *Cornwallis*, from the Gulf, entered Anchorage in the Harbour.

If the former ship came the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on a visit to this part of his diocese.

The latter ship, it may be recollected, sailed from this in July last, direct to the Port of Madras, on the coast of Arabia, a place but little frequented, and but little known to Europeans; it is very extensively laid down in our best charts, and we hope it will be included in the survey already commenced of this coast, by the new *Porpoise* and *Porpoise*.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta landed from the *Suce* on Monday morning, under the salute due to his rank. We are happy to hear that the Bishop and Mrs. Middleton are in perfect health.

The *Cornwallis* sailed from Madras on the 10th instant, and with three crews of our Transports from Zanzibar, completing their water. Our Troops were still encamped near Koor, waiting for the Indian's supply of Camels, in order to remove to the interior. Koor is situated in a most miserable place, destitute of any thing in the shape of supplies. Some skirmishing had taken place, and on the night of the 10th instant, a party of the enemy, after having driven the Piquet on the left of the Camp, succeeded in getting into the rear of the line of the European Regiment, and committed much serious injury before the Regiment could get under arms; but the moment that an array was formed against them, they fled in all directions. Our loss in this affair is however great: Captain Parr, of the European Regiment, a Sergeant, and 15 Men being killed, and Colonel Cox, and Lieutenants Watkins and Barnes, with 23 rank and file wounded.

Total Killed 17, and Wounded 23, Grand Total 40.

Letters brought to Madras by the *Blucher*, announce the arrival of the *Brother* at the Cape, on or about Christmas day. The Passengers all well; we regret, however, to state, that Captain Stans, the Commander of the Ship, fell overboard off Capetown, on the 10th of November, and was drowned.

The Comet has been seen every evening, but from its very low altitude, and being so near the Sun, it has been hardly possible to decide whether it is a hairy or tailed one.

Antique Coins.—Some Jhangloona Mahars and Todical Gold pieces are now shading about for sale, many of them in very good preservation; of the Todical ones, Pilsent, Sagittarius, and Aquarius, are in excellent preservation, and these three whose intrinsic value is only about 10 rupees each, are offered to sale for about five times that sum.

Madras, March 6, 1821.—The only arrival of the last week of sufficient consequence to be noticed here, was that of His Majesty's Ship *Liverpool*, Captain Collier, from the Canton Ports. She left Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and we are gratified to learn that the new Settlement continued to flourish and to increase daily in commercial importance.

It is with regret we record the death of John Casanajor, Esq. late Senior Member of the Board of Trade at this Presidency. The health of this gentleman had been long declining, and he died at Singapore on his return from China. It is worthy of remark how very few persons have benefited their health by a trip to the Celestial Empire with this desirable object in view. We make the remark with diffidence, and our readers, particularly those of the Medical profession, we trust will excuse us if experience does not bear out the observation, that few instances of permanent benefit from a visit to China in search of health have occurred at this Presidency.

We rejoice to learn that many of those concerned in the late atrocious Massacre at Manila have suffered the punishment due to their cowardly barbarity. Upwards of three hundred delinquents are said to be in Jail. Tranquillity and confidence were again restored, and trade had revived to a considerable and unexpected extent—indeed some letters (advice) in most favorable Commercial anticipations.

The departure of the *Shew* and *Amelia* was delayed until Sunday morning, when she continued her homeward bound voyage.

The *Bombay Merchant* and *Nancy* may be shortly expected, but they were not in sight at sunset last evening.

The wreck of the *Bulmer* was knocked down to Captain Johnson, of the *Blucher*, for 2,700 Pagodas—but the sale of the *Bulmer* we hear was not completed.

His Excellency the Admiral sailed on Wednesday for Trincomalee, where he will shift his flag again to the *Leander*, and proceed to Coochin to be present at the launch of a new frigate which has just been completed. The Admiral will afterwards proceed to Bombay.

A Packet of letters for England was forwarded on H. M. Ship *Eden*, which Vessel will be despatched from Trincomalee immediately that she is victualled.

The H. C. Ship *Melba* sailed from Point de Galle for Bombay on the 15th ultimo, and we have no doubt she is now undergoing examination in that harbour.

The first Law Term of the present year closed on the 22d ultimo, but the Court has been obliged to hold daily sittings for the trial of two very heavy and important causes; the first was an action in Trever brought by John De Fries Jun. and his wife, against the Trustees of the late firm of De Fries and Company, for the recovery of some Jewels of considerable value, which had been given to Mrs. De Fries on her Marriage, by her father-in-law John De Fries Senior; but which on the failure of this firm came with the general wreck of the Property into the hands of the Trustees. The Trial lasted three days, and as we know a considerable degree of curiosity has been excited by it, we think it proper to notify that the Court has not yet pronounced its judgement, and that so soon as the decision is known we shall promulgate for the information of the numerous creditors who are alike interested in the issue—we may here add that the Judges have intimated their intention of postponing the delivery of their Judgment, until they can command time to consider with all possible attention the many nice points and important interests which are involved in this case. Hitherto the Court has had no respite for a moment; for since the conclusion of the above Trial, a most tedious and complex Hindoo case of adoption has occupied the Court day by day since Monday the 20th ultimo. The defence was only concluded yesterday by the Advocate General, and Mr. Bouverie is expected to reply to-day.

The drawing of the 20th Madras Lottery closed on Thursday last. A Correspondent informs us, "that the blind goddess has in this Lottery bestowed her favors beautifully, for we are given to understand that the grand Prize of one hundred thousand Rupees fell to some lucky wight at Nagpore; the 25,000 to some one at Bangalore; and the 20,000 to the Paymaster at Meerut; besides others of 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, and smaller sums which have been scattered over the whole of the Peninsula."

St. Andrew's Church.—We feel it incumbent on us to attempt some description of this elegant building, which is certainly the most beautiful structure in Madras, and we doubt not we may venture to say that, in point of architecture, and in every other respect, it is superior to any Protestant Temple in India.

The whole of the building is of solid Masonry, without Timber Work of any description.—The depth of the foundation, 26½ feet below the floor level, and it is laid on wells on a sort of quicksand.—The interior of the building is of the Composite order.—the exterior, of the Ionic.—The dome rests upon an entablature of Stone, laid in the manner of a flat arch, and the entablature is supported by sixteen stone Columns covered with fine Chunan, fluted, and beautifully ornamented.—The height of the whole order is 35 feet—of the entablature itself 5 feet 10 inches—the height of the dome in the centre is 54 feet from the floor; the diameter in the clear is 51 feet, and of the whole of the interior part of the Church within the wall, 104 feet.—The flooring is of a Marble, and the Seats are of Mahogany.—The ceiling of the dome is covered with fine Chunan with which a small portion of Lapis Lazuli has been used, and the effect produced is a beautiful azure.

The entrance from directly west.—It is supported by a double Colonnade of the Ionic order—adjoining to it is a vestibule which leads into the body of the Church.—Over the vestibule is a fine Steeple, 165 feet in height. We understand the dome is constructed chiefly with hollow Coats in the Syrian style: it affords the first specimen of this kind of structure at Madras. The Steeple is seen from every part of Madras, and at a great distance by Ships coming from Sea.—At the east end of the Church is a long room about 50 feet by 20, covered by

arches in compartments, supported on eight columns of the Composite order.—This apartment leads directly to render the Church cool and airy, while at the same time it forms a part of the Edifice, which corresponds to that which composes the vestibule and the side rooms.

Arabic.—Extract of a Letter from an Officer dated Camp near Soor on the Coast of Arabia, February 6, 1831.

The force called from Bombay on the 17th ultimo, and arrived off this place on the 27th. We have continued here ever since waiting for the carriage, &c. which the Indians had undertaken to furnish, but it appears that the men have been greatly overrated, and that so far from being able to take the whole of the force we brought with us, we shall certainly be obliged to take the half, and that most wretchedly equipped. All Officers will draw the same rations as the Europeans, and report even gold so far as to say that what will be taken even by the General himself. The place we are going to take is about six short marches from hence, of no great strength, but the enemy are determined, and the poor fellows have no alternative, but to die by the sword, or starve, for if they fly, they will fall into the hands of more cruel enemies than ourselves, the Hedonah Arabs.—What little carriage the Imam can muster we expect daily, and we shall march soon after its arrival.—The country we are in is most miserable, but the climate delightful, as it is at this season at all the places I have been at in the Gulf.

Calcutta.—The local incidents of our City are neither marked by variety or importance. Such as may more particularly attract our notice, however, we shall detail.

New Baptist Chapel.—We have great pleasure in being able to state that the Appeal of the Baptist Missionaries to the Public of Calcutta for the support they needed to enable them to finish the Building they had begun for the performance of Divine Worship in this City, was successful beyond expectation, and that within a few days only, the sum of 6000 Rupees was collected, so that only 4000 remains to complete the whole amount required; and this we are persuaded will not long remain uncollected.

The Chapel is now ready for the admission of Worshipers, and on Friday Evening next it is intended to have Divine Service performed there.

Supreme Court.—A Public Nuisance in Chowringhee was brought before the Supreme Court, on Friday last the 15th instant,—the King versus Buxoo, for a Misdemeanour and Nuisance.

As the Report of the Case in the *Markara* is stated to be imperfect, as well as erroneous, in many particulars, the following is given to us as an outline of it, not only as a detail of what occurred in Court, but of the nature of the Nuisance complained of, and the attempts made to remove it.

It appears that in one of the most respectable quarters of Chowringhee, there existed a Public Resort for Servants, an a Tattis, which being visited by from 100 to 150 persons every day, sends forth through all the immediate neighbourhood, an effluvia of the most disagreeable nature, at all hours, but particularly at the time of its being cleared in the morning.

The ground belongs to a Native Woman, named Beehee D'hoo D'haud, though her Servant's name Buxoo, who was the Mator, appeared as the person indicted. The place yielded a rent to the Owner, by the Native Servants who had occasion to visit it, paying a certain number of cowries to the keeper, on each visit.

Mr. Tattle, who is a Proprietor of ground in that neighbourhood, had offered to purchase this Concern from its present Owner, but she had rejected much larger sums than the ground was worth; he had offered also to pay her a larger rent than it yielded by its present appropriation, but this also she declined, seeming to pride herself particularly in the maintenance of an Establishment so offensive to the higher class of Europeans in its neighbourhood, and yielding to no compensation for its removal.

Application had been made to the Police to remove it, but they had stated that old and long established Nuisances were beyond their province, though they could remove such as were

of recent establishment. The case had therefore been brought into the Supreme Court, not with a view to punish the individual, but to get it removed if possible.

Several persons deposed in Court to its offensive nature; among others, Mr. Lister, a Master in the Pilot Service, whose house came within 5 yards of a part of this enclosure; so that the whole family were perpetually annoyed by it. Mr. Howatson, brother-in-law to Mr. Lister deposed of similar effects, and Dr. Strong, a Medical Gentleman, who knew the place well, said, that he considered its existence sufficient to make the neighbourhood unhealthy.

It was contended by the Counsel for the Defence, that such places of public resort were necessary for servants, or they could not live; and that their abolition would be destructive of all comfort. It was proved, that it was kept as clean as a place of that kind could be—and the keeper was once punished by the Police for neglecting his duty in this respect. And it was added, that though it might be offensive to a few persons, yet that this could not constitute a public nuisance, nor form a good ground for its removal.

The Jury, after hearing the Evidence, summed up by Sir Francis MacNaghten, gave a Verdict in favour of the Defendant,—so that the Public Tattle for the Servants of Chowringhee will still continue in its present situation.

As far as the rights of property are concerned in this case, there is no doubt, that the Owner or Keeper of it ought not to be obliged to remove it without full compensation;—and if it were really offensive to a large neighbourhood, the best way of removing it would be perhaps for the Proprietors and Renters of Houses near it to contribute in due proportion to a Fund that should remove it by purchase. If, however, it could be proved, that the Owner of any property, constituting in itself an undeniable Nuisance, obstinately refused a compensation more than enough to cover its actual value or monthly profit, we suppose the same power that can oblige a man to sell his house at a fair valuation when it stands in the way of new roads, streets, &c. and requires to be removed for public accommodation, could be equally applied in this case, the valuation being made in the most favorable way for the Proprietor.

As to the necessity of such places of public Resort for Native Servants, it does not appear to us in so strong a light as it has been represented. There is nothing, that we are aware of, to prevent the accommodation of all the dependants of any one family, within the premises or grounds of such family, whether in Town or elsewhere; and such an arrangement would ensure a much more strict regard to cleanliness, than such large Establishments as the one adverted to, could possibly command.

Lord Cochrane.—The following additional particulars regarding the exploit of Lord Cochrane at Callao, is given in the *Herald*:

"The nocturnal attack on the Spanish Vessels in the port of Callao had been only planned by Lord Cochrane, and had it not been for the injury, perhaps destruction, that would have overtaken the British and American ships lying there, in the course of the enterprise, he would have succeeded in burning all the enemy's vessels that he might have found it impracticable to bring out, as his combustible means of offence were availed in quantity, and sufficiently improved by the experience resulting from past failures. The boats, that boarded the frigates, pulled so cautiously round the neutral ships of war, &c. that they were in the act of boarding before the enemy was aware of their approach; yet the general expectation of such a visit had taught the Spaniards so much vigilance, that every one was at his post in an instant. The wound which Lord Cochrane received was in the thigh, inflicted by a bullet fired from the main deck of the frigate, while his Lordship was on the gangway cheering his men in a desperate attack on the fortification, in which the strongest of the enemy had retired. It was not, however, of so much consequence, as to excite any apprehension among his Lordship's followers.

On the first alarm, the batteries on shore, mounting 250 pieces of cannon, and thirty-two gunboats, moved as an advanced line, commenced a heavy fire on the assailants; and, as it was considered by the Spaniards that the approach of the latter had been favoured by the neutral ships, the cannonade was directed also towards them. The commanders of the frigates were highly incensed at this unwar-

like attack, particularly Capt Oswest, of the *Macdonough*, who threatened severe retaliation. The opinion, however, that the British and Americans had excited the Patriots, was so strong and general on shore, that checking consequences ensued. After the day broke, a boat from the *Macdonough* was proceeding as usual to the shore, in order to obtain from the market the daily supply of fresh provisions for the ship's company, but it had scarcely reached the land, when it was fired upon by a party of soldiers, and the midshipmen with seven or eight of the crew were shot dead. The lives of the remainder were saved by some Spanish officers, who happened to be near, and who conducted them to a place of security in the fort. Yet the ruling sentiment and feelings of the mob were displayed more strongly in the treatment which the bodies of the murdered Americans experienced, as they were shockingly mutilated by the fishermen's wives, whose husbands had been sent every night on board the *Esmeralda*, for the purpose of defending her against any sudden attack, and consequently had been captured or killed in that ship. The services of these fishermen were thus commanded by the Viceroyal Government, as the best of the Spanish seamen were in the frigates that were out cruising.

Besides the *Esmeralda*, one of the gun-boats was taken and carried out, after every man of her crew, amounting to about thirty in number, had been put to the sword.

A boat from the *Porfirio* had been detached by the *Esmeralda*, and was alongside when she was taken. Lord Cochrane immediately permitted her to retire, but unfortunately, on passing the Spanish Vessel of War *Magpie* and being hailed by her, the men pulled the boat alongside, conceiving her to be a neutral ship, and the two first that showed themselves to the Spaniards were shot dead. The others immediately jumped overboard and swam to another vessel lying at some distance.

All communication instantly ceased between the neutral ships and the shore, and it was reported that several foreigners had fallen victims to the fury of the mob in Callao, when they saw their strongest ship of war in the hands of the Patriots, and felt assured that the neutrals had assisted in her capture. The effervescence of popular rage was also great at Lima—much greater, indeed, than could have been looked for, considering the indolence and apathy of the inhabitants. Mournful and invasive had risen there to such a height, that the Viceroy, to save the foreigners in the capital from danger, sent them under the protection of an escort to a small bay, at some distance South of Callao, from which they embarked and joined the ships of their respective nations.

His Majesty's Frigate *Hyperion*, Captain Searle, was about to sail for Rio de Janeiro.

The following is an account of the Ships, composing the Chilean Squadron:

1. *O'Higgins*, 48 guns, 400 men, Lord Cochrane.—2. *San Martin*, 68 guns, 400 men, Captain Wilkinson.—3. *Lautaro*, 43 guns, 280 men, Captain Guise, Royal Navy.—4. *Independencia*, 25 guns, 260 men, Captain Foster, Royal Navy.—5. *Chacabuco*, 20 guns.—6. *Gallatin*, 18 guns, Captain Sperry.—7. *Araucano*, 16 guns, Captain Carter.—8. *Puerresdon*, 14 guns.—9. *Potrillo*, 16 guns.—10. *Montesuma*, 16-pounders carronades and one long 24, Lieutenant Young.

To these the *Esmeralda* has been now added, and Lord Cochrane is in expectation of increasing the number further by the capture of the two Royalist Frigates, that remain at sea in the Pacific, called the *Parodon* and *Venganza*. We may also mention that two other ships of war, viz. the *Argentina*, of 24 guns, and the *Santa Rosa*, of 20 guns, were in company with the Chilean squadron off Callao. They were under the flag of Buenos Ayres, and both commanded by Frenchmen; but they were regarded more in the light of pirates, than as maintaining any other character, since it was understood that their conduct among the Islands in the Pacific which they visited had been, only that of buccaniers.

St. Patrick's Day.—The following is a fuller account of the happy Meeting at the Town Hall, on the evening of St. Patrick's day, from a Correspondent of the same Paper.

"Saturday last being the Anniversary of St. Patrick, the Patron or Tutelar Saint of Ireland, a small but select Party of the Sons of Erin met for the purpose of celebrating the day, each Subscriber accompanied by one or two Friends from the sister Kingdoms. Various unforeseen circumstances prevented a more numerous assemblage, and, indeed, until within a day or two previous to the 17th, the received opinion was that no meeting would take place this year. The regretted absence of a worthy Son of Erin who had lately embarked for the Holy Isle, and who had ever shown himself indefatigable in his exertions to associate his Countrymen in this friendly bond of annual intercourse, left a void not easily filled up, and although all were anxious to pay due honor to the memory of the Saint, no one particular person ventured upon the task of forming the minor arrangements and making what is emphatically called, a commencement."

to which may be added, that the courteous (but upon this occasion, we conceive, rather ill-timed) hospitality of a few of Paddy's sons led to the formation of two or three large private Parties, and consequently withdrew a number of visitors from the National Fane. The diminution, however, in point of numbers was amply compensated by the opportunity thus afforded of waving all those forms and rules so indispensably necessary at a more numerous Meeting. In conformity with a resolution to this effect, neither Presidents nor Stewards were formally appointed—the nomination was resigned to the spontaneous effusion of respect and esteem at the moment of assembling, and it is scarce necessary to state that the collection fell upon that warm-hearted and highly respected Irishman, Sir Francis MacNaghten, who took his seat in the centre of his Countrymen, his heart overflowing with benevolence, affability and patriotism. Here was a scene which the uncharitable Calumniators of the Green Isle might have viewed with pain, were "all hearts were open," the relinquishment of all restrictive rules of ceremony gave a wider range to the expression of genuine feeling, yet amidst this "How of Day" this uncontrolled nakedness of the heart, not a breath of discord, not a whisper of discontent was heard. Even Politics (often the basis of social intercourse) were, as if by mutual consent, banished to oblivion, and nothing was visible but good humour, good cheer, and good fellowship, confirming the just observations of the national trait:

"Their hearts were right open, were honest and sound,
Neither envy nor malice were there to be found."

In the course of the evening, the health of the Marquis of Hastings, and a long duration to his Government, was proposed by the President, and drunk with more than common demonstrations of respect and admiration; nor were the memories of Grattan and Curran, the incorruptible Patriots and steady Friends of Ireland, forgotten. During the mutual interchange of warm wishes and cordial affections, an allusion being made, by an Irishman present, to the disinterested friendship and kind support which he experienced on his first arrival in the country—"he sure not overflaw of cash,"—from a Son of Caledonia who witnessed the Meeting with his company, we never recollect to have witnessed a stronger manifestation of approval and applause than was elicited. It seemed as if it drew the bond of union closer, it brought us back to olden times, when the same language, same manners, and similar propensities identified us as one people; it was left to modern refinement to introduce prejudices as injurious to our real interests, as they are repugnant to our unsophisticated feelings. The wealth and prosperity of this Son of Scotia was drunk in three times three, who returned his acknowledgments, a most and appropriate speech, congratulating himself upon the opportunity afforded him of advancing the prospects, and in some degree assisting in the development of that genius, which has long since appeared so eminently useful in planning and conducting those arrangements which have proved so conducive to the embellishment and prosperity of this City.

The Worthy President now adduced the reasons which, he supposed, had operated against a fuller Meeting, and at the same time declared his consciousness that no deficiency of patriotism or public spirit was to be attributed to the absence of several of his friends and acquaintances; and as a pledge of his sincerity in this feeling he proposed the health of "our absent Irish Friends."

After the favorite Toast of "our Visitors from the Tweed and the Thames" was disposed of, the health of the President was announced in 3 times 3 in duplicate and honored in with a heartfelt burst of grateful applause—never at any public festival was a truer feeling of affectionate esteem and regard displayed. The daily sentiment matured by long experience, contrasted with the sportiveness of youthful collegians, the long acknowledged strength of intellect bending as it were to the playful sallies of unassuming humour, and the affable countenance which appeared to watch with fraternal solicitude over the comfortable convenience of the party, threw indescribable something over the venerable President, which, with regret, we acknowledge ourselves wholly incapable of even feebly delineating.

Moore's delightful Melody of "Rich and rare were the Gems she wore" proved the health of Lady MacNaghten, and the aptitude of the words to her Ladyship's character were handsomely commented upon by a Visitor, portraying our fair Country-woman, as rich in female accomplishment, and a rare example of exalted virtue.

Few meetings, we believe, ever took place where the Members were less adequate to the performance of Italian Airs, notwithstanding many songs were given in a style sufficiently interesting to preserve, unimpaired, the spirit of conviviality.

On the clock striking one, the President rose to depart, and withdrew accompanied to his Palace by all the Sons of Erin present, who loudly cheered him, as he took his affectionate "Ban-nack-Lath."

It is but justice to Mr. Cantler to observe that the Dinner was excellent, the Wines of a superior quality, and admirably cooled.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Patna, on the 12th instant, at the house of Mrs. Marker, late a Superintendent of Lady Hastings's School, Mr. William James Gray, Head Assistant of the Custom House, to Miss Jersey, second Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Francis, of the Honorable Company's Military Service.

At Bombay, on the 25th of February, by the Reverend W. Jeffrey, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Sub-Conductor Michael Dwyer, of the Gun Carriage, Manufactory at Calcutta, to Miss Elizabeth Whistling.

BIRTHS.

At Dinapore, on the 27th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Turner, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 18th of February, the Lady of Captain G. Elphinstone, of a Son.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st of February, the Wife of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon William Collins, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Richard Lane, aged 17 years,—cut off in the prime of youth by the confluent Small Pox, though he had been Vaccinated at the proper age.

At Bombay, on the 22d of February, J. W. Mayer, Esq. Lieutenant in His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Light Dragoons, aged 45 years.

At Secunderabad, on the 27th of February, aged 45 years, Mr. George Smaller, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Madras Establishment, and so many years attached to the Honorable Company's Coast Artillery, sincerely regretted by those who have had opportunities of appreciating his private worth and professional merits.

At Bombay, on the 26th of February, Marie Anne Georgiana, wife of Lieutenant George William Blackley, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and Daughter of John George Parkhurst, Esq. of Caterby Abbey, in Northamptonshire, and the late Bowyer Lady Royston, after a painful illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation. Her nobility of disposition and kind affectionate heart could only be known to those who had the happiness of her intimate acquaintance. As a wife and a mother she was a pattern of excellence, and her loss will be sorely felt by her disconsolate husband, sister and friends. Her remains will be reposed in another and a better world, where true happiness is alone to be looked for. Mrs. Blackley was very deeply related to the present Earl of Guilford, Lord Doermer, and many of the best families in England.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|--------------------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| Mar. 10 | Timandra | British | J. Price | London |
| 10 | Barretto, Jean | Porto | M. L. de Silva | Macao |
| 10 | Cande de Rio Pardo | Porto | S. J. Botelho | Macao |

Passengers.

Passengers per *Andalucia*, from Madras to England.—Messrs. General Rumley, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Trist, Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Abbott, Captain Ravenscroft, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Captain Trist, 6th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant Sawerby, 59th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, J. T. Anley, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Doctor Jones.—Children: Misses Rumley, E. Donnan, M. Jack, E. O'Neill, A. Newham, M. Water, A. Jones, A. Stevenson, E. Trist, M. Pritchett, and J. Pritchett, Masters William John, Thomas Jones, James Atkinson, Charles A. Kingston, Rumley, Thomas Allen, James Allen, William O'Neill, W. Donnan, Charles Jones, E. Stevenson, and Pritchett.

Passenger per *Corwallis*, from Madras to Bombay.—Captain Barnes, of the Honorable Company's Madras.

Passenger per *Spain*, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Mrs. Mitchell, Earl Bishop of Calcutta, Reverend J. H. H. H.

Passenger per *Paros*, from Mauritius to Madras.—Mrs. Henry, Miss Berry.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—261—

Indian News.

Letters from Kedgee announced to us yesterday the safe arrival of the Brig *Affiance*, from Narsapore, from whence she sailed on Sunday the 7th of March, with Captain Peon and the *Passengers and Crew of the Brilliant*, which was wrecked on the preceding Sunday, February 25th, on the Shoal off Narsapore. Captain Hunn had landed at the Kedgee Light House, and was to come on to Calcutta by water last evening. A part of the wreck was brought round in this Brig, including, no doubt, the packets of Letters, small parcels, and such other articles of the cargo and stores as could be saved.

No Papers reached us from either of the Presidencies yesterday; but we had a Letter from Lahore, dated the 22nd of February, containing some particulars regarding Mr. Moorcroft, which will be particularly interesting, and a Persian Letter from himself, which will require some little time to translate, but which we shall give with all practicable expedition. We may mention here, however, that Mr. Moorcroft was quite well on the 1st of January, at Ladak, where he was waiting for some expected supplies of money by Bills, which had not yet reached him. On the receipt of these he was to set off for Yarkund.

In the course of a pretty extensive Correspondence, which we have now established with various quarters of India, we receive almost as many private Communications, as Letters intended for the Press; and among these we find much that serves to direct and inform upon many points of our duty, and for which we are deeply obliged. As a specimen of the interest taken by our Readers in the Interior, on the great Question of the Liberty of the Indian Press,—so much dreaded and therefore so much desired in Town, by a party who would fain flatter themselves they are the warm Supporters of Government, though by denying the value of this, the richest and best boon it ever yet granted to the British community of India, since the first Incorporation of the Honourable Company of Merchants trading to the East, they offer insult and reproach to its judgment and integrity,—we shall give a portion of a Letter that reached us by yesterday's Dawn, from one too well-known to merit our eulogium, and of whose sincerity all would be satisfied, did courtesy admit of his being named. He says—

"I send you an Extract from the Annual Register for 1810, page 313:—it is introduced in a discussion upon the disturbances at Madras, and might, I think, be introduced in one of your leading articles with effect:—To my mind it proves most clearly that not only liberality but policy requires a Governor General to license a Free Press in this Country; it will certainly be of more advantage to him at home than any thing in the world, and I think that Lord Hastings has exhibited the far-sighted policy of a sound Statesman, as well as the genuine feelings of a British Patriot, in releasing the Press from shackles which were nothing but disgraceful, however some of your Contemporaries appear inclined to hug them,—but these are the men who, had they lived in other days, would have burnt Luther and King William Tell, confined Galileo in a dungeon, and weighed down Columbus with chains. I hope that I do not privately hate any man; but for the sake of humanity and the world, I would oppose such men and their principles with the pen whilst I could hold it."

Extract from the Annual Register for 1810, p. 313.

"There are various causes, most of them sufficiently obvious, which, in the present state of our government and policy in India, most prevent a cool and impartial narrative of any important transactions which occur there from reaching Europe. The state of the Press, completely under the power and direction of Government, either suppresses what is to its disadvantage, or renders its own statements liable to suspicion and disbelief. It is thus impossible to sift out the truth by the mode which are usually practised in Great Britain; where each party is allowed to publish all he may think proper in defence of his own cause, or in refutation of the opinions and statements of his opponent. At first sight, it might be imagined that this control possessed and exercised over the Press in India, would be favourable to the statements of Government on any occasion of dispute or controversy; but it

may well be doubted, whether this end in view is not in a great measure defeated by the adoption of the very means employed and exerted to secure it. When it is known that fair play is not given to Truth; that the Press is open to one party and shut against the other; a suspicion naturally comes over the minds of Britons that Justice and Power are on different sides; and every statement which is given by the party to whom alone the Press is open and unshackled, or rather under whose control it is,—is set down as of very questionable truth and authority; while on the other hand it is always conjectured, and indeed taken for granted, that the other party could have made out a much stronger and more favourable case, provided they had been permitted to speak as openly and fully as their opponents. Whatever, therefore, may be the necessity of the policy in India of keeping the Press under the control and management of Government, it certainly does not serve their cause in any question that is agitated in Great Britain."

This Extract requires no comment; and therefore we offer none—but we would counsel those who raise such an outcry against the Defenders of this Liberty of the Indian Press, to occupy themselves in writing a temperate exposure of its danger, after the cool and argumentative manner of the preceding paragraph;—and if they really feel interested in opposing a Free Press, ten lines of such writing will weigh more with English Gentlemen, than all the nonsense they could write on Ali Baba and the Forty thieves, or Sandy in Calcutta, if they were to continue their labours until Doomsday. If their object be, however, to render themselves more and more ridiculous—and to sink still lower in the public estimation than they have done, they cannot more certainly attain their end than by proceeding as they have begun.

The following are portions of Letters that reached us yesterday, also from the Interior, under their respective heads:

Hydrabad, Feb. 25.—Though the mode in which the Troopers are paid in the Nizam's Territories, has been frequently brought under public notice, it still continues under the same system as formerly.

Jaulnah, Feb. 27.—The Cow Bazar at Bellary, was attacked by a few armed Rihbars 3 days since, upon which occasion one Merchant was killed and 3 or 4 wounded. The Police Peons, it is said, have been since withdrawn from the Bazar, probably without much detriment to the Public Service, as it can hardly be necessary, that a large establishment of Peons should be kept up merely to act as Witnesses to a Tatle outrage.

Kalladgher.—Letters from Kalladgher, dated March 1, mention that the well directed inquiries of the Commissioners of the Settlement of that Country, as to the authors of the attack upon the Cavalry Bazar, on 31st of December last, had been attended with success. The Doctor of a Nizam's village is said to have been the person who planned the robbery and headed the Banditti. Condign punishment will doubtless attend similar outrages, but they will never be so long prevented as the anomalous Authorities in the Nizam's Country, by depending upon us, are rendered less able; and with the authority of the nominal Sovereign cannot be generally weak, and where strong to act in direct opposition to the real interests of his subjects.

Bellary.—A Court Martial assembled at Bellary on the 21st instant, for the Trial, it is conjectured, of two Cavalry Officers, 25 witnesses, says report, have been summoned. Further upon the Prosecution from Jaulnah, from Hydrabad, from this place, and from Arcot. If the Evidence required on the Defence be commensurate with this large call (which however is expected to be the case) the delinquent to the Public Service will be great and heavy. It is in contemplation to post a Regiment of Cavalry at Bellary.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

| | N. | M. |
|-------------------|----|------|
| Morning, | 6 | 10 |
| Evening, | 5 | 43 |
| Moon's Age, | 10 | Days |

Saugor Company.

MODE OF TAKING OR DESTROYING TIGERS:

Take a strong shark hook, with a chain about two feet in length; bend on a lanyard of one inch rope to the chain, and make it fast to a strong bough of a tree, so that the hook be suspended 8 feet above the ground; when the wind blows inland, bait the hook with the offal of a Sheep or the lungs of an Ox; a decoction of valerian root may be sprinkled near the trap as a more powerful enticement to the spot than the animal matter. The hungry Tiger, after seizing the bait will be suspended until morning, and may be approached with safety to finish his distress. Two or three similar Traps should be set near each other.

J. C.

Reply to Lucius.

"NONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSEL"

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your Hyderabad Correspondent, Lucius, asserts that he rose from the perusal of Mr. MacNaghten's interesting Narrative with feelings of sorrow and dissatisfaction. I know not how this may be, but I will venture to assert, that every reader of his Letter, unbiassed by that spirit of envy and detraction which shines forth so conspicuously in every paragraph of it, will rise from the perusal of it with feelings of indignation and disgust.

It is not my intention to enter into any analysis of the Work in question, in refutation of the charges brought against its fidelity, because I am not a military man, and therefore have not the professional knowledge necessary to enable me to make that nice discrimination between skirmishes and battles, and to understand the exact number of pounds and ounces of blood which must be lost to entitle those engaged to the thanks of their Government and Country; I leave it to professional men to estimate the merit of these *truly professional* distinctions, and to say how far they apply to the case of the Operations of the 5th Division. I have no doubt that many Officers of that portion of the Indian Army will find little difficulty in defending themselves against the attack thus wantonly made on them,* and more particularly against the insinuation conveyed to the passage of the Letter of Lucius, which asserts, that the Division halted three months for cannon, (as if their muskets and bayonets were not enough,) to war against an enemy who had never seen and probably never heard of such a weapon. Such an insinuation will not, I feel assured, be suffered to pass unnoticed.

But my object in addressing you, is to notice the unusually attack thus made under the shield of an anonymous signature, on the Author of the Book himself. Lucius insinuates that the Author is praising our present Governor General, has been actuated by the unworthy motive of promoting his own views. You have so often pointed out the injustice of ascribing motives, which can only be known to the Writers or Authors thus unfairly treated, that if I could immediately put my hands on the Numbers of your Journal in which the subject is adverted to, I would quote your own words, in condemnation of a practice so illiberal in every case, but more particularly so, where the party adopting it, protected by his anonymous signature, applies it to an individual known, and whom he names—I ever without fear of contradiction, that Lucius could not have had the slightest ground for ascribing to the Author such unworthy motives. From the manner in which he speaks of that meritorious young Officer, it is evident not only that he does not know any thing of him, but that he has never fallen in with those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

* Criticism on a Work, printed, published, advertised, and sold, cannot be construed into a wanton attack on the body of men whose names it details. Indeed, the avowed object of Lucius's Letter is to find fault with the Book, and not with the 5th Division.—Ed.

Had Lucius confined himself to the style of the Work, or to questioning the accuracy of his details, he would not have exceeded the limits of fair criticism, and I should have left it to the Author to defend the reputation of his Work. But he has thrown out an insinuation, for which all who know this Officer, will be assured there could be no foundation whatever.

Will Lucius tell us that because he has spoken in animated terms of eulogium of our present Governor General, that because his language is ardent and enthusiastic, he is therefore liable to such an imputation as that conveyed in his invidious letter? Why, Sir, if such expressions of admiration are to be considered as servile, and intended merely to forward the selfish views of the Writer, where is the inhabitant of Calcutta, or of Madras who may not be suspected of sinister motives in praising the Marquis of Hastings? Let Lucius examine the language, the glowing language of the Addresses from these two Presidencies, or that of Penang, and compare it with that of the Narrators of the Operations of the 5th Division. Will he decide that we were all actuated by base motives in signing these Addresses? or will he sophistically contend, that a multitude could not hope for preferment, whilst an individual might?

Let us examine the force of this defence. We have only to apply one question to it, and it falls to the ground at once—Would the multitude attend and vote an Address without hope of emolument, if it did not concure in the sentiments expressed in that Address? Reason and common sense answer No. If then, a multitude of persons at three Presidencies, concure in the opinion that Lord Hastings is entitled to the highest praise that can be bestowed on a General and Statesman, why may not this Author also sincerely entertain this opinion? Why should Lucius accuse him of being influenced by motives which would render him a disgrace to the profession to which he is an honour. The reason must be sought for in his own perverted mind. *Qui caput ille facit.* Let him look to this, and beware how he groundlessly attacks the motives of others, lest the purity of his own should be called in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

March 17, 1821.

VINDEX.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We cannot help saying that we think both Lucius and Vindex wrong;—though to show our entire impartiality, we have given them both a place—Lucius's error we think consists in not confining himself to the plain matter of fact detailed in the Book he condemns—VINDEX, in our opinion, is too quick in assuming as a positive assertion what Lucius has only put hypothetically at farthest; when he says—"If the Author so far mistook the character of the Governor General, as to suppose that his patronage could be obtained by calling him 'the Greatest Benefactor to the Human Race that the World ever knew, the Greatest Warrior and the Greatest Statesman that ever lived, &c.' why did he not try this useless flattery in the Audience Chamber rather than trumpet it forth in a Book?"

The question seems as to the prudence of the manner chosen to express this opinion rather than as to its sincerity; at all events, Lucius does not say it was insincere, nor attribute it to base motives. He simply means, we think—"Even if the Author really believed all this, he was quite mistaken if he thought the publication of it in the way he has chosen, would promote his interests," which is certainly within the range of criticism as now conducted;—though we think it superfluous, and are of opinion, that in reviewing any Book, it is quite enough to disprove the facts that are misstated, to refute the doctrines that are erroneous, and to let the motives and the character of the Author rest with his own breast, unless he himself puts these forward in so conspicuous a manner as to challenge criticism. As to the supposed impropriety or unfairness of an Anonymous Writer reviewing the Work of a Person known to all the world by name,—this, if true, would apply to the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and all other Reviews,—which are Anonymous, besides which, when Authors affix their names, they challenge the criticism of the world.

The merits or defects of the Narrative of Mr. MacNaghten, here adverted to, is unquestionably as fair a subject of animadversion as any other published Book; but we feel entirely with VINDEX as to the character and motives of its Author, and firmly believe, that however public opinion may be divided on the value of any thing that he has ever written, all those who know him will be convinced, that he is far above being influenced by any motives to declare solemnly and publicly what he did not most sincerely believe and feel.—Ed.

Division Order.

Extract of Division Orders issued by Colonel Adams, C. B. Commanding the Nerbudda Field Force, Head Quarters, Hussingabad, February 26, 1821.

The Commanding Officer having finished his Inspection and Review of the Division of Artillery at the Head Quarters of the Nerbudda Field Force, has much pleasure in expressing the entire gratification he has derived from witnessing the perfect state of efficiency and discipline which it has in all points attained, the uniform and martial appearance of the Officers and men of the 6th Company of European Artillery, together with their steadiness at and expert management of the Gun were particularly conspicuous, and the several manoeuvres performed with a correctness and spirit conformable to the Regulations, while the practice at the Target and Curtain exhibited a degree of accuracy highly creditable to the professional talents of Captain Pereira in particular, and all the Officers and men of the Company in general.

These unqualified sentiments of approbation are in all respects equally applicable to the 5th Troop of Horse Brigade, under the Command of Lieutenant Kempe, at the Inspection and Review this morning, and Colonel Adams viewed with additional satisfaction the general good condition of the Horses and equipments of the Troop, as well as the due rapidity with which the several movements were executed. The Commanding Officer will have great satisfaction in submitting these sentiments of his approbation to the notice of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, and in the mean time, he requests Captain Pereira and Lieutenant Kempe to accept his best thanks and communicate them also to all the Officers and men under their respective commands.

(A true Extract)

Asst. Adjut. Genl's Office, Head } T. WORSLEY.
Quarters, Nerbudda Field Force, }
Hussingabad, } Asst. Adjt. General.

Lower Bengal.

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, for February, 1821.

The Weather during the month has been mostly clear, and rather warm from the beginning—Showers of hail and rain have occurred in the Rauras and other quarters, with variable winds.

The Waters of the Bhagritty and Ganges have fallen, but in a trifling degree, during the month, and the Rivers have continued navigable for a period of two months longer than they did last year. Badgerows have succeeded in passing up and down the Bhagritty to the end of the month, and, from its present state, it may be expected to remain navigable for small-sized Badgerows until the end of March. The larger boats with merchandise have not been observed to pass heavily laden throughout the month.

The Indigo of Asia and Kartie is promising—particularly the plant of the former. The cold season has been favourable for such Kartie Plant as had been sown in time—Although the leaves had been all perished during January, the plant still preserves its vegetation, and the leaves have again appeared at the end of the month, in consequence of the increasing warmth of the weather. The plant, however, of the latter sowings of Kartie has not been observed to survive at the end of the month. Owing to the immense quantity of seeds sown in Calcutta, during the past season on the Diaras in Bengal, the planter has obtained the opportunity of ploughing and preparing the greater part of his cultivation, so as to receive the seed with the first sowing shower that may occur.

The Mulberry (Toot) has been favourably affected by the cold season, and its growth has been daily accelerated since the middle of January.

The Barley, Wheat, Gram and other Pulse Crops have thriven prosperously during the cold season. The crops in general have had a luxuriant appearance towards the end of the month; but, as the hot weather has set in suddenly this year, (about a month earlier than it did the last) the Grain (of Barley and Wheat) has not been so well filled as was expected. The cutting of the earlier sown crops commenced at the latter end of the month, and is in a forward state. The Barley and Wheat crops have ripened considerably since the 15th.

The Roads leading from the Presidency to Rajmahal, are still in good order, and afford acceptable facilities for the purpose of internal conveyance.

N. B.—No Report has been given for January, as nothing deserving of notice was to be mentioned, and it must have been a literal copy of that for December, with the single additional statement, that during the month of January the grain crops were generally thriving. The publication of the present Report has been delayed in consequence of the measures necessarily adopted to ascertain and state precisely the circumstances of the river navigation.—Hark.

Missionaries.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir;

The insertion of the following Extract from the Life of that eminent Missionary, DAVID BRAINERD, (by John Styles,) will oblige,

Your's &c.

A FRIEND TO INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Calcutta, February 1821.

"Brainerd's reception and success at Grosvenor, abundantly prove, that the conversion of untutored, uncivilized men to Christianity, by the simple means of preaching, is not an impossible, nor a wild and imaginary thing. The Gospel, among bond and free, the civilized and barbarous, when accompanied with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, is 'the power of God unto salvation.' The sons of worldly wisdom, who take only a superficial glance of the subject, who judge of Christianity as a mere human system, exclaim, 'Civilize, before you attempt to Evangelize.' But, from the success of Brainerd among the American Savages, it appears, that instruction in the Christian religion is the best and most effectual means of civilization; and as to the difficulties of teaching this religion to barbarians, it was found equally difficult to teach it to polished Athens, and learned Rome. Christ was crucified by a civilized people, and so were his Apostles and first Evangelists. Divine influence is at all times, and in all circumstances, absolutely necessary to render the preaching of the Gospel successful in the conversion of souls; and if this be withheld, whether in Britain, or in Africa, the carnal mind, savage or civilized, will be enemy against God. Like Paul, the Missionaries and Ministers of Christ, 'are debtors to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise.' And while this command and promise stand on record, 'Go ye forth, and preach the Gospel to every creature; and lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world;' the outward circumstances of men can never abrogate a law which provides against every discouragement. Duty is plain, and difficulties should not be considered; they must smooth themselves away before the agency of the Holy Spirit; and Missionaries should not tremble at the prospect of what they conceive to be insurmountable barriers, for

"He can add wings when he commands to fly."

The crying sin of Christians in ages that are past, has been that they have conferred with flesh and blood, and staggered at the promise of God through unbelief; and it will be well if the blood of souls be not required at our hands; "Deliver thy servants from blood-guiltiness, O Lord!"

Original Poetry.

ON MORTALITY, FROM SAADI.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

Many Kings of old record,
Many Sultans with the sword,
Many Heroes (men of might),
Ladies fair as heaven is bright,
Many Warriors lion-hearted,
Many Maids whose blushes started
Like the Damascus rose,
Have withered to their last repose,
Have vanish'd so that none can tell
Where they dwell or where they dwell;
Then, oh my brother, since the sky,
Rains, as it does, calamity,
And since the present hours play,
A moment, and then fall away,
Fix your heart on something higher,
Where the sweet gales never tire,
And where eternal ages roll
For ever in delight of soul.

Magna Charta.

Among the smaller Publications that have reached us from England in the Pamphlet form, we have a Copy of "Magna Charta, or the Great Charter of Rights and Liberties, sworn and agreed to by King John and the Barons, at Runnede, on the 15th day of June, 1215—Price Two-Pence."

The following is a brief Abstract of the leading Sections of this ancient Document, as applying more particularly to modern times.

This Charter was agreed to by King John in 1215, to which he was compelled by the barons, at Runnede, though he afterwards retracted, and in the end fell a sacrifice to his own selfish and intriguing disposition. It contains many of the leading principles which constitute the freedom of Englishmen, though unfortunately we have no regular established form of a Constitution; the chief of which are as follow:

Section 1.—The ministers of the church are to be freely elected. This was probably superadded, to prevent Catholic ministers being voted in, and is since continued from other motives.

10.—No land to be seized for debt, if there are sufficient goods on the premises.

11.—Sureties not to be troubled if the principal debtor is able to pay.

14.—People not to be taxed but by parliament.

15, 16.—Rights and customs of the city of London and all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports, restored.

17, 18, 19.—How Parliaments are to be summoned. Though the Charter does not mention who are the members to be sent from the boroughs to the Common Council, yet as we have no account of their origin or alteration at any subsequent period, it not to be doubted but that they were returned in much the same way as at the present time, except being free from all corrupt influence.

22.—Sessions to be held four times a year in each county.

24.—Fines to be proportionate to crimes.

46.—No man to be imprisoned, &c. without trial by his peers.

47.—Justice not to be sold, denied, nor delayed.

50.—Any one is allowed to go out of England and return, in time of peace.

63.—No man shall be taken or imprisoned upon the appeal of a woman, for the death of any other person than her husband.

70.—Empowered the barons, with the whole community not only to petition, but also to take measures to compel the king to redress their grievances complained of, by seizing his castles, lands, and distraining him in all possible ways, until the grievance was redressed according to their pleasure.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Saharsapore, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hicks, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant John Forbes-Patton, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Buxar, on the 24th of February, Mr. T. Curran, Registrar to the Collector of Jangpore.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| Mar. 20 | Alliance | British | | Narasapore Mar. 3 |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | Destination |
|---------|----------------|-------|------------|-------------|
| Mar. 21 | Esperanza | Port. | J. Machado | Macao |

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Feb. 23 | Cambrian | British | D. Seton | China Jan. 6 |
| 24 | Brinsford | British | J. Spring | London Aug. 20 |
| 25 | Cornwallis | British | R. Goshaw | Muscat Feb. 17 |
| 25 | Susan | British | J. C. Collingwood | Calcutta Jan. 16 |
| 25 | Pascoa | British | T. Taylor | Mascat Dec. 20 |

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | Destination |
|---------|----------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Feb. 24 | Samarang | British | T. McCarthy | Calcutta |
| 26 | Cadery | Arab | Nacoda | Jedah |

The *Prince Blucher* arrived off Calcutta on Tuesday.

The Brig *Alliance*, from Narasapore, March 7, 1821, with the Passengers, crew and part of the wreck of the Ship *Brilliant*, Captain Penn, lost on the Bar of Narasapore, February 25, 1821, arrived on the 20th instant.

Passengers.

Passengers per Brig *Alliance*, from Narasapore to Calcutta.—Mrs. Colonel Pearce, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Henry, Captain Thornton, and Mr. Attridge.—Children: Miss Pearce, and Cripps, Master W. Pearce.

Passengers per *Cambrian*, from China to Bombay.—Lieutenant Colonel Mansel, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, Major Dickson, Madras Cavalry.

Passengers per *Brinsford*, from London to Bombay.—Colonel Fremier, Captain Nash, T. Warden, Esq. Doctor Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. J. A. Ramsay, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. H. Anderson.

Passengers per *Samarang*, from Bombay to Calcutta.—Mr. Gordon; Free Martine, Patrick Collins, Convict, for New South Wales.

List of Shipping in the Madras Roads on the 6th of March.

His Majesty's Ship *Liverpool*, Captain Collier.—Ship *Agamemnon*, Captain Robert Sartin.—Ship *Eliza*, Captain George Chalmers.—Ship *Bulmer*, Captain James W. Pind.—Brig *Victoria*, Captain M. G. G. G.—Brig *Felia Rymans*, Nacodah Mydeen Khan.—Cutting *Industry*, Captain John Tarsan.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MARCH 15, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that Packets are open for Letters to England, by the following Ships:—

Asia, Honourable Company's Chartered Ship, ditto ditto.

Manila, to England—to sail end of this month.

Hercules, to England, via Madras, ditto ditto.

Mercury, to England.

Regina, to ditto.

COLIN SHAERPEAR, Post Master General.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—269—

Duke of Wellington.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
As an antidote to the baneful poison of envenomed calumny, and to the unmerited aspersions thrown out, with that malignity peculiar to low and vulgar minds, that love to detract from greatness, and bring every one down to their own level, against one of the most illustrious characters our country has produced, in the Extract from one of the London Papers, contained under the head "*The Duke of Wellington*," inserted in your Journal of the 9th instant, I beg leave to trouble you with the perusal of the parts marked in the accompanying Work, recently published in England, and what is entitled "*The Hero of England*," and to request from your love of justice and impartiality; from your public and independent spirit, and your admiration of the Military glory of your Country, to which as well as to her Naval renown she is this-day indebted for her existence as a nation; a republication in your Journal, as early as may be practicable, of such appropriate Extracts, from the Work, as may tend to vindicate the fame and character of the great man so unworthily and ungratefully traduced by the Writer of the London Article.

Having had the honor of serving in early youth under the Illustrious Commander in question, in the Peninsula of India, and of being near his person in the hour of action, and having followed him from the first dawn of his Military career in India, to its meridian splendour in the field of Waterloo, with unceasing and increasing admiration, and feeling, in common with all my countrymen, how much we and the civilized world are indebted to him, I am naturally alive to his fame and character, and would never silently bear them attacked or aspersed without endeavouring to vindicate them.

As no inattentive reader of History, ancient and modern, and wishing to divest myself of all national prejudices, he appears to my unbiased and deliberate judgment, if not the greatest Commander and Statesman, at least one of the greatest Commanders and Statesmen that either ancient or modern times can boast of. (a) In my humble opinion, he as far surpasses the great Duke of Marlborough in Military genius, fame, and glory, as the eventual contest of the Revolutionary war, which after raging with unexampled violence for nearly a quarter of a century, successfully terminated in the victory of Waterloo, surpasses in interest and importance to mankind, any of those mighty struggles the ancient Republics of Greece, Rome, and Carthage were so continually engaged in, or any events in modern history that are recorded, excepting perhaps the invasion and subversion of the Roman Empire in the middle ages by the barbarians of the North and East; and I trust it will be admitted that the Armies and Generals of late Imperial France, to which the Duke of Wellington has been so often opposed, surpassed in genius, in talents and the know-

(a) I think I am borne out in basarding the opinion I entertain, that the Duke of Wellington is one of the greatest Statesmen that ancient or modern times have produced, when it is considered without enlarging on His Grace's Services as Representative of the British Government in Mysore, after the fall of Seringapatam, or on those important ones rendered by him as a Statesman in the conduct of the War in the Deccan, within the precincts of which, extensive regions, even the potent powers of the Government of Madras and Bombay were for the time rendered subordinate to him by the all-comprehensive and ever-provident mind of his Noble Brother; that the assembled Sovereigns of Europe deferred to his judgement the important question of the evacuation of France by the Army of Occupation, under his immediate command; that he gave it decidedly in the affirmative, and that it is a known fact, that the reflecting and impartial part of the people of France attribute to the Duke of Wellington's disinterested magnanimity, the liberation of their Country from the thralldom of a foreign Army, and consequently the confirmation of its independence. The profusion of Civil and Military honors showered on his already-lauded head by all the Sovereigns of Europe, from the banks of the Tagus to those of the Volga, and from the Scandinavian regions to the extremities of the two Indies, bespeak their sense of the services rendered by his Grace to their respective Kingdoms, as well as to the civilized world; a judgement, so doubt, impartial posterity will confirm.

ledge of the Art of War, in organization, and daring courage the famed veteran Armies of Louis the XIV, notwithstanding the illustrious men by whom those Armies were at different times commanded.

The character of the great Marlborough war, it is well known to posterity, lamentably tainted with the spirit of sordid gain, and that there is but too much reason, if Lord Hollingbrooke's Letters and published Political Correspondence, (b) are to be any authority, to believe that he prolonged the calamities of war, and the dissections and miseries of Europe, to gratify the most ignoble of all passions, that of avarice; an insinuation to the votes of calumny his very bitterest enemies, for it is always the fate of greatness to have enemies, have never dared to venture to throw out against the spotless integrity of the Duke of Wellington, who is universally known to have reaped nothing but laurels from all his glorious campaigns in Asia and in Europe, besides the honors, rewards, and emoluments conferred on him by his grateful and admiring Country.

Another complaint thrown out against the Illustrious Duke, the *Pride*, the *Guardian*, and *Ornament* of his Country, does not honor its intamer in arms, is that his Dispatches barely reach mediocrity. The fact is quite the reverse, the Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, though it must be admitted, they were not always very comprehensible to Mr. Alderman Waltham (c) and other professional Gentlemen of experience in the Art of War, in the City of London, are universally admitted by Military men, to be models of Military Dispatches from their simplicity, clearness, precision and perspicuity, and a marked vein of modesty running throughout the whole, giving praise and credit wherever they were due, and always acknowledging, never suppressing services rendered by those under his command. In these respects, the style of his admirable Dispatches resemble, as I have often heard it remarked, the style of Caesar's Commentaries to whom the quondam calumniator of the Duke will not allow the slightest trace of a resemblance.

The rapidity (d) almost unexampled, of the Duke of Wellington's movements and military operations in the Peninsula of

(b) It is in his Political Correspondence, that the secret sources of corruption are disclosed, which his Lordship observes, "if known, no victories could vanish over." He likewise unequivocally declares in his 9th Letter on the Study of History, page 205, "that after the success of the grand Alliance, (as it was termed) the War, after the change of plan and motives which then took place, became a War of passion, of ambition, of avarice, and of private interest, the private interest of particular persons and particular States, to which the general interest of Europe was sacrificed so entirely, that if the terms insisted on by the Confederates had been granted, nay if even those which France was reduced to grant in 1718, had been accepted, such a new system of power would have been erected as might have exposed the branches of this power to divisions, and the peace of Europe in troubles, not inferior to those that the War was designed when it began, to prevent." See the whole passage which is but too applicable to the political events of the present day, and to the deeply-inflicted wound which our national honour and our national interests received at the Congress of Vienna, and the effects of our unhappy and misguided Councils, subsequent to the glorious and decisive Victory of Waterloo. I allude particularly to our foreign and colonial policy.

(c) I merely allude here to the Military character which the worthy Alderman and some of his Condutors assumed during the Peninsular War, and by no means wish to derogate from his or their merits and patriotism in their Civil capacity.

(d) Signally displayed in the rapid and glorious pursuit and overthrow of Doordich Wagh, soon after the capture of Seringapatam, which destroyed the fugitive remnant of Tipu's Military Power, which had re-united under that active and formidable freebooter in the extraordinary night march of upwards of fifty or sixty miles with the British Cavalry and Light Artillery, and the Subsidiary Mysore Horse which saved Poona, the populous Capital of the then Marhatta Empire, from threatened conflagration, rapine and plunder by the devastating army of Holkar; in the rapid advance to, and capture of Ahmednuggur; after the fall of that place in the still more rapid advance upon, attack and complete defeat of Scindiah's main Army; commanded by that chief in person, on the ever memorable plains of Assaye, the subsequent occupation of Boorhanpore, Scindiah's Capital in the Deccan, and the capture of Asoorghar,

India and of Spain; as well as in the plains of France, are totally kept out of view, or were altogether lost sight of in the malignant and invidious, for I cannot but deem it to be such, comparison drawn or rather attempted to be drawn, between the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington. It is suppressed, that Marlborough was known to be illiterate in a high degree, (e) and had never read any one work or relation of either Ancient or Modern War, whereas it is known that the Duke of Wellington, having received part of his Military education at the Royal College of Angers in France, is as profoundly versed in the Science as in the Theory of War. Soldiers whose lives are employed in fighting the battles of their country and defending as well as extending the distant bounds of the Empire have not always time or opportunities to become Parliamentary Orators;—besides it does not fall to the lot of humanity to be perfect.

I remain, Sir,

March 18, 1821. YOUR CONSTANT READER.

his strongest fortress in the same quarter, the asylum of his family and depository of his treasures; the rapid pursuit of the fugitive Rajah of Berar, the second great member of the hostile Confederacy, and his complete overthrow in a pitched battle on the plains of Anagum; the subsequent reduction of his strongest fortress Gwalghur, with the simultaneous advance of the British Army upon his Capital, which events terminated in the Treaty of Saragungeum, by which the neck of the confederacy was completely broken and peace restored in the Deccan.

I say nothing of the great and glorious operations in Spain and Portugal on the summit of the Pyrenees, the passage of those mountains, the victorious descent from them into the plains of France, the occupation of the South-western quarter of that Kingdom from Bordeaux to Toulouse. These great events speak sufficiently of themselves in the understandings of mankind.

(e) "The late Duke of Marlborough never read Xenophon, most certainly nor the relation of any modern War. Comparing His Grace with Lucullus, His Lordship says, 'The Roman had on his side genius and excellence cultivated by study; The Briton had genius improved by experience, and no more.'" 21 Letter on the Study of History, page 23. The whole passage is worthy of being referred to. Lord Bolingbroke is here an unexceptionable witness, for in another part of his Letters—Letter the 8th, page 299, he does ample justice to the merits and talents of the Duke of Marlborough, whose virtues he admired, but whose faults he knew.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the preceding Letter of a CONSTANT READER OF THE JOURNAL, on the character and exploits of the Duke of Wellington, in reply to the observations that appeared among our Extracts from the London Papers on the same subject in the Journal of the 9th Instant. We are glad to perceive that the writer has not done us the injustice to suppose that we necessarily identify ourselves with all the various and opposing sentiments which must appear in any Indian Paper, that selects largely from those of England;—but we cannot help thinking at the same time that he has attached much more importance to the article on which he animadverts than it deserves at this distance of time and place. His warmth is, however, more than pardonable, as it is excited in the defence of talents for which he has a grateful admiration, and as such we would not urge a syllable to repress it.

The object of the London writer was evidently to show the folly of excessive praise, as defeating even its own ends. Not many years since the *Morning Post* called the Prince Regent "an Adonis in loveliness," and the *Examiner*, in throwing this fulsome flattery into ridicule, said "This Adonis in loveliness is a corpulent Gentleman of Fifty." The Editor and his brother were imprisoned for this and other sharp things of the same kind said of the Prince; but their imprisonment certainly neither made the Prince less corpulent or less aged than he really was, and he was no more an Adonis as represented, because they were injured, than he would have been if they remained free. Here also the Marquis of Solari is said to be engaged in an Epic Poem, to prove that the Duke of Wellington is positively the great greatest man that ever lived, either in ancient or modern days. The London writer insists that his Grace is an active, courageous, and an able

General; but he says that Alexander and Cæsar, among the ancients, were much greater men, and he gives his reasons for Cæsar's superiority at considerable length. He thinks, also, that the Duke of Marlborough was a better Commander; and he believes that either General Abercrombie, or Picton, or Moore, or Hill, or Ferguson, would have fought as successfully under similar circumstances, as the Duke of Wellington did.

It appears to us that all this is as much a matter of fair discussion and enquiry for the present generation, as it will necessarily become for succeeding ones;—and of the two, we think more benefit arises from the free canvass of a man's merits while he is alive, than can possibly arise from the highest eulogiums after he is dead. There is surely neither poison, nor calumny, nor malignant detraction, in any writer stating the fair grounds on which he dissents from the opinion that the Duke of Wellington is the greatest man that ever lived in any age or country; for if the Duke is to be pronounced so by some, and every man's mouth stopped who would not join the general cry, there could be no more value in such a tribute than in the constrained *Vierge* which hailed the Bourbons in the streets of Paris at the moment of their greatest unpopularity. It is the freedom of discussion and expression which gives weight and value to the public voice, and whose character best bears all this, and rises triumphant over it, must stand on a much higher ground than he whose claims to popular admiration have never been canvassed or examined at all.

As to the Military achievements of the Duke of Wellington, all who are acquainted with the history of the times must be familiar with them, so that it is quite unnecessary for us to reestablish any account of them here; the Thanks of the British Parliament voted to His Grace, must be also fresh in the recollection of every reader of the Public Journals of his country. They certainly express in the most unequivocal terms the high sense entertained by the Parliament, of the brilliant services of the illustrious Duke and his brave followers in Spain; but they leave quite untouched the question on which the London writer was engaged, namely, a comparison of his merits with those of Alexander, Cæsar, and Marlborough, or in short, whether he was the greatest man that ever lived.

On the Duke's return from his victorious career on the Peninsula, when he was introduced into the House of Lords, by the Dukes of Richmond and Beaufort, and addressed by the Lord Chancellor, the Resolution of the House was thus communicated to him:—"That the Thanks of this House be given to Field Marshall, the Duke of Wellington, on his return from his command abroad, for his eminent and unremitting services to His Majesty and to the Public." The Duke was then seated on the Opposition side of the House. When the Duke appeared before the Commons to return thanks in person for the votes of that House, he was received with the loudest cheers ever remembered, for there could not be a dissentient voice as to the great Military services he had rendered his country. His Address to the Speaker is marked by gratitude, modesty, and zeal, and that of the Speaker to him in reply is full of the highest eulogium, acknowledging that the action is largely his debtor, and that he will leave his name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting them to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of England among the ruling nations of the earth.

But even all this does not prove that the Duke of Wellington is the greatest man that ever lived; nor does it, we think, prove that the epithets of base, poisonous, and malignant, should be applied to the sentiments of those who think him an active, a courageous and an able General, but no more. In estimating the character of the Duke, at this moment, his Military talents, which are here not disputed, are thought much less of than his political alliances abroad and at home; and, at all events, it must be admitted that it is no trifling consideration which could have wrought so striking a change of behaviour in the populace, as to cause them to decide with fierce and deadly disapprobation, the very same individual who but a few years since never appeared in public but with acclamations of enthusiastic praise.

* Vide Military Age, p. 459; † Vide Military Age, p. 411.

As far as we are engaged, it is always more grateful to us to record the good than the evil deeds, of any man, and more congenial with our nature to speak in praise than in blame; but there is a duty paramount to the indulgence of personal propensities, which is this: to give to those who require it at our hands a faithful picture of England, and not only a true account of the events that happen there, but an impartial report of the prevailing sentiments that are entertained on such events at home. To enable us to do this, we receive at the Office, copies of nearly all the public Prints of London, and many of the Provincial ones, at a considerable expense. But out of some fifty different Journals, there are not half a dozen that expose the errors of the present Administration, and even those that do set up as their Defenders, particularly their leading Champions, the *Courier*, *New Times*, and *Morning Post*, appear to us to be driven to such paltry shifts, and to get so bewildered in sophistry, in endeavouring to justify what is really unjustifiable, that we can never quote them, without bringing ridicule and disgrace on the cause they defend; so that for all interesting incidents, impartial statements, logical reasoning, or constitutional principles, we must look to the great mass of Papers from which our Selections are made; though now and then we find room for a paragraph from the Ultra-Loyal as well as the Ultra-Radical Prints, that our Readers may see to what lengths each will go, keeping ourselves, however, distinct from each, and steering the steady course that we have always followed, in our hatred of tyranny, our abomination of unlimited power, and our love of constitutional freedom, founded on the basis of that Glorious Revolution which gave to England the last step of elevation that she required to raise her head in triumph over all the enslaved nations of the earth.

The North Western.

Quæque tandem abiter, Cætilia, potentia nostra? quam diu nos ethnicæ furor ita tuus eludet? quam ad finem sese effrenata flectat audacia?

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

As you condescended on a former occasion to make room for my nocturnal reveries, I am emboldened to trouble you again with a Second Vision.

Last night, when the sons of men were sunk on the downy pillows of rest, and found in oblivion relief from all their cares, I was roused from the arms of slumber by the noisy steps of the passing tempest. I arose and walked upon the house-top, to contemplate this strife of the elements. The firmament lowered in darkness, which the occasional rents in the cloudy canopy rendered more visible; suddenly a blaze of lightning clothed the surrounding city in day-bright splendor; and quickly vanishing again, left the dazzled eye in pitchy night. Soon another blaze followed, and again darkness quickly resumed its gloomy reign. The eye tortured by alternate immersion in high noon and deep midnight, began again gradually to recruit the exhausted powers of vision, and to descry the more distant flashes, and the feeble rays of the night-lit taper from the chambers of the neighbouring mansions, whose inmates quietly reposed, deaf to the noise of the rushing blast and the grumbling voice of the thunder rolling over them. Again another sun-bright blaze blotted out all these lesser twinklings, and vanishing, left me wrapped in blackness. The rain descending, the furious blast, the angular dartings of the lightning, the heart-appalling utterance of the resounding thunder, all the artillery of heaven seemed at once in motion. I retired to compose myself to rest, with the mind in that romantic state of feeling, engendered by the contemplation of a scene so unwonted and awful. The great city around me appeared in a new light, in which I had never before viewed it; as one of those scenes of Eastern Romance, in which, as I have read in my boyhood, Kings and Viziers would do for a time their state and royalty to range among the haunts of humble life, to listen to the narratives of the steps by which pride rose to affluence, and ingratitude sank to poverty; or to detect the arts by which airtas was crushed and villainy triumphed.

Pursuing such reflections, my eyes closed in sleep; but Panny was still on the wing. I imagined myself led by a Genie, who said to me in a soft whisper, "Come thou with me and I will show thee the secrets of life." He bore me thro' several streets and lanes and passages, and at last led me in a small hut composed of mats and bamboos among low people of unknown faces and strange tongues. On looking round attentively, I discovered among this group (singular coincidence!) the same *Hurkaru* whom I formerly described. I addressed my enquiring eye to ascertain what had been the issue of my former vision. The *Hurkaru* seeing in my face a query, said, "I have obeyed the voice of my friends, Lo! I am reformed! I am a new man." On surveying him carefully with my eye, from head to foot, it struck me as if there was some alteration, but I was unable to discover what it was. He, seeing my difficulty, rejoined, "I have turned round my Puggry, and (such, methought, were his words) put a piece of Madras cloth on the front of it." On this all his friends burst into a loud fit of laughter, and exclaimed, "This is what the poor man calls Re-formation!" What doth it pleasure or profit you, I asked, to behold this piece of Madras ware? They gave their heads a significant shake, as much as to say "that is a hard question." The *Nu pagre-wala* himself remained mute. He seemed quite chop-fallen; his eye was wild and sunken; a ghastly smile played about his lips, which seemed in mockery of unattainable happiness. His friends filled with mingled pity and horror, soothingly addressed him. Wherefore is thy heart filled with bitterness? has not thy Puggry been turned round; and has not a piece of Madras cloth been stitched upon the front of it solely to please thy absurd fancy—what can we do more? Tell us and it shall be done.

Then he: Hear my story and judge how I can be happy! I was born among the mountains that lie beyond the source of the great Ganga, among a people who are keepers of sheep, and walk among the snows of winter with the thigh uncovered. It is a poor country, inhabited chiefly by *Bhowars*. Unable to live any longer on crops of health, I went upon the great water and became a *muckee wala*, by which trade I lived for many years; but unfortunately the vessel in which I was, being borne along during a great flood and a severe North Westery, just like this (said he casting his eyes towards the roof of the frail tenement which was cracking by the violence of the storm without) arrived at the mouth of the great river (bura Gunga). Here I had heard in the days of my youth from those who could recite the "songs of the bards, the tales of other times" that this river was inhabited by silver fishes, and that its shores all were flowed over golden sands; but, alas! I found that the numerous fishermen who had gone before had either depopulated the river of its silvery inhabitants, or that some soothsayer had converted them all into sharks; and that of the yellow treasures that formerly enriched its bed, nothing but the golden colour remained; for the mud is still yellow, or of a dusky colour. I forthwith left off the trade of a *muckee wala* and became a *shonkeydar*; and with the help of my faithful dog, won the *Guardian* of this great city, and gave in a Weekly Report; but as I was convicted of creating broils and street quarrels instead of preventing them, my services were deemed useless and I was again turned adrift. I then became a *Hurkaru*. In this new office also (as you know) my evil genius followed me. Instead of running on before as I should have done, I from a natural heaviness fell continually behind, which rendered my presence useless: others who have come after me, always outstrip me in the race. My language was disdained, and my *hupras* were spit upon. You ask me, why is my heart filled with bitterness? In my youth were not my naked limbs chilled with the Northern blast; and am I not now, when my head is bare with age, scorched by a vertical sun. And notwithstanding, I have turned round my Puggry, and adorned it in front, (here there was a general smile,) with a piece of Madras cloth, it is all in vain.

I never loved the world; nor the world me.

I am sickened at the sight of other men's happiness which I cannot taste. You ask me, what you can do to serve me? Tell me tales of horror; of the miseries of the human race, that I may rejoice in their sufferings and forget my own wretchedness. Tell me not that any man is more fortunate or happy than myself, or I shall burst with envy. Assist me in inventing

calumnies against those whose success blasts my sight and withers my very soul. I will give you instructions how it may be done. What is good in a man, that conceal; what is indifferent perfect; and what is unknown invent, for this is the great field of calumny on which I can always raise an abundant crop of calumny: such are the instructions I have given to all my familiars." He ceased speaking, and all men left him, and in their faces were depicted looks of scorn, that they should be thought capable of undertaking so base an office.

The unhappy man, seeing himself deserted, sat down solitary on his hams, and proceeded to perform an incantation to evoke his familiar Spirits. He began to hum a tune in wretched imitation of the "song of other times" he had heard in his youth. He intermixed it with music extracted from an instrument resembling a Bhootie-bag, which uttered sounds that seemed to express admirably the feelings of the performer: the growlings of rancorous malevolence being relieved only by the shrill notes of despair. His familiars entered one by one, and I saw them as they came. The first was the watch-dog which had accompanied him in his midnight work when he was Choukardar or Guardian of the city. He was of a breed between the Fox and the Terrier, and he united the craft of the one with the keen scent of the other. As a proof of the latter, his nose was always sore, and bore other strong marks of much sniffing. He was employed by his master to range over the City in the night, like a jackall, to collect scandal, and he was sure to thrust his nose, if possible, wherever he could scent out a large dinner party, because he knew instinctively, that when picking the bones under the table, he could also pick up some secrets that fall out while men are in their cups. The unsuspecting were easily imposed upon by this eaves-dropping cur, which they easily mistook for a common paria dog.

The next that came was a Parrot, which however scant of brains, this ingenious weaver of the web of calumny, still rendered serviceable in the work of detraction. He taught him to repeat a number of abusive epithets and Nick-names which he had, as I formerly told you, fixed upon those he hated. And you might see this parrot flying about the streets and sitting near one man's door screaming out "Ali Baba; Ali Baba!" and at another's "Budge Budge; Budge Budge." &c. This Chatterer had come to get another lesson, for he was then teaching him a new phrase, something like "Bongal Post;" but as if the creature dreaded that it might become a post for it to dash out its own brains against,—the words stuck in his throat.

The next that came was an Ape, which with horrible grins was attempting to make men laugh, but failing in the attempt, it, in despair, grinned more horrible.

This was followed by an Ass, which he employed for the sake of its musical powers: but I understood from the Genius that it was famous for nothing but the strength of its voice. A number of others followed, but too vile to be named.

The first of his familiar Spirits then began to give in his nightly report. "I understand, said the Eaves-dropping Cur, (for he was endowed with a wonderful power of speech)" that a youth of the name of Sandy has been lately cast away on the banks of the River, and that he is nearly destitute." His master exclaimed with a savage laugh of satisfaction "then he is a countryman of mine, for there be many of that name in my country. Upon my soul I am glad of it: I hope he will die soon, or at least be very unfortunate: that by

— "Sleepless nights and days of toil

"And misery's woes, which idle years beget

"Or projects thwarted leaving loads of debt,

"(Whence spectres gaunt and grim assail the mind)

"Cut off in youth's full bloom, or manhood's pride,

"He'll sleep where sleep the crowds that came before!"

As he repeated the last line, he for the first time since ever I had seen him, wore a look of perfect satisfaction. But his exultation was short, for his informant went on to say: "There is in this city a man of great merchandise, who sends ships to far countries, to Biloyn, to Cheen, and to the Land of spices

People of every nation and in him a countryman, and every countryman a friend; he delighteth in causing men to prosper, and the happiness of others is dear to him as his own. The extent of his bounty is exceeded only by the goodness of his heart." The Man of Letters, who listened with extreme impatience to the description of this character, peremptorily demanded, "What, then?" "He" (rejoined the canine orator) "has taken your countryman, Sandy, under his protection." At this information the Man of Letters looked black and stood aghast; he foresaw that his countryman, on whose miseries he hoped to glut his soul for fourteen days at least, might now look down on him with contempt.

— Passion dimm'd his face

Thrice changed with pale ire, envy, and despair
Which murr'd his visage and betrayed.

Him counterfeited

— horror and doubt dis'ra't

His troubled thoughts, and from the bottom stir

The hell within him; for within him bell

He brings, and round about him; nor from half

One step, no more than from himself, can fly,

By change of place; now conscious wakes despair

That slumber'd: wakes the bitter memory

Of what he was, what is, and must be—

Woe:—of worse deeds worse sufferings man e'er;

The unhappy man swore with a furious oath to wreak his vengeance on both the Patron and the Protégé, and proceeded to overwhelm them with a torrent of foul-mouthed abuse. When he was all at once interrupted by the Genius, who addressed him thus: "Creature of dust! thou that art to thyself a tormentor, and to others an abomination! framed in an unhappy mould, and perpetually struggling with thy fortune, because too mean to soar, and too arrogant to crawl where nature designed thee! Without the fortitude that supports the brave man in adversity, or the piety that teaches the good man resignation. Know, mortal! that others have been buffeted by fate before thee, without allowing their minds to be scourged into misanthropy. Conceal thy infirmities with the shield of silence, lest the friends who now countenance thee through pity, be estranged by insuperable disgust." At this moment the Genius, opening one side of a dark taster he held in his hand, containing the Torch of Truth, turned it full upon the *Unhappy's* bosom (which was uncovered according to the custom of his tribe) and suddenly his heart was fully exposed to view, as if a window had been made in his breast. His heart appeared black with malignity and withered with envy! The cellules of the passions of anger, spite, and resentment were swollen almost to bursting; and those of patriotism, charity, and benevolence, were empty and completely shrivelled up. The unhappy man shrank within himself, conscious of being detected: and at such a dismal sight starting back with horror I awoke, and behold it was a dream!

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

March 10, 1821.

SOMNAMBULUS

Calcutta.—We have learnt, with sentiments of deep regret; the decease, at Kidderpoor, of Charles Assay, Esq. of the Medical Service, and Secretary to the Bengal Military Orphan Society. This highly respected individual died of the Epidemic Cholera, on Wednesday night, after a very short illness. His public character and eminent services as Secretary to the Java Government, are well known, while the cheerfulness of his disposition, the acuteness of his understanding, and the extent of his information on almost every subject, made him equally esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends. We hope that some of them will favour the Public with a sketch of a character, which combined, in so eminent a degree, private worth with eminent and useful abilities.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Corrie, Mr. C. Wiltshire, to Mary, daughter of the late Hugh Somerville, Esq.

On the 19th instant, at Chaudernagore, the Honorable Joseph Dayat, Intendant General of the French Establishments in Bengal, to Madame de Cassil, sister of the late P. F. de Cassil, and youngest Daughter of the late General Mouron.

Reply to a Zillah Judge.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

DEAR SIR, — If you have not already communicated an Answer to the Zillah Judge's Enquiry, pray tell him that the Salaries of the Governor General, Members of Council, and Judges of the Supreme Court, are provided by Act of Parliament, and liable to be affected only by the Provisions of that Act, which do not extend to the case of temporary absence in question. The Commissioners for enquiring into the Hon. Mr. Aker's debts, who are Bengal Civilians, having their salaries fixed by Act of Parliament, are similarly situated, and not subject to deduction for absence.

It is gratifying to see malignity and sympathy run riot, and, scorpion-like, destroy themselves. I was therefore not a little pleased at a Letter with which the *Herakles* disgraced its pages, on the subject of (his simple and innocent) Query. The man must be mad with passion to make your Papers to vilify its contents, to insult the common sense of those whose favour he would court, and then abuse them himself. A LOVER OF DIGNITY!

Your obedient Servant,

March 16, 1831.

CANDIDUS.

Note.—We insert the foregoing Letter from a repeated Friend, whose Communications are always most acceptable; and who, on this occasion, has repelled a venial illustration in regard to the allowances of Civil Servants, filling offices specially instituted by Parliament. As to the Controversy, to which it refers, that is of no use; having shared the same fate with other malignant and insinuated calumnies to injure us.—Ed.

Benares College.

Having lately had an opportunity of witnessing the first public Examination held by the Students of the Hindu College at Benares, I have thought some account of a circumstance so highly important from a variety of considerations, might not be unacceptable to some of your readers as taking an interest in the intellectual improvement of the natives of British India.

The College of Benares, although entirely attended to by several travellers, has hitherto attracted but small share of public attention and is but little known to the generality of Europeans. It may be useful therefore to prefix a short notice of its origin and present condition.

The founder of the College was the late Mr. Douson, whose paternal disposition and liberal views, contemplated in its institution, the encouragement of learning amongst the Brahmanical class, and the extension of those ties which most firmly connect the subject with his Ruler.—An annual allowance of twenty thousand Rupees was appropriated to the purpose, and regular Professors of the leading branches of knowledge amongst the Hindus were retained.

When the College was first established the state of native opinion was very different from what it is at present, and the prejudices which their preceding Governors had seldom attempted to overcome, by other means than those calculated to give them deeper root, existed there among the Hindus in all their idle strength. Any interference therefore beyond the creation of the establishment, was deemed unavailing, and it was considered unnecessary to experience however proved, that deprived of the superior intelligence which called it into being, the Institution could not enjoy a healthy existence, and it fell into a languishing condition from which it has only of late been aroused. The attention of the Government has been called to its actual condition, and measures have lately been adopted which promise the most flattering success, for raising the College to a due state of efficacy and credit.

The Benares College comprehends the following 15 classes.—The four Vedas—the Vedānta—Mimāṃsā and Śāṅkhya, or different philosophical and theological systems—Nyāya or Logic—Vaiśya, Medicine, Dharma, Law. A class of Poetry and Rhetoric. Two Grammar classes, and two classes for the Numerical Sciences, from Arithmetic to Astronomy. These classes contain nearly a hundred students, all with a few exceptions of the Brahmanical order, the natives of every part of India from Telugana to Nepal. Most of

the students render a most punctilious regard, but there are some many out students who have no pecuniary inducement to attend the College, and there is a decided tendency to the increase of this latter description of students, since the establishment has required an augmented provision of public instruction. Students are admitted from the age of 15 to 18, but in all cases it is expected that they shall have acquired the requisite elementary knowledge, and are only admitted after undergoing an examination in Sanskrit grammar. A regular course of study is then laid down, in compliance with the terms of 18 years is allowed.—Different attainments are induced by a system of examinations, and the degree of progress determined by a quarterly examination of the students, fully completed, under the sanction of a Committee of Superintendence, by the able Sanskrit scholars who hold the situation of their Secretary.—To reward industry, and stimulate application, an annual exhibition of the proficiency of the best pupils, with a public presentation of rewards to the most distinguished has been established, and it was the primary object of this part of the new arrangements which has given rise to the present communication.

The first annual examination of the pupils took place in December last, and on the 1st of January, a numerous party of Civil and Military Officers, the ladies of the station, and of the most distinguished natives residing at and near the city, assembled at the house of Mr. Banks, the Governor General's agent, and President of the Committee, to witness the disputation by the Pupils of the Institution in five distinct branches of Literature, and in the following order:—

1st Grammar Class: "A question on Precedence."

1st Opponent: Joydāh Bhaṅgā.—2d Opponent: Kāśhānā.—Moderator: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.

2d Grammar Class: "On the nature of Induction."

1st Opponent: Kāśhānā.—2d Opponent: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.—Moderator: Sri Kāśhānā.

3d Grammar Class: "On the principles of the various systems of Philosophy."

1st Opponent: Kāśhānā.—2d Opponent: Dīnādīn Bhaṅgā.—Moderator: Chandra Bhaṅgā Bhaṅgā.

4th Grammar Class: "On the practical part of religion and Dharma."

1st Opponent: Kāśhānā.—2d Opponent: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.—Moderator: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.

5th Grammar Class: "On character and representative words."

1st Opponent: Kāśhānā.—2d Opponent: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.—Moderator: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.

Last Class: How partition of heritages amongst married and unmarried brethren should be made."

1st Opponent: Kāśhānā.—2d Opponent: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.—Moderator: Kishorī Bhaṅgā.

When the disputation had concluded the following appropriate address to the Pandits and Pupils, was pronounced in the Sanskrit language by the Secretary, Captain Tait, in the name of the Committee.

Pandits and Pupils:

"I am desired by the Gentlemen comprising the Committee, to express to you, the high satisfaction they have derived, from the very favorable report of the progress of the students, evinced by the late examination."

The attention shown by the Pandits to their respective classes has not escaped the serious consideration of the Committee; and it affords them the greatest pleasure, to think, that the Benares Institution, went with the same continued exertion on the part of the Pandits, and perseverance on the part of the Pupils, has most fully established as a Seminary of the very first order; and further, that the proud reputation of being a valuable source of the regeneration of Sanskrit Literature, will be undoubtedly to this Institution; indeed, it believes you all most ardently to reflect, that the revival of fading Hindu Learning will be the Fame of the College, rests entirely on the exertions and talents displayed by you, as Members of this Government Establishment.

The commencement is, indeed, highly satisfactory, and the Committee is determined to hold out encouragement, in a continuation of the same course, that has been adopted by distributing prizes to the most distinguished scholars and to report to the Hon. Noble the Governor General in Council, this favorable progress of the literary state of the College. At the same time, I am desired to express you, that having in view, the good name of this public Seminary, as liberally endowed, the Committee has resolved to remove from the Establishment, any member who may be negligent of the particular duties allotted to him."

The most distinguished Scholars of the different classes were then individually called, and the President and Members of the Committee distributed the prizes awarded.

The whole of the procedure was contemplated with the highest satisfaction and delight, by the British present, and the superintendence was not only insured them with a satisfactory execution of order and gratitude for the benevolent and generous that paid to their learning and sacred teachings, but it has extended its influence to a more permanent benefit. Several of the most distinguished and eminent of the native gentlemen of Bikaner, including the Raja, Maharaja, and the Maharaja's son, having expressed, we understand, a wish to be permitted to visit the founder of the College, and establish a school for eminent proficiency, there is every prospect hereafter that the College will be the object of its foundation, and in its dissemination of such real and useful knowledge, as well as in its keeping up a spirit of liberal and rational sentiment, will confer most essential benefits upon the Hindus themselves, whilst it will save their sacred languages and literature from the total darkness that threatened to envelop them in the land of its nativity. The advantages of this Institution are indeed not limited to the narrow field of its own direct operation,—its locality enhances its importance, and the Hindus who annually leave Bikaner on their return from pilgrimage, must carry away with them the knowledge of its existence, and they will then, how necessary is every part of India to the liberal spirit which founded, which sustains, and perishes with the Institution.—*Continued, Gen. Gen.*

Continued, Gen. Gen.

March 10, 1821.—The Exhibition of the Station of Bikaner was yesterday attended with the brilliant spectacle of a grand Review and Inspection of the two Corps, the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment, commanded by Col. Dwyer. The manoeuvres of the day, their evolutions, marching, firing, &c. were all performed to the first view of military execution, and required, I understood, high commendation in the order passed by Gen. Marley upon the occasion. After the Review, the General and a large party were entertained at the Banquet of Col. Dwyer at breakfast, and also in the afternoon dinner. During dinner the fine Band of the Corps was in attendance, and played in a masterly style many popular and martial airs. Among the numerous songs, which were sung, the following were noticed: "The King—The Queen—The Hon. Company—The Marquis of Hastings—Major General Marley—The Ladies of the Corps"—all drank with their three throats. The Major General, after returning thanks with his usual known ability, proposed the health of Col. Dwyer, which was received with enthusiasm.

After this toast and beer drunk, Mr. Tyler, in the best of dry jestification, spoke to the following effect:—He begged to apologise for interrupting upon the attention of those present; but, he it was not the first time he had enjoyed the honor of being in station posts commanded by Col. Dwyer, he hoped to night to be allowed, although imperfectly, to express the gratification he had that day derived. It would be both presumptuous and ridiculous for him to attempt to offer any observations upon military matters. Yet, as a spectator, he might be allowed to say, that at a Review had he ever witnessed a more brilliant exhibition, or one which afforded more gratification to his eyes, than he had seen that morning. He might, he continued, ought to be more gratifying to British feeling, on this side of the Cape, than the sublime spectacle of a splendid Sepoy Battalion, reviewed by an able General, commanded by a distinguished Colonel, and cheered by heaven, inspiring, Bikaner, all praise for the fame, the honor, and safety of their country. The present scene was characterized by memorable events, yet he was free to confess, that, in his opinion, the most remarkable feature of these remarkable days was displayed in a spectacle of the kind to which he alluded. (Loud laugh.) Alexander, when he penetrated to the banks of the Indus, was opposed by the warriors of the very man who composed our present Battalions; and although the Great Monarch ardently anticipated progress, yet the difficulties he encountered from hostile Indian Armies were sufficient to appeal even the Macedonian phalanx, and compel them to retreat upon their leader's retreat. Cow, when he poured his legions over flood, and when they offered the conquest of the warlike Indians who inhabited British India, had never dared dream, for an instant, of meeting his soldiers in India. Cromwell, the contemporary of Cow, was disappointed in his attempt upon Persia; in that expedition the hands of his soldiers were raised to their swords by the darts of three formidable enemies, and a whole Russian Army became subdued. Asia, in its period, Nebuchadnezzar, the Roman Emperor, was defeated and made prisoner by Sapor, the Persian king. Neither ancient nor modern history could therefore produce a parallel to the circumstance of the British military power in this country; and in his op-

probation, if Alexander or Julius were permitted to revisit this world, the most astonishing circumstances to their minds would be an exhibition of the brilliant nation to which he alluded. (Loud laugh.)

But if it should ever be said in the language of the poet that "Philip thought men and Alexander women,"—that in scaling the mountains of Nepal, and levelling fortifications after fortifications upon the plains of Hindostan, conquering every foe that could be found hardy enough to oppose in the field against them,—(at least the Indian Army had secured the summit of its glory with the victories of Scinde and Corrygha,—if it should be asserted that its operations were only effeminate Asiatic; if such suggestions remarks, should they ever be heard, could at once be refuted by facts which admitted no controversy. (Loud laugh and applause.) For the able illustration of Lord Minto had given to the Indian Army, in the capture of the Marhatta and Jona, an opportunity of affording a luminous and convincing proof, that Topeya, when headed by such distinguished officers as the gallant veterans at whose hospital he had the honor to sit, need not be brought into action with European troops to smother them and to conquer. (Applaud.)

Continued, he continued, it was necessary for a moment to take a retrospective glance of the circumstances under which Jona was placed in public opinion, anterior to the never-to-be-forgotten period of its capture. The first settlements, which England possessed in India, were in the Kingdom of Bikaner upon the Island of Jona. (Loud laugh); these possessions were however lost through a combination of circumstances to which he had no intention to allude. He had no wish to insinuate animosity between the two nations of the British and the Dutch. (Loud laugh.) Yet he might be permitted to address one fact, merely for the purpose of contrasting the conduct of Holland, when in possession of power or Jona in the 17th century, with that of Britain, when our arms were unopposed with unlimited authority and a time when some would dare attempt to wrest the empire of Hindostan from us in the 19th. The Dutch, at that distant period, were divided among themselves and one party applied to the British for assistance against its opponents. This aid was granted upon the condition that their commandants from the British and French territories, should be removed from the Island. This stipulation was agreed to, and our unfortunate countrymen were sent on board of a ship, which there is too much reason to fear had been lured through the plank, and the consequences followed, that from this infamous transaction was witnessed the death of these unfortunate soldiers, who all perished in the vessel, which foundered at sea. Information of this event being conveyed to the Dutch admiral, it is reported by the Javaensis Historica, that he sailed, and appeared well pleased by the contrivance. (Loud laugh.) In the course of the 18th century, the character of the two nations, in their Asiatic possessions, was still more forcibly illustrated; for about the time the ascending beam of our victorious Indian military superiority, which had ascended into meridian splendor under the illustrious Hastings, dawned upon the glory of Pannipat, the Dutch were engaged in hostilities with the celebrated General Clive, whose name was pure their battle in the District of Cuddah, and directed their forces upon the small mountain of Titor. This chief succeeded in conquering the plains to one half of the continent of Hindostan, and then laid the foundation of the Kingdom of which the city of Dillioorta is the capital; at the expense of which this distinguished veteran, who is decorated with the Cornelian medal, and as a conspicuous part, (loud applause.) Aware of their incapability to resist the arms of Britain, would they ever be turned against Jona, we find about forty years ago, during the period of hostilities with Holland, that a wonderful story was sent by the Dutch into public circulation of a tree, which was said to grow in the centre of Jona. (Loud laugh) of a stature so formidably colossal, that the air for miles round was poisoned with the mortal exhalations emitted from its scaly branches. (Loud laugh and a laugh); and as a corroboration the atmosphere of Bikaner was described to be impregnated with mists of so pestilential a kind, that human life on an average was there considered only the protracted existence of a few hours; and thus, this transformed into an hideous gorgon, was emphatically named "the land of death," and its capital "the grave of Europeans." These rumors were so implicitly believed to they were industriously propagated. It was then to that "land of death," to that country of Dillio and mists of pestilence, that Bikaner, relying upon the general solicitude of the British Indian Government for the security of their friends and protection of their families at home, were sent under the command of meritorious officers, like Col. Dwyer, to slay for the sleep in British vessels, traversing to them, unknown seas, and proceeding to the conquest of an unknown and supposed deadly island, whose soldiers were entitled to the care of experienced European troops, headed by some of the most able officers which the victorious armies of Napoleon could supply. When the expedition

indeed, the enemy readily abandoned Batavia, even without an attempt at defence, and confessed that the soldiers, whom they were conscious of being unable to resist successfully in the field, would perish victims to a pestilential climate. In consequence of the devastation, in which troops are exposed in an enemy's territory, numbers were affected with sickness, and it is understood that a reinforcement of the forces was actually at one time held in serious contemplation. But the commanding general of Batavia overcame all obstacles, and the splendid capture of the strongly fortified extramural forts of Cornelis started the conquest of the valuable Dutch colonial possessions in Java. It was impossible to walk over the ground where these formidable redoubts were situated, and not feel sensible of the energetic bravery, the matchless gallantry, of the intrepid heroes by whom that mighty conquest was achieved. There was indeed the "fog of war," and fortifications were assailed and taken, that without imagination do his valor might have made even the countenance of the boldest turn serious. These redoubts were defended with mines; and it was in the approach over one of these dreadful contrivances of war, that the gallant Captain Kennedy, while advancing at the head of his company, the Grenadiers of H. M. 14th Regiment, was blown in an instant into atoms, and not one voice uttered to tell the hero's fate, except the screams of his grooms. Viewed in all its bearings, the capture of Cornelis could be considered in no other light than one of the most memorable occurrences of the late war, so pregnant with events glorious to the military fame of our country. But the victories obtained in the Peninsula, when the sound of the cannon might almost be said to have been heard in England, and were answered with the echoes from the artillery planted at the Tower, eclipsed in some degree the achievement of a conquest achieved at a remote distance, in which the Indian Army gained its reputation to a standard of first military renown, that it would be difficult for any troops to surpass. It is, therefore, but humanly thought, to be imagined, that whilst tablets are placed in the Cathedral, inscribed with the names of the officers who fell in the Napoleonic campaign, on tablet commemorates the names of their brothers-in-arms who perished in their country's cause at the capture of Cornelis, (son of the Countess of Harrington). True, that building was erected to the memory of those who died in the battle fought at the Mauritius and on Java,—yet the marble tablets within the hall remain empty without one inscription home inscribed upon their surface. (hear). It was at the capture of Cornelis, that the gallant Colonel led to glory and to conquest his brave troops against the troops of the usurper; and it was there, in signifying himself, he acquired that medal he so deservedly wore. It was there that, enriched with the "rattling psalm of British chivalry," rolled from the battlements of Bopoys, the Generals of Napoleon and their defeated soldiers were seen flying in full retreat, like the timid deer tracked by the lion from his covert, and, chased into the corner of the island, were compelled to surrender unconditionally to the power of our arms at the Port of Selatiga. But the tale of Col. Decker and his brave companions were not destined to terminate with the splendid conquest of those formidable redoubts, and the Port of Cornelis. The Sultan of Djibouti, a brave and powerful sovereign at the head of thousands of armed Javanese, whom, against the Dutch, and more lately Napoleon's commanders, had in vain encountered, to finally entered into an alliance with the Emperor of Siam,—with the design of attacking the Europeans and compelling them to retire far over from the shores of Java. It was not his intention to advert to the motives by which our hostilities with that independent sovereign originated, nor to say whether matters might or might not have been arranged without being driven to the dreadful extremity of war,—with these motives, the distinguished officer who now heard him, was fully aware, he had nothing to do,—for he well knew it is the business of a soldier to execute and not to deliberate, not to think but, act, not to judge but to obey, (applause). Behold, then, the brave Decker and his valiant Bopoys bursting through the western gate of Krastie of Djibouti; behold him moving with impetuosity as fierce, the whole wished only for an instant his ardour to be under the influence of a short restraint, he exclaimed, "What, sir, do you mean to teach me how to fight?" A memorable sentence still recollected by those who shared with him in the glories of that day; when the Sultan of that country, in a situation of hostility with Batavia, was seized, when surrounded with myriads of his own armed soldiers, in the midst of his palace whilst seated upon his throne. Thus, Gentlemen, was the conquest of Java completed, in which that most brave, honorable, and meritorious officer acted as prominent a part; and thus was an Empire, comprehending upwards of six millions of people (hear! hear!) who, contrasting English clemency with Dutch exactness, came at length to adore the name of England, a people inhabiting an island, which it is no hyperbole to pronounce one of the richest and most fertile in the uni-

verse, containing inexhaustible forests of the finest Teak trees fit for building a Navy upon an unlimited scale, added to the dominions of Great Britain though the value of Ceylon, the sword of Decker, and the other heroic men who composed the army of the expedition which conquered that island. A more important acquisition was certainly never obtained through the exertions of any single army whatever; but it is one, such is the strange complexion of those times, that a mere dash of the pen made by the British Ministry suggested from our country.

But, Gentlemen, in completing the important relations of the Indian Army whilst actually engaged in the field, let us not forget that its members claim possession, and in a very high degree, of the mild virtues, which are not only its ornaments, but the very staff, upon which its heroic soldiers lean for its support, and even its existence. When the Indian Heroes approached the shores of Java, they were styled by General Janssens "the impetuous children of mankind." But how unworthy they were of this appellation, future generations and their own admirably correct conduct, "shall learn in war has led to peace," fully demonstrated. No sooner was the conquest of Java completed, than Dutch Colonies of the highest responsibility were found covering the situation of these "children of mankind," and British officers became united by association with the despoilers of the province whom the power of their arms had brought into subjection. But the interesting scenes that immediately preceded the occupation of the island, a period for which, with the gallant Trojan, he might say,

"Quaque loca uberrime vidi"

To collect a *Bygone scene*—the scene that, as they proved, the high civilization of our nation distinguished in the afternoon of the January; and the regard they entertained for those fighting by with the banners of British arms, the scene of the day. True, he continued, the Sultan of Djibouti is now, and for long British officers to afford him an opportunity of the Dutch authorities were not able to obtain possession of Java. (applause). He observed, the Dutch Government who treated the change of Djibouti from Fort Krastie in the Metropolis, and was arrested at the base of the scene, which took place, when the general's father was persecuted, in the presence of his aged female relatives, who were locked in doors at the door of the change, into the hands of the Dutch. But when the troops actually sailed from Java, crowds of Javanese flocked to the shore, expecting to be received on board of the transports, and to be removed to Bengal; whilst others were absorbed in tears and screaming the promises being refused, which, then, was a most important but true relation of of the manner in which these brave troops refused the vile aspersions which were thrown out against them, at the period of their arrival, by Janssens and others, who were not, that as far from the enemies they were the friends, and admirers of mankind, friend and long continued ally. (applause). Col. Decker, while in the tropic breezy land, and him the admiration of the Bopoys, from the devoted affection towards him that dwell in the heart of all who were placed beneath his command. (applause). The tale most touching to a soldier's ear, that of "a soldier's friend," he was not, therefore, surprising that at the departure of Colonel Decker, amidst a shower of a host of officers whom Bopoys were affectionately regarded with the affection due to their father, and the warm allusion of friends, that amongst these men, left as a foreign there and departed of the presence of those veterans, "the fathers of the war," whom they considered their parents and protectors, even should have occurred which were known to all. He had long-looked for the tedious length he had proceeded; the merit of Colonel Decker and his brave companions was a subject, to do justice to which he felt he was unequal. Yet it was a theme on which he could associate with pleasure; and that deserved the highest panegyric which the most illustrious orators could bestow. In concluding, he begged to return to where he had commenced, and to say that the brilliant spectacle witnessed that morning recalled faithfully to his recollection, that

All the Gods celestial descended from their spheres

To view with admiration the Bopoys Grenadiers. (applause)

The scene then recommenced with renewed vivacity; and the jovial party separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the hospitality of Col. Decker, and the polite attention of the officers of the 10th. Correspondent, Hark.

BIRTHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 20th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Wroughton, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 20th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant M. Ramsay, 8th Native Infantry, of a son.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—281—

Indian News.

The Shipping Reports have now for so long a period reached us day after day without an arrival, that we have been deprived of all assistance from without, in the preparation of materials for our Paper, and it is a matter of surprise to ourselves, however easy it may seem to others, that we have for so long a period been able to furnish our usual quota of 12 pages daily, often of interesting matter, we would hope, and always, as far as regarded our own pages, certainly new. Many days cannot elapse, however, before we shall have something of a later date to communicate from home, till then, we shall not relax in our endeavours to collect every thing of interest that we can, from other quarters, to fill its place.

By the Dawk of yesterday, we received the Bombay Circular of the 31 instant, and *Madras Government Gazette* of the 31st, neither of which offer any novelties either in European or Asiatic information, with the exception of the Government Orders of these Presidencies, with which indeed we might fit a few columns with the posting of Officers to Corps on the Bombay and Madras Establishments, &c. &c. but we leave that department of peculiarly interesting information, so important to Readers in Bengal, to our neighbour, who is certainly an undisputed claim to this original fund of entertainment.

Before we notice the contents of the Papers from the other Presidencies, we give here the contents of our late Letters from the Upper Provinces.

Mr. Moorcroft.—The Persian Letter, of which we spoke in our Journal of Thursday, is written by a Native named Meer Inyat Oollah, addressed to his Friend at Delhi, under date of the 5th of December 1820, and was mentioned as from Meer Moorcroft by mistake, it having come from one of his party, and in the same envelope with other advices regarding that enterprising Traveller, from Ladakh. As far as a hasty Translation would admit of accuracy, the Letter of this Native is nearly as follows:—

On the 2nd of August I arrived at Sultanpore, which is the Capital of Kuloon. The Raja of that place is named Ajeet Singh, and is aged about 15 years. The Wazoor, Kobra Ram, administers the Government.

On the 10th of August, I departed from Sultanpore, and arrived on the 21st at Tander, in the country of Lahol. After quitting this place, for three or four stages, our journey lay through cultivated lands; then for twelve days through desert, and again for four or five days through cultivation.

On the 24th of September, (Sunday) I arrived in safety at Lal (Lah) or Ludagh, in company with Mr. William Moorcroft, and with attendants. When we were distant from Ludagh five or six stages, the people of the Raja of Lal came to question us as to our circumstances; but as we were then in a desert, they departed.

When we arrived at Gyah, which is the first cultivated place of Ludagh, the Raja in question sent there another confidential person, named Kaghbarondeen, to forbid our approach. After I had visited and satisfied him, he consented to our advance. We proceeded another stage, when another interdiction was received; I again dispatched a letter, addressed by myself to Khwaja Sheik Niyaz, also one from myself, and another on the part of Mr. Moorcroft, to the Kanoon, who has supreme power at Ludagh.

Khwaja Sheik Niyaz, who happened to be at Lal, is remarkable for his excellent qualities, and the energy of his character. He subdued and subjected the disaffected country of Torres, of which the inhabitants now continue obedient and under restraint. The Khwaja satisfied the Kanoon, and permission being received we entered Lal.

On the 29th of September, (Tuesday) I was at the Kanoon, and on the 1st of October Mr. Moorcroft had an interview, when he presented him with a Telescope, Cloth, &c. but

as yet his doubts are not removed. People think that he has lost his Country, and to this effect he receives letters from Lash. Please God, shortly every thing will be adjusted.

On the 21st of August, when we arrived in Lahol, although it was then summer, it was not however comfortable without a fire. The wheat and barley there was in green ear. In winter, the severities of the frost at this place far exceed those of Kabul. Mr. Moorcroft has repeatedly sent for articles from Furakhahad, to which place, for bringing the same, he has sent Hafiz Fasil Khan, by the route of Cashmere. We shall pass some time at Lal, and in June 1821 set out for Yarkund.

I am your dependant, and am employed in praying for your good fortune. Should you wish for Horses or any other productions of this part of the world, I trust in reply you will favor me with your commands. Further particulars you may learn from my brother, Seyood Azeem Oollah Khan.

Lahore, February 22, 1821.—It was reported to the Maha Rajah, that Hafiz Fasil Khan had arrived from Ludak, sent by Mr. Moorcroft, and that he was desirous of attending for the purpose of paying his respects. Sahib Sing Jamadar was ordered to enquire the cause of the messenger's coming. Hafiz Fasil Khan was introduced, and presented 6 rupees, six bottles of foreign wine, and three pieces of Europe cloth; and some drugs which had been commissioned by the Maha Rajah, who enquired kindly after Mr. Moorcroft, and about the country of Ludak.

A letter from Mr. Moorcroft, stated that Merchandise was on the road from Fattyghar coming to him, and that he requested its free passage, amounting to 40 porters' loads. The Maha Rajah proposed that these goods should go by the road Mr. Moorcroft himself had taken, as the route by Cashmere was much infested by robbers, and if any accident happened fault would lay with him. We therefore directed Fasil Khan to consider the goods in question under special protection, after the Sutlej, and that they should pass free of all duty, adding, that on the Cashmere road, Doondoo, a notorious plundering chief, was in a refractory state, and might perhaps succeed in carrying off the property.

Meer Inyat Oollah had written to the Maha Rajah, in favor of a particular man of reputed sanctity of Cashmere. The Maha Rajah, from his friendship for Meer Inyat Oollah, released the Poonaduh's estate from attachment. The Maha Raja further treated Hafiz Fasil Khan with great kindness, sent him a present of a hundred rupees, and intimated to him that if he further chose to proceed by the Cashmere Road, he might do so without restraint.

In the mean time Maha Raja gave letters of introduction, as orders for protection and safe and free transit, to Raja Ramrao Sein, of Mundroon, Raja Karum Sein, of Bisanool, Raja Ajeet Sing of Koonoo, and to Deewan Moise Ram, and deputed them to Hafiz Fasil Khan.

It must be particularly gratifying to those Gentlemen who have promoted Mr. Moorcroft's journey, and fostered his enterprise, to see his success made known to the Public. It must be satisfactory also to them to perceive that Mr. Moorcroft has conducted himself with address and circumspection, and gained the good opinion and offices of Native Chiefs, thro' whose countries he has passed under the simple character of a British Merchant.

Some time ago a report prevailed that Mr. Moorcroft's attendant had a conflict with the people of Ludak, in which either a good part of the former lost their lives, but that Mr. Moorcroft was safe. This was a mere report, and from its non-confirmation by subsequent accounts it is probably unfounded. Winter is the season for travelling from Ludak to Cashghar, because the rivers and streams become frozen over, whereas at other times their rapidity and strength oppose great difficulties to a passage, and the larger part of the journey is through an uninhabited tract, very frequently in the courses of rivers, beds of torrents, and hollows of streams totally impracticable when the snows melt or rain falls.

An Indian's Port Folio.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I send you for insertion in your interesting Journal, should you think them worth publication, some *Madrasiana* taken from the Port Folio of —

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

January 9, 1821.

A. S.

IN ADJUMENTUM MEMORIO.

53rd George III. Cap. 155. XXXIII.—“It is the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness of the Native Inhabitants of the British Dominions in India; and such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and religious and moral improvement.”

If such be the duty of our country, (and who can doubt it?) certainly it should be the special duty of every subject of the British Government serving in India to perform his share of that duty, preserving, however, a strict regard to those principles of toleration which are inseparable from the principles of the Gospel.

What improvements which are calculated to promote the interest and happiness of our Native Subjects in India, have been introduced by the British in agriculture and commerce, in mechanics, manufactures, medicine, education, or in any of the arts and sciences?—What advancement has been made, and is making in introducing among them useful knowledge?—Have we the satisfaction of perceiving that any moral improvement which can be traced to our rule, influence, or measures, is gradually taking place among them, and what measures have been adopted by us to promote it?—Is there less perjury, less ebriety, less drinking, less immorality, and dishonesty, less vice, and intemperance, prevailing among the Native Inhabitants of our Dominions in India, now than there was thirty or forty years ago?—If so, let us rejoice; but should the reverse be the fact, let us consider how the evil has arisen, and how it can be remedied, and may we as a nation and as individuals, endeavour to do our duty to those whom Providence has appointed us to govern.

II.

If any plan could be devised whereby the irrigation of high land, by means of water raised from wells, could be facilitated, so that in a more easy, simple, less labourious, and less expensive manner than that of the Parah, or of the Bag, drawn up by a wheel by horned cattle, (which is the prevailing mode of raising water from wells in India), water in copious streams could be obtained, the means of living would be increased many hundred fold, not only throughout India, but throughout a great part of the world. Large tracts of land in Asia, Africa, and America, which are now lying waste, would be brought into cultivation, many barren spots would become richly cultivated, and in some parts two and three crops a year would be obtained, where now, not for want of water, but the want of the means of raising it with facility, a single crop is precarious. It is not the sinking of wells in India (which would yield all the year round abundance of water), but the raising of the water, which is so difficult, laborious, and expensive.

May we hope that the Inhabitants of India may receive benefit some day or other in this respect from the superior knowledge of the people who at present rule them, in the science of Hydraulics?

III.

It would be a great convenience to the Natives of India if Life-Annuities could be purchased of Government, and could be obtained of their officers, the Collectors of the several Zillahs. A Native at present can scarcely secure to his widow or female children, or dependents, a certain permanent income. If he leave them as a Legacy a sum of money, it too often occurs

that his Executors or the Mahajans, or Banians, to whom they may intrust it, deprive the Legation of the whole. If he leave them land, the managers, whom they must necessarily employ, frequently make away with the greater part of its revenue, and leave them a very precarious subsistence. If a sum of money is lodged with a Banker or a European House of Agency, a Bankruptcy sometimes occurs, and proves complete ruin to the unfortunate Legation.

If Annuities could, as in England be purchased of Government, many British Gentlemen on leaving India would, in preference to giving their old servants and dependents, who may be compelled to live several hundred miles from Calcutta, a sum of money, settle a small Annuity upon them.

A House of Agency at Calcutta could conveniently remit the amount of small Annuities to those persons living at Agra or other distant stations.

Native Widows obtain dower for maintenance against the Heirs of their Husbands Estates, but often owing to their (the Widows) not being able to point out an adequate mode of securing to them the payment thereof by the Heirs (which might be done if Annuities were purchasable of Government), the Heir runs through the Estate, and the Widow is left without the least support.

For want of the Natives having proper medicines and medical attendances, and the general ignorance of the Native practitioners of medicine, the same disease which would kill an Englishman would destroy above a dozen Natives.

It would, from this circumstance, as well as from many others, be a most profitable plan (and a trial of it would be attended with no risk), either for Government, by the establishment of Annuity Offices at Calcutta, Fort St. George, and Bombay, or through the medium of their Collectors in the Interior, or for any House of Agency or House of Agency of high repute, (who would engage that the funds should be lodged in Government Securities), to grant Life-Annuities to Natives. If Government would allow Natives to purchase such Annuities of them, many would gladly pay any reasonable sum for them that was within bounds, and Government would be conferring a great benefit on many of their subjects by such an institution.

IV.

There is no country in the world where there are so many Gold Smiths, Silver Smiths, and Shroffs or money changers, as in India. The number of persons who follow these professions are much too great in proportion to the numbers of Agriculturists, Merchants, and other classes of our subjects. Every little village or small town abounds with them. They are so numerous that their rightful and reasonable profits can never be sufficient to support them; the consequence is, that many, if not the most of them, live by fraud and swindling, and principally by purchasing of thieves, stolen jewels and ornaments, which they immediately melt down, giving the thieves a very small share of the value of them.

In most parts of India these persons do not appear to pay any taxes to the state; no tax would be of more public advantage than a heavy one upon these Gold and Silver Smiths; and no one should be allowed to work as a Gold or Silver Smith who would not pay it.

Every gold and silver smith might be compelled to take out a stamp licence annually to work as such, and for which they should pay at least 50 rupees. Such a beneficial tax would yield several Lacs of Rupees annually to Government for the benefit of the Empire.

By 32 Geo. 3 C. 24, no one shall deal in gold and silver plate, where the quantity in gold is two ounces or upwards, or where the quantity in silver is thirty ounces or upwards, unless he hath first paid five pounds (about 40 Rupees) for a licence.

Such licence to be taken out from the Excise, and renewed at annually ten days before the expiration of the former.

Dealing without a licence, £200. penalty.

Assessors and others selling plate, to be deemed traders; and so are pawn brokers dealing in plate, and redress.

"The license shall extend only to the house where the party reside; his partners need not take out more than one license."

There is a heavy duty paid in Great Britain upon gold and silver plate, and there is not a better or more just tax levied.

By 24th Geo. the 3d, it was enacted that a stamp duty should be paid upon gold and silver plate made in Great Britain, for gold at 6s. per ounce, and for silver at 6l. per ditto, and if sold or exchanged or exported and marked as by the Act directed, by a penalty of £50, and forfeiture of the goods is prescribed.

In many parts of India a young timber tree is scarcely to be seen, and wood, both for building and fuel, is becoming more scarce.—In England, where freehold property is so valuable, a proprietor of an Estate has little prospect of benefitting himself, though he may his children, from planting timber trees. What encouragement has a Native of India to form a plantation, and what measures are taken to keep up the growth of timber trees? In some parts of the country he pays a tax upon every tree which grows upon his ground.

A public Historiographer of each Presidency is an appointment which would well become a great Government of a Country like India to have, an Empire of such vast extent, where the Natives of the Country write no History of the times, and where every man, in and out of the Service, has sufficient to employ him in the duties of his particular calling to preventing his writing or compiling for the public good. There is much valuable information in our Records of Revenue, Police, and Judiciary which will be lost to future generations, in consequence of their being no one to publish Selections from those stores of knowledge and information. A most interesting and useful publication might be made annually by a judicious Historiographer, from the old Records of the Government. The Natives of India, notwithstanding the little pains which we have taken to instruct them in useful knowledge, most from their intercourse with us, become a more enlightened people, and the next and future generation will sincerely believe, unless we preserve documents to prove it to them, that when the country came under our dominion, it was in the most miserable state, from anarchy, misgovernment, and the gross ignorance and superstition of its Inhabitants.

VII.

It would be an easy matter to introduce the English arithmetical figures into all accounts, throughout India. It would not be difficult for a Collector, within six months, to have every account in his office written in English figures, and in less than two or three years the use of the character (if directed by Authority to be adopted), would become general throughout the whole of the public accounts of the Zillah. The character of the English figure is much more simple than that used in many of the numerous languages of India.

Much of the English language might be gradually introduced into the Country by the Collectors of Zillahs sending annually a few words in each of the Tehsildars, Chowdries, Coveengars and other public officers, directing them to use them in their accounts and correspondence, instead of the ambiguous terms now prevalent.

Had the Mussulman power continued in India, Hindoostani would in a short time have been the prevailing language throughout the Country.

VIII.

For the purpose of getting the Natives of India to use British goods and manufactures, it is worthy of our consideration whether it might not be of advantage to them as well as to our Country, for Government to send to each Collector or Commercial Resident from their Warehouses at the Presidencies, a quantity of goods, or manufactures, for sale at such a price, for a few years, as would just cover all the expenses at

tending the purchase and transportation of them; or whether under the Superintendent of the Company's Investments, there might not be made two Native Agents, one in each Zillah, to whom a part of the Company's Woollen Cloth, Flannels, Glass, &c. &c. might be thus sent for sale.

Query.—Whether, when advances of Cash might be required by any of the Natives who enter into contracts with the Government, it might not be a plan which would be attended with benefit to make part of the advances to them in cash and part in goods of British growth or manufacture. This is a common mode among the natives of making what they term pecuniary advances to each other, and in some instances the salaries of Natives are paid by their Native masters in like manner, partly in money and partly in goods or grain.

Government Notification.

At a General and Quarter Session of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Port William in Bengal, and the limits thereof, held at the Town Hall of and in the said Town of Calcutta, on Saturday the Twentieth day of March, in the 4th year of our Lord 1821.

The Court having taken into consideration the great increase in the number, quantities, and value, respectively, of Houses, Buildings, and Grounds in the said Town of Calcutta and Factory of Port William, since the last General Assessment of the said Town and Factory;—It was deemed expedient that there should be a general Revision of the present Assessment, and that a new Assessment should be made of all such Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, in the said Town, in the proportion of one twentieth part of the gross annual value thereof, respectively; and the said Court did therefore order and direct that Messrs. should forthwith be adopted, for carrying the same into effect, under the superintendence of the Assessor, and as the Court should from time to time during the present Session direct, and that the said Assessor should from time to time give the usual Notice to the Owners or Occupiers of Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, of the amount of the proposed Assessment or Re-Assessment of the same respectively:—Notice whereof is therefore hereby given, that all persons who may have any objection to make to such proposed Assessments, or Re-Assessments, respectively, of which such Notice shall be given by the said Assessor, shall and do specify the same, and the grounds thereof, in writing, and leave the same with the Clerk of the Peace within Ten Days from the time of such Notice being given, in order that the same may be heard and determined in Session, and that due Notice will be given by Public Advertisement in the Government and India Gazette respectively, at the time when the said Court will proceed to hear and determine upon such objections as may be made and left in manner aforesaid, for which purpose the Sessions will be adjourned from time to time, until the same shall be disposed of.

By Order of the Court,

Clerk of the Peace's Office, } W. H. SMOULT, Clerk of the Peace.
March 21, 1821.

Revision.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR; A Decree has gone forth that all the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Port William, shall be taxed after a new rate, in manner following; to wit:—"It was deemed expedient that there should be a general revision of the present Assessment, and that a New Assessment should be made of all such Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, in the said Town, in the proportion of one twentieth part of the gross annual value thereof, respectively." Now, this is to enquire whether a Revision, New Assessment, or Re-assessment in the proportion of one twentieth, &c. means that the Old Assessment is to be INCREASED or DECREASED in that proportion; or whether said proportion is to be SUBSTITUTED for the Old Assessment? In the King's maiden Speech, the context showed that *Assessment* meant diminution; but there is nothing in "the Court's" Decree to explain their use of the word *Revision*.

March 22, 1821.

A HOUSEHOLDER.

Original Poetry.

THE CUTTUB MINAR AT DELHI.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

Impendous column! on whose mouldering crest (a)
I view with grief the marks of age, improve'd,
And on whose surface, frown'd yet sublime,
I scan the signs engraven deep by time,
Lo, here amidst this grave remember'd waste,
The last remnant of Sultan Cuttub rest, (b)
Thy royal founder, who in cycles gone
Laid down in person thy foundation stone;
Desired thee from thy lowest base to rise
With front uprearing to the loftiest skies;
And bade thee in this erst-enslaved land
To latest days a monument to stand—
Majestic, grand and tall, till all around
The sacred circle of such honor'd ground,
Cathedrals, temples, cenotaphs and tombs,
And towers, and palaces, and halls and domes,
Aras, chhatris, and all the works of Man
In one vast mass of wrecks should fill the space.
And there contiguous to the hallow'd shrine,
I see a basement which resembles thine,
And which, if credit be allowed the page (c)
Adorned by one whose body bends with age,
Thy princely architect design'd to be
The corresponding counterpart of thee;
But Death retolv'd his purpose to prevent,
To realms of bliss his soul untimely sent;
When Rala, at the hour his spirit fled,
Flapp'd his black wings and to the fragment sped;
Then round careering from the fated tower,
He doom'd this morose to feel his cursed power,
For spreading wide his pinions to the blast,
With hasten'd sweep, thy pediment he pass'd,
Shrick'd with delight at the prospective view,
And, loud exulting, in the fabric flew;
Whereon, when for a season he had prey'd
And in destruction its materials laid,
He, like an ingrate who awhile hath shared
A feast for him by some kind host prepared,
Glaze for a time upon the spread repast,
Thou thankless turn and to his Friend, at last,
He next began, remorseless send to bring
The tomb of Cuttub, 'neath his son hing wing.
And now that yonder tower and mosque and tomb
By him are destined to one useless doom—
For has the Crier been permitted there
To call to Moslems the idhan to pray?
Or has the Minister been licens'd here (d)
To speak glad tidings in the Moslems' ear?
Or has the Reader of the Book been heard (e)

(a) The original height of this remarkable pillar, situated 12 miles south and 16' west from Delhi, was 342 feet, but the superb capitol of red granite, which formerly crowned it, having fallen down, together with part of the fourth balcony, the entire elevation of the pillar, at this period, may be estimated at nearly 107 feet. The spiral staircase now consists of about 300 steps.

(b) Cuttub-ud-din ascended the throne of Delhi A. D. 1295, and died in 1316, after a reign of only five years, and on his death a stop was immediately put to the building, which has stood above 600 years.

(c) The Cuttub and its environs were described to the Author by an old hoary Moosulman, ninety-eight years of age, who presented an account of the pillar written in English.

(d) The idhan is the call to prayer by the Musulmans, who pronounce it at the five appointed times, from the minarets or arcos of the mosques. At Delhi more attention appears to be paid to this proclamation than in any part of India I have visited: it has a most solemn effect in the stillness of the night, and is heard at a great distance.

(e) Readers of the Quran are maintained at the mansions of most of the potentates of Asia, they are paid by the ruling power or by a bequest left for their support. At Shah Aslam's Sepulchre, close to the Shrine of the famous Saint at Cuthub, there are Readers still,

Within these walls where Cuttub lies interr'd—
Now that around he bath his wings unfur'd,
And in one heap eleven cities hur'd, (f)
Behold the Demon prowling to this hour
Like Satan seeking whom he may devour,
And thirsting deeply and insatiate yet
Upon thy sides essay his beak to what,
Strike with his talons thy devoted head
And o'er thy structure his fell shadow shed
But cease—enough—that vanishing ray
Which tells the setting of departing day,
Commands the Bard his sad address to end
And from thy turret straightway to descend,
Yet from thy precincts though I must depart,
In mind affected and agrieved in heart,
And overwhelm'd with sorrow at thy state,
Must leave thee, helpless, to abide thy fate,
Yet will I henceforth recollect the walls
I here have tarried on thy monstrous pile—
In after days, when many a mile between
Thy crumbling frame and me shall intervene,
I will recall to mind the awful sight
I just have witness'd from thy giant height—
How, as the fairy form which First Love bade
Still haunts the greenest spot on memory's waste
I saw thee in the wide desolate plain,
Still as the spirit of the wilds remains;
How in this City of the Moon, the Owls (h)
With Afris fringed and cascon'd with Ghows;
How the Shighas, with their discordant yell,
How'd through the rooms where mountains used to dwell,
How the hyenas roan'd across the sod
Where mansions stood and where mock'd abode;
How the poor timorous harp, with soulless feet,
Play'd with their jennets in the grass-grown street
And how the peacocks were obscur'd to peck
Without alarm, as every feather'd nest—
But hark! away! that summons from below
Which bids the Moslems to their prayers go (i)
Warns me again my sovereign's roof to seek
No sojourn longer on thy darkling peak—
Then fare thee well—the mandate I obey
That sounds so frequently, awing away!

Cuttub, Jan. 26, 1821.

ABOO SUKE.

(f) For a description of the eleven ancient cities of Delhi vide the Institutes of the Emperor Akber, volume 20, p. 96: A particular topographical detail of these cities, their cities, &c. &c. is a great, very great, desideratum. A gentleman distinguished for his literary pursuits is well known to possess the material for such a compilation, and he would present it, with many other valuable papers to the Asiatic Society, but he fears it might meet with a fate similar to that of a certain valuable document of his which remained for several years on a dusty shelf in a certain nameless library in Chowringhee. And a noble Ameer, Dirmuge reeduk is a line which that Ameer, Enlightened and indefatigable body ought well to remember! The account of the Cuttub Minar discovered at the last Meeting of the Society most proved highly interesting to a large portion of the Indian community, and it is to be hoped that this Mr. Ewer will see it in a tangible shape before the expiration of many New Years Days.

(g) Oh that fairy form is ever forgot
Which First Love trac'd,
Still it lingering haunts the greenest spot
On Memory's waste, — *Shew's Melodie.*

(h) The Afghans believe each of the numerous deserts and solitudes of their country to be inhabited by a leonine Demon, whom they call the Ghoul-e-Akash or Spirit of the Waste: and they have all a great reverence for burial grounds, which they some times call by the poetical name of Cities of the Silent. — *Edinburgh's Caled.*

Ghows and Afris are spiritual anthropophagi: Shighas are the animals commonly denominated Jackals.

(i) — Next to the base of the Cuttub Minar is a modern mosque to which the people usually resort, at the hour of Evening Prayer in obedience to the call or idhan alluded to in the text.

Original Poetry.

TO EMELIA ALVESA.

Oh! it is sweet to think that one
Participates my bosom's woe,—
Smiles at the glance of Hope's bright eye,
And weeps at Disappointment's throes!
Thy tear, sweet Lady, gliding down,
To wet the page whereon you trace
Those words that do allay the frowns
Of fate, with soothing full of grace—
That tear is hallowed in my heart,
Nor sorrow's chill can freeze it there;
Thou' long cold gird that bitter part
Hath loosed with feelings of despair.
But there remains one little spot
Where thy soft tear shall treasured be,
And ne'er shall reckless folly blot
That bless'd emblem formed for thee!
"My heart is cold—my hopes are gone"—
Yet one bright ray is surely mine,
While thus assured there breathes one,
—Kind heart that loves me—that heart Thine!

Byron.

ROB ROY.

Dramatic Entertainments.

The Lovers of this intellectual pleasure, which serves more strongly than any other enjoyment that we can command in India to remind us of the home of our early years, will be gratified at the revival of the Chawringhee Theatre from the temporary slumber into which it had fallen. The return of the Nestor of the Indian Stage, as he may well be called, to delight the many whom he has charmed before, was the only event perhaps that could have brought about this Revival or Restoration of the Stage to all its vigour and effect.

Of the *Heir at Law*, which is to be played to-night, it must be quite unnecessary for us to say any thing. Of the cast we have already spoken in one of our former Papers. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings are expected to honour the Theatre with their presence, and if the House be attended in proportion to the real attractions which the Piece, the Cast, the re-appearance of old Favorites, and the debut of new Candidates for dramatic fame all hold forth, it will no doubt filled to overflowing, and those who have the happiness to be among the audience well assuredly reap a rich harvest of pleasure and delight.

We may mention here, as a singular proof of the great Patronage shown to Dramatic Entertainments at Bombay, that besides two English Theatres, if we remember rightly, one within the Fort, and one without it, somewhere on the Island, there is also a Portuguese Theatre. The last Bombay Paper, received yesterday, contains an Advertisement regarding it, which we think sufficiently curious to copy entire. It is as follows:—

Theatrical Representations in Portuguese, at Kovel.

The Managers have the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that this evening will be performed the favourite Farces of *Amantes Desconfiados*, *Galano de Malavrias*, and *Amor Pintor*. Tickets to be had at the Bombay Theatre, for Rupees 2, 3, and 5 each. Doors open at six o'clock, and Performance to commence at seven.—Bombay, March 3, 1821.

Bombay, March 3, 1821.—A signal for a ship to the Southward was up till sunset yesterday.

The H. C. extra ship *Hyperion*. Captain Norfor, will be dispatched, we are informed, by the 10th instant.

The Honorable the Governor is expected to arrive at the Presidency by the 15th instant.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Mrs. Middleton, arrived here on Sunday evening last on his visitation. His Lordship's stay we fear will be very short, as he purposes visiting Ceylon before Easter. It has given us great pleasure to hear that His Lordship will preach every Sunday morning, and will also deliver the Friday evening lectures in Lent during his stay.

Duties of Editors.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I have remarked the opinions advanced by you, on several occasions, with regard to the imperative duty of an Editor of a public Paper, adhering to a particular line of politics.

In this, as in all other cases, where a difference in opinion exists between great and good men, I look upon an impartial statement of facts to be the desideratum. Most readers feel themselves competent to come to a decision, when the matter in question is stated fairly for their consideration. But how can any man arrive at this result who, perhaps, has only access to one Paper conducted in a violent party spirit; who is conscious of having only heard one side of the question at issue, introduced, perhaps, by a preamble, full of prejudice?

Instead of making a party man of an Editor of a public Journal, he ought, in my opinion, to imitate the upright Judge on the Bench in summing up a case for the Jury, leaving his readers to form an unbiased opinion on the facts offered for their consideration. Many Indian readers have scarcely patience in being dictated to, to a bad compliment to their understanding, and such a line of conduct would be repudiated in private society. I therefore highly approve of such Editors as publish the statements of two contending political parties in the State, leaving the Public to form their own judgment. To the enlightened society in India, if any deference be due to it, such conduct surely would be but becoming.

Your giving place to this Letter, in your widely circulating Journal, will evince a regard for that, which I and many others wish to be guided by in all our decisions:

Camp Bazaar, }
Feb. 28, 1821. }

IMPARTIALITY.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

This subject seems of late to have started all at once into importance, and we have accordingly Letters bearing in upon us from all sides, urging the necessity of establishing a Malley Paper that shall embrace all opinions, from those of Cobbett up to Dr. Stodart,* from those of Carline up to Coleridge, from the veriest Radical to the most ardent sycophant, from the most daring Infidel to the most intolerant Secretary.† We think the opinions of HORATIO, in one of his Replies to the nameless Writer in the *Government Gazette*, on this subject, so clearly expressed, and so unanswerably put, that we transcribe them, as those in which we entirely concur. Speaking of the Writer to whom he was opposed, and who had been the first to recommend this money-kind of Newspaper, as the only one suited to Indian Readers, he says—

"His rules for the conduct of a Newspaper are equally singular. He thinks an Editor ought to be an absolute sceptic in politics, and to have no preference for any man or set of men, but to stuff his Paper with the conflicting opinions of all parties, leaving each of his readers to pick out the little scrap that suited his own taste, and to throw away the rest. At the sight of such a miscellaneous banquet the guests might well exclaim, 'God sends meat but the Devil sends cooks.' The fact is, no respectable Paper was ever conducted on such a plan, or rather abandoned to such disorder. Each Editor endeavours to give currency to a certain set of opinions, to support a particular party and be supported by them. Different parties patronise different Papers, wherein they have ample room to develop their views and their strength; one Paper could not speak for all, and if it could, nobody would listen to it. We do not expect to see a corner reserved for Whiggism in the *Morning Post*, nor one for Toryism in the *Times*. Finally, no Subscriber can justly say that he

* Editor of the *New Times*.

† If any one doubt the propriety of this appellation, let him consult the Article on Education, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for July 1820, from p. 423, where Mr. Coleridge is called "the most wild and tolerant of all philosophers," in p. 423, where he himself says "No, no, when such opinions (as to the preference of the Brahminical over the Christian Religion) I neither am, or will be, or wish to be regarded as tolerant," so that if he were in India, he would rest on the supposition of the natives by fire and the sword, and thus destroy the existence of Blackwood, "as one of the most wild and tolerant of all philosophers," in 1827 1828 or contrary of course.

has not value "for its own sake," because if he thinks so he may go to another shop, or keep his money in his pocket.

We never have contended, as far as we remember at least, that "it was the duty of an Editor to confine himself to a particular line of politics;" but we have constantly said, and are still prepared to maintain, that it is the duty of an Editor, in his capacity, to say clearly and unequivocally what he does really think and feel, and not to shape his expressions in any particular manner, or depart in any respect from truth, with a view to please any particular party. If the readers of a Newspaper are allowed to have an opinion of their own, and to express it freely, it seems unjust to deny the same exercise of this right to the Editor of the Paper also: he is the last person, we think, who should be expected to be silent; and if from education, habit, experience, and conviction, he preferred freedom to slavery, justice to oppression, and an impartial execution of mild and constitutional laws to the empire of a despot, founded on a law but that of his will; if he abhors, he disapproves of, humbling Armies—Domestic Spies—Concept Representation—Taking without Consent—putting down Public Meetings—searching men's houses by night—Shutting the Press—Instituting African Colonies—making Ex-posit Facto Laws, and the whole train of similar deeds on the British Constitution, which the "heaven-born Minister" and his hopeful followers have afflicted them; and if he denounces all these elements that compose the storm which is now ready to burst on his devoted country, into which the present Ministers have brought the vessel of the state; though they falsely called their Leader, the Pilot that weathered it, while it was only gathering, and had not acquired half its present blackness; yet these IMPARTIALITY men would have him nevertheless give a variety of opinions on different days, however steadily his belief and conviction settled in only one. We were once before told by a person writing from Madras, signing himself Qui Hy, that an Editor had no business whatever to comment on any thing out for insertion in his own Paper, and that if he does so there is an end of Free Discussion altogether!—Perhaps the present writer also may think in the same way. We can only refer him therefore to the Journal of September 6, 1836, for what we said then, and repeat that this is probably the strangest definition of an Editor's duty that ever was broached in any age or country.

With regard to facts, we carefully do follow the best authorities we can consult, and give them from the *Courier*, or the *Chronicle*, as they may seem more fully detailed in one Paper than another—but the *Harbinger* again maintains that it is gross folly to suppose that because a Report of a Debate in Parliament, or a Law Case, or a Public Meeting, is more full than it is therefore more correct, and he accordingly attacks to Dalby, who is much shorter and still more accurate than any other authority. We, however, take a wider range, and give statements of this description from all the various sources within our reach, but as to opinions—IMPARTIALITY himself says, that Indian Gentlemen do not like to be dictated to, and therefore it is an insult to give them at all; yet he would have all the opinions of the Editors in England placed before him, though he thinks it quite impertinent for an Editor here to offer any. This is really inconsistent, to say the least of it. If, when he says an Editor ought not to be a party man, he means that he should not be in the pay of any party, or be bound by any other ties than mere coincidences of opinion, to support certain men or certain measures, we fully agree with him;—but if on the other hand, he means to say that no Editor should constantly support one set of opinions or constantly applaud the measures of one party, however steady may be his conviction of their propriety, we do not agree with him, as this would be placing an unjust restraint on Editors, and denying to them the common privilege granted to every other man. But, says the writer, How can any man arrive at a fair conclusion who has access only to one Paper, in which one set of opinions only are maintained? The only answer we can make to this is by saying—Then let him get access to two—or a dozen, if they are necessary. He is not obliged to confine himself to one, and there will be no want of Papers to maintain slavish principles as long as the *Government Gazette* is written in its present spirit, nor any want of a vehicle for the very worst parts of the English Journals as long as the *Harbinger* is conducted on its present plan. But really a person might as well rise up in the Church, and say to the Clergyman, How can I judge of the truth or force of what you say, if I hear you read only from one book, and maintain only one set of doctrines? The Clergyman's answer would be, no doubt, I maintain these in preference to all others, because I have a firm conviction of their being the truest and best;—and if he were a tolerant man he would add, I neither force you to hear these nor forbid you to consult others; but as I hold it to be my duty to teach others what I believe myself, you must be content, as long as you consult me, to hear what I consider true and good, and when you are convinced that I am teaching error, you will be at full liberty to see another pastor.

Lastly—this writer says, that an Editor should be like an upright Judge on the Bench;—he should sum up all the Evidence for the Jury, who are his Readers, and leave them to form an unbiased opinion, as they do not like to be dictated to—this is a bad compliment to their understanding, and would not be tolerated in private society. We think this is a cluster of errors:—First—a Judge on the Bench not only sums up the Evidence, but when the Jury have proclaimed the accused Guilty, he is the channel through which their opinion is proclaimed, and the sentence of the law passed on them at the bar. Suppose then, for a moment, the Magistrates of England resigned, and all cases of power necessarily fell at the bar of public opinion;—the events of the times are the Witnesses consulted both for and against them, the People of England is their Jury, and the Press through which the opinion of that Jury is made known, is likewise to the Judge on the Bench. It is the duty then of the Press to recapitulate the evidence by going over the events of the times, weighing and balancing all, putting for instance the Six Hidenes, Acts of the last Session of George the Third, the Massacre at Manchester, and other great public deeds in one scale, and then getting all the good deeds of Ministers to put in the other; or beginning the present reign, for instance, with the treatment of the Queen, and seeing if he can get any thing of a better kind to outweigh it. If in going over this evidence, or summing up, as it is called, the Good is the one scale should be as a feather compared to the other, is that the fault of the summer up, or of the Good of these deeds? It is left then to the breasts of the Jury, the educated and uneducated British Public. They, with a majority of 100 or perhaps 1000 to one, declare their abhorrence of the conduct of those at the Bar. The Press throughout England proclaims that opinion as the collected voice of the nation, and the Sentence of the Law may perhaps at length be passed, when the Accused will be taken from the Bar to the place of execution—not to be hanged by the neck we hope, for we dislike all such barbarous sporting with human life—but at least to be held up to the view of the people of England, as wholly unworthy of the trust reposed in them, and no longer deserving the honor of guardians of the public rights, or organs of the people's will.

If Indian Editors be therefore likened even to Judges on the Bench, it is their duty to give the opinions of the Press at home as the voice of the Jury of England, sitting in judgement on their Rulers, and inasmuch as Judges may and do give their opinions freely as to what particular facts deserve most notice, what is particularly criminal and what is not, and in short clearly showing to the whole Court what is their particular opinion of the Case before them;—then even according to this new notion of an Editor's province, he should be allowed the same privilege.

But we quit Allegory to descend to plain reason;—and we can only say to our Readers, that if it appears to them that we espouse one cause too uniformly, we can only excuse ourselves by saying, that it is because we uniformly believe that cause to be the best;—and if our Paper abounds with recitals of deeds which are dishonourable—of distress which is undeserved—and of a feeling of hostility to the measures the Existing Administration which is reprehensible;—it is because we follow the imperative duty of giving them, to the best of our abilities, a faithful picture of affairs at home. If it is too faithful, this picture may offend, but he who delineates it is surely not to blame.

Native Christians.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is admitted to be lawful for a man to divorce his wife in case she should be guilty of adultery. The rich and poor have an equal right to the benefit of this law. But it is said that in England the difficulties of obtaining a divorce are so great, that it would be vain for a poor man to attempt seeking a matrimonial dissolution, and no British-born subject in India can obtain a divorce without bringing his case before the House of Lords, which must be attended with no small expense and delay.

In a Sermon, which was preached in the Town of Calcutta some years ago, by the late Rev. M. Martyn, in support of the Bible Society, it was stated that there were about 900,000 Native Christians in India.

A Correspondent requests any of your readers would oblige him by informing him, through your Journal, in what manner a legal divorce is obtained by these Native Christians?

I am, Sir,

Your's &c.

February 23, 1821,

A CORRESPONDENT,

COASTING TRADE OF WESTERN INDIA.

Taking Bombay as the Emporium, the Coasting Trade may be divided into Northern and Southern.

The Northern Trade deserves the first mention, being in point of the number of vessels and the capital it employs, of the greatest consequence.

The vessels employed in this trade are of a peculiar construction; viz. Battellars, armed boats rigged as Ketches, Shichars, Pattamars, and a few Dingies. We purpose hereafter to describe these boats, but for the present confine ourselves to the trade alone.

The number of these vessels registered in the present year, are as follows.

| | Largest | | Smallest | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 250 Battellars, &c. Tons 174 | Tons 15 | Tons 13 | Tons 13 | 505 |
| 25 Ketches, &c. 175 | 30 | .... | 2,230 | |
| 25 Dingies, &c. 150 | 17 | .... | 1,400 | |
| 427 Shichars, &c. 103 | 9 | .... | 12,783 | |
| 427 Pattamars, &c. 103 | 9 | .... | 12,783 | |
| 730 | | | | Tons 39,979 |

These vessels navigate coast wise from Cape Comorin to the Gulf of Kutch, and often run across to Mascut and the Red-Sea, and sometimes a solitary one to Ceylon.

During the eight fair months, that is from October to May, the Battellars perform five or six trips to Damann, Surat, Cambay, Broach, Jamboosier, and as far as Kutch, bringing from these ports, where they often manage to winter and where many of their owners reside, Cotton, Ghee, Oil, Pulse, Wheat, Cotton cloths, Timber, Fire-wood, Hemp, Patchonk, Mowah, and many other articles, and return to the Northern ports laden with the produce of Europe, China and Beagal.

Besides these there are a number of smaller boats, which trade in Fire-wood, Hay, and lesser articles of consumption, &c. &c. and frequent the shallow waters on the other side of the harbour; of the description something between the Pattamar and the Parow, are registered.

| | Largest | | Smallest | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 306 Parow, &c. Tons 37 | Tons 5 | Tons 5 | Tons 5530 | |
| 45 Galbat, &c. 32 | 2 | .... | 785 | |
| 17 Majares, &c. 19 | 6 | .... | 215 | |
| 368 | | | | Tons 6540 |

A number of smaller ones, under the denomination of Parow (cargo boats) Dolders and Kottins, (fishing boats) Moorers, Nandees &c. &c. make also occasional trips to Bassien Northward, and to Choul Southward.

The capital employed in the Northern trade, even in the minor articles of commerce, is immense, certainly to the annual amount of 150 lacs of Rupees, and including the Cotton, as much more.

The Southern staples may be confined to Timber, Pepper, Cocoanuts, and Coir from Malabar, and from Kanara; besides these, a good deal of Rice and some Cotton. From the Southern Koonan, Hemp, Pulse, Coffee, Fire-wood, and many minor articles.

With the exception of heavy Timber, which is always carried by Battellars, the Shichar and Pattamar are the carriers of all the other produce.

From Bombay these vessels load Salt and convey a rather limited quantity of Europe and China Goods, and return with the articles before enumerated.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A Benevolent Object.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir;

I have made particular enquiry regarding the persons whose habitations, in the neighbourhood of Choona Gullee, were destroyed by Fire on the 15th instant. Of the Sufferers, about thirty are stated to be persons unable to erect other habitations. A great proportion of these poor creatures are Widows, several with Children, and one who had a Child severely burned. The greater part of these persons lived in buildings, their own property, standing on ground for which they paid rent.

At first it was my intention to distribute a small sum of money among the most helpless of the Sufferers; but observing their success to be recommended by you and the Editor of the *Evening Post*, I hope that effectual relief will be afforded by a Subscription. Two Thousand Rupees would probably place the number of persons above mentioned, in a condition equal to what they enjoyed previous to the Fire; and this sum might be raised by an easy contribution. If the Subscription of each Individual be limited to Ten Rupees, it is probable that many persons will contribute who would not do so if they observed considerable sums given by others. This kind of contribution is mentioned solely on account of the consideration above stated, not from a desire to limit my contribution to Ten Rupees. Should the proposed Subscription take effect, it will be advisable for two or three Gentlemen to repair to the spot, in order to ascertain the condition of the Sufferers, and to proportion the relief accordingly. If action be given of the time when such Gentlemen will attend for the said purpose, any Subscriber can be present and offer assistance on the occasion.

The Public need not to be informed of your readiness to promote any benevolent undertaking similar to that here proposed; and it being evident that the earlier relief be afforded the better, I depend on the subject being brought forward in tomorrow's Journal, in such manner as to you appears the most advisable. If two or three days elapse without many persons subscribing, it will rest with Individuals, according to their means and inclinations, personally, to afford relief to the poor Sufferers.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant

Calcutta, March 22, 1821.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Note.—It is quite unnecessary, we hope, for us to add even a word in support of this Appeal to the Benevolent among our Countrymen. We shall only say, that when for so trifling a consideration as Ten Rupees, one may enjoy the pleasure of giving to the Houseless Wanderer, who has not where to lay his head, a Habitation and a Bed,—when the Tears of the Widow and the Orphan may be dried, and many perhaps saved from misery, disease, and even death, by the sacrifice for one day only of some of the many trifling superfluities by which the luxuriant habits of Englishmen in India are fed, no man who has a heart that can feel for another will delay to contribute his mite towards so benevolent an object.

We have only to add, that the Contributions of the Charitable will be readily received at this Office; or at the Bank of Hindoostan, and the Commercial Bank, in Calcutta, the Directors of which, have kindly undertaken to grant their assent and aid to this Plan for the Relief of Distress.—*Ed.*

* But for such recommendation you would not have been troubled with this Address; I have heard of a single Subscription, neither in or near Calcutta, to relieve poor Natives who suffered from Fire.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

| | Morning | | Evening | |
|--|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Moon's Age, 21 Days

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Corrie, Mr. John Jennings, to Miss Anne Stack.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. J. Burrow, of a Son.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of Captain W. B. Salmon, Aide-de-Camp, to Major General C. Stuart, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Anne Barry, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At the Presidency, on the 21st instant, after a short illness of the Cholera Morbus, Charles Assay, Esq. Secretary to the Orphan School, and a Presidency Surgeon, late Chief Secretary to Government at Java. Mr Assay's education and acquirements were of the first order. His manners urbane and polished, his talents and quickness in public business, surpassed by few. These qualifications drew him out of the common routine of professional employment, and recommended him for trusts and services of a higher description wherever he had opportunities of becoming known, and no restrictions of class or service stood in the way of fair and open competition for employment. He died regretted by a large circle of friends, who consider his death no less a public loss, than a private misfortune.

On the 21st instant, Simon, the infant Son of Mr. L. Cohen, aged 3 months and 20 days.

At Benares, on the 15th instant, the infant Son of J. C. Brown, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, after a very short illness.

At Seringapatam, on the 2d instant, John South, the infant Son of Anne and W. South, aged 7 months and 6 days.

At Cuddalore, on the 26th of February, Jane, the wife of Mr. Conductor J. Leonard, aged 36 years—after a long illness which she endured with truly Christian fortitude.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destinations |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------------|
| Mar. 23 | Scotia | British | A. Agnew | Cape of Good Hope |

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destinations |
|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Mar. 2 | H. M. S. Liverpool | British | Collier | Tricomalee |
| 3 | Investigator | British | J. Russell | Negapattam |
| 3 | Eugenia | British | A. Allport | Calcutta |
| 3 | Fairy | Arab | Potansh | Sonnagoream |
| 4 | Ann and Amelia | British | J. Short | London |
| 7 | Elisa | British | Cheene | Rangoon |
| 7 | Victoria | Portz. | M. Gonsalves | Cuddalore |

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain C. P. Kennedy, of the Artillery Regiment, from Europe.—Lieutenant George Brooke, Horse Brigade, from Meerut.—Lieut. C. W. Harist, 4th Light Cavalry, from ditto.—Lieut. G. H. Phillips, 2d Battalion 10th Regt., from Chunar.—Cadets E. C. T. B. Hughes, Henry Clerk, and Frederick Bind, of the Artillery, from Europe.—Cadets John Blacowe, and W. Y. Turkler, of the Infantry, from Europe.

Departures.—Captain W. Battison, Artillery Regiment, to Europe, on the *Providence*.—Captain C. H. Ralnes, Acting Fort Adjutant, Buxar, to Buxar.—Lieutenant H. P. Hughes, Artillery Regiment, to Europe, on the *Providence*.—Lieutenant J. A. Mostyn, 2d Battalion 2d Native Infantry, to the Cape, on ditto.—Lieutenant O. J. B. Johnston, 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, to Haussingabad.—Assistant Surgeon J. Philon, to Europe, on the *Globe*.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

| | Rs. | As. | Rs. | As. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund | 3 | 9 | 2 | 10 |
| Patchery, 1st, | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Moonghy, 1st, | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1 |
| Ditto, 2d, | 1 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Bellum, 1st, | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Indigo, Purple, (in hand) | 175 | 0 | 175 | 0 |
| Purple and violet, | 100 | 0 | 175 | 0 |
| Violet, | 155 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Violet and copper, | 145 | 0 | 155 | 0 |
| Copper, fine, | 140 | 0 | 145 | 0 |
| Copper, lean, | 110 | 0 | 130 | 0 |

We have few alterations to notice since our last; the usual course of business having been a good deal interrupted by the native holidays for some days past. Scarcely any of the new crop of Cotton has arrived in this market, and we cannot name a price for it here at present; our advices of imports into Miranore are only from the 1d to the 6th instant, during which time an addition of 6,631 bales was made to our former statement, making the total importation there to the latter date 1,34,179 bales; the advices of markets, however, run up to the 14th instant; during the week previous to the 12th, prices had given way about 1 rupee 4 annas; a good deal of business however was done on the 12th, 13th and 14th, when the market recovered itself, and left off at former prices. At Bagwanpoh there had been a fall of about 1 rupee 4 annas, and on the 17th Catchoura is quoted at 14 to 14 rupees 4 annas: There has been a fall of 1 to 2 annas in almost every description of Grain. Nothing, we believe, has been done in Opium since our last. We can state no alteration in Piece Goods; the demand for several descriptions continues good. The stock of Saltpetre is large, and little doing in it at present. There is a scarcity of the first description of Sugar, which would readily bring our quotations. Mace and Nutmegs appear to be lacking up. Although there is but one Free-Trade leading for London at present, there appears to be no improvement in the rate of freight, which we may continue to quote at £4 10s to £5-10s, more we believe has been paid on some small parcels of light goods.

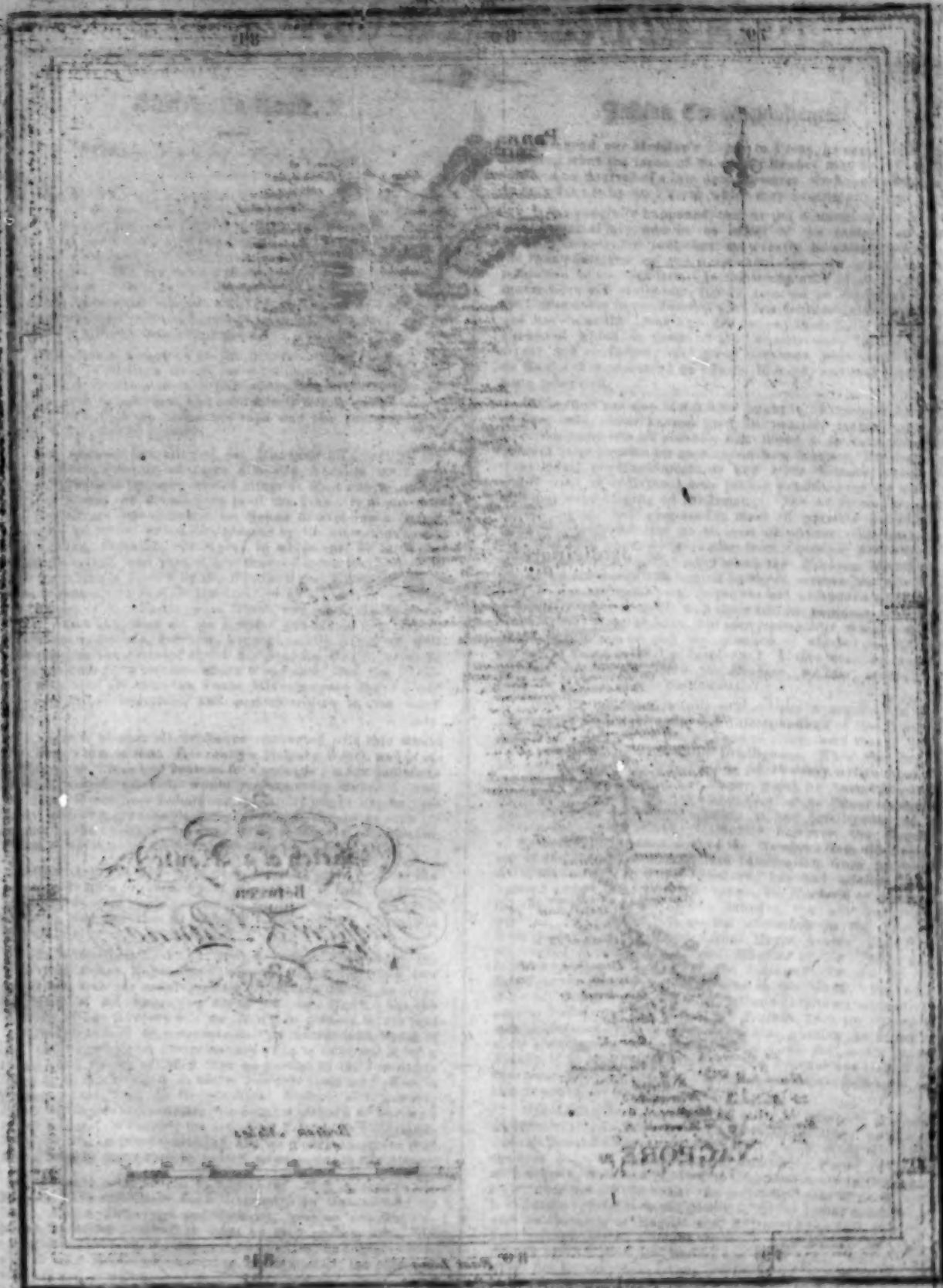
Statement of the Exportation to Great Britain of Sugar, Saltpetre, Silk, Ginger, Rice and Piece Goods, for six years, ending the 31st of December, 1820.

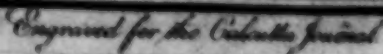
| Yrs. | Sugar. | Saltpetre | Silk. | Ginger. | Rice. | Piece Goods |
|------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | B. Mds. | B. Mds. | B. Mds. | B. Mds. | Bags. | Pieces. |
| 1815 | 112,325 | 101,671 | 5,591 | 7,371 | — | 386,000 |
| 1816 | 136,483 | 105,664 | 2,790 | 20,323 | — | 302,323 |
| 1817 | 178,909 | 105,552 | 2,962 | 34,624 | 210,385 | 411,263 |
| 1818 | 189,148 | 75,540 | 4,899 | 25,810 | 137,773 | 365,363 |
| 1819 | 210,309 | 178,601 | 1,933 | 42,303 | 190,792 | 70,142 |
| 1820 | 182,663 | 179,900 | 2,790 | 23,323 | 27,612 | 61,638 |

* The Exportation of Sugar from Calcutta to Great Britain, taking the average of the six years here given, bears a proportion of about a twentieth part to the importation of this Article from the West India Colonies in 1819 into London only, the quantity imported during that year, being equal to 33,58,676 boxes mounds—taking into account the other Ports of the United Kingdom, the proportion will then be about a thirtieth part, which shows how little the home market is likely to be influenced by what goes from this Country. In this calculation the Exports by the Honorable Company are not included; these, however, we believe, in no one year of the above period exceeded 30,000 mounds.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:

| BUY | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|-----|--|------|
| 7 0 | Six per Cent. Loan, 1811-12 | 6 8 |
| 9 4 | Ditto Later Loans, | 9 0 |
| | Govt. Bills on the Court of Directors, Prem. 140 a 150 per cent. | |





ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—299—

Sketch of a Route.

(With an Engraving.—Plate LVIII.)

The Sketch which accompanies our Paper of to-day is one with which we have been favored in pursuance of our plan of readily giving publicity to every useful Geographical Document that may come into our hands, and we return our best thanks for the same to the Correspondent who transmitted to us the Original. We are more and more convinced that much may be done in this way to fill up the blanks of our Map; and that individual interest will find its object well attained by encouraging a spirit of Research, particularly in those walks which are hitherto but little known.

The Route described in the present Sketch, though not new to us, is perhaps one of the most important (considering our present situation in that part of the country) that can be presented to public view, and particularly because it embraces in our view both the circuitous road and the shortest route from Lohargong to Bellary.

The peculiar formation of the Bandhair hills renders the direct Route a matter of some difficulty, because there is a rugged Ghaut to be encountered either at Piperah, Birdingpore, or Poway, as the inclination of the Traveller might lead him to either; but there are no means of avoiding a Ghaut wherever he turns, unless he proceeds by the circuitous route of Nagound, Ooharah, and Myers, in which case he turns the Hills altogether, and may either proceed down the Valley of Myers, which is formed by the Bandhair and Kysroor ranges of hills running parallel to each other, or he may cross the Kysroor range, the Buddenpore Ghaut, and proceed along the valley which is formed by the Kymoor and Kehinjwah ranges. The latter route has, however, been generally preferred, notwithstanding the obstacle of the Buddenpore Ghaut, because the numerous petty streams which break away from the Bandhair hills and fall into the Touse River, render the former passage rather uncertain, and particularly so in the rainy season.

There is another circumstance connected with this Route that deserves mention. It is really a Military Route, and practicable at all times and seasons for carriages; a few judicious repairs, we are assured, would remove every obstacle; and the direct Route from Lohargong to Bellary might also be rendered perfectly practicable for all seasons, except at such intervals as the swell of the Coos River renders it impassable, which however never happens except in the rainy season.

One circumstance more deserves mention, viz. That the great roads from Mirzapore and Allahabad fall into this Route at Ooharah, and it may therefore be considered as the great outlet to Nagpore from all points situated between Mirzapore and Calpie.

In consequence of the limited weight allowed by the New Post Office Regulations, we are obliged to issue two pages less than our usual quantity of printed matter, in order to admit of the Engraving being sent by Dawk, but the majority of our Readers will be no doubt pleased to see that we are determined to persevere in this useful department of our labours, whatever obstacles may arise to interrupt it for a time;—and we are satisfied that no portion of the Journal is likely to be more valued at home, however some may affect to despise it here, than the Geographical Notices, of which our Index will indicate a considerable number already to be found in our pages. We solicit the aid of all Friends to Geographical Accuracy, in this department, and we pledge ourselves that no expense or pains shall be spared to promote its attainment.

We have some reason to apprehend, that persons in the Interior have sometimes been deterred from transmitting us Maps, Plans, Drawings, and Memoirs, from an idea that expense would be incurred to them by their publication. We take this opportunity of stating, therefore, that no charge whatever is made for the publication of any materials, the object of which is public utility.

Indian Correspondence.

We send our Monday's Paper to Press, as usual, without knowing what the issue of Sunday's Report may be. Should there be an Arrival of a late date, however, we hope to be able to announce it by an Extra, which may accompany this.

It has generally happened, that at the moment of the *Hurkara's* greatest fury, and in the midst of the ravings of his Correspondents, for such they may really be called, our Paper has continued on the very same day, the best possible refutation to its slanders. In this receipt of every thing that is false and malignant, it was asserted on Saturday that the Subscribers to the Journal were fast decreasing in number, and that those that remained did not pay their bills, in consequence of which the funds of the Concern were falling into arrears and confusion; that great demands were made by it on Banks that possessed no effects in hand, and that its Bills were protested.

We shall not stop to ask what ought to be the punishment of one, who, after having tried all possible means to traduce the character of another, and found it in vain, should attempt to undermine his credit;—or how Messrs. Palmer, or Alexander, or Mackintosh, or any other House of business would treat an individual who falsely published to the world that they were verging on bankruptcy. For ourselves, we are fortunately too well prepared to meet all possible pecuniary demands, to dread this as an evil of serious consequences, even had such an assertion come from a quarter where truth might have been expected; but when the *Hurkara*, after having in vain implored the arm of power to remove us, after in vain circulating the most iniquitous and unfounded slanders, strives to shake our credit with the world in pecuniary affairs, it is not only contemptible, but super-eminently ridiculous. What have they to do with the question of whether an Editor be rich or poor, solvent or insolvent? If this were the touchstone of merit in a Concern, the *Hurkara*, we fear, would not rank the highest in this Settlement.

But the most delightfully *mal-a-propos* accusation in the *Hurkara* of Saturday is, that the Correspondents of the Journal are now all dropped off too, or gone to sleep, and that it contains not a syllable of Asiatic Intelligence. This we should have attributed to the ignorance in which every writer most of course remain regarding any Paper which he "never has laid before him," were it not that without seeing the Paper he could not even get at the fact of whether it had intelligence of a certain description or not. Unluckily, however, the Journal of Saturday, and indeed most of the Numbers from the beginning of the present month, contain information from tracts of Asia, that no Indian Paper whatever has had advice from before; and we may safely challenge the *Hurkara* to produce, in the whole course of his labours, the one hundredth part of the Asiatic Information contained in the Journal, from its own Correspondents, from Egypt, Arabia, and Persia in the West, to Java and Manila in the East, and from the very extremity of the Indian Peninsula in the South, to the Himalayah Mountains in the North. Let him, if he can, compile 150 pages of Asiatic Information, entirely unmixt with other matter—as the Journal does for transmission to England every month—or let him publish an Index to show his comparative riches or poverty, as that would prove. Finally, if he be still of opinion that the Journal has lost all its Correspondents, and has not a syllable of Asiatic information, let him examine our pages of to-day.

The Letter itself, however, is, perhaps, after all, the best antidote that we could offer to its folly; and if there be one of our Subscribers, who on reading it, and being told that the first page of this so lenient and admirable Paper is filled with other Letters and Notices to Correspondents in the same style, does not conceive that the encouragement of such stuff is at once a reproach on the good taste of the Indian community and the character of Englishmen, he must have lost some of the best feelings that he brought with him from home. We simply ask him to read the Letter, and then to say whether he would not be ashamed, in any well-bred or intelligent circle at home, to have this produced before him as a specimen of the

Never having heard the Banns of Marriage published in any Church in India, I suppose that almost all Marriages which are celebrated by the Honorable Company's Chaplains, are performed in pursuance of Licenses obtained from proper Authority, and that as in the time of the Grand Rebellion, when all Marriages were performed by Justices of the Peace (and which Marriages were declared valid without any fresh solemnization by Statute 12 Car. II. c. 24.) Magistrates and Officers may by some Special Dispensation have been authorized to celebrate Marriages in India.

In England, no Marriage, I believe, is at present valid, which is not celebrated in some Parish Church, or public Chapel, unless by Dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it must also be preceded by publication of Banns, or by License from the Spiritual Judge; and to solemnize a Marriage without due publication of Banns or License obtained from a proper Authority, not only renders the Marriage void, but subjects the person solemnizing it to Felony, punished by Transportation for 14 years.

Though a Bishop has been established for the whole of the British Territories in the East Indies, and Archdeacons for the different Presidencies, and a Spiritual Court has been established at Calcutta, it does not appear whether the Ecclesiastical power is vested with authority to grant License of Marriage.

I should be obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me whether it is by an Act of Parliament that the Governments of India are authorized to grant such Licenses of Marriage, or that the practice is grounded on custom, or on some Special Order of the Board of Control, or of the Court of Directors. I would wish further to be informed whether any Clergyman in India, of the English Established Church, appointed to the Chaplaincy of a Station, or any Missionary who has received English Episcopal Ordination, and is fixed in any Station at which he has been allowed by Government to reside and preach, can legally refuse to publish the Banns of, and to solemnize Marriages, between any persons who may be of age of consent.

Numerous Marriages are yearly performed in various parts of India, by Missionaries, between persons born in India; and, as far as I can learn, without either the publication of Banns, or the obtaining of Licenses.

Blackstone says, that our Law considers Marriage in no other light than as a Civil Contract, and, taking it in a Civil light, the Law treats it as it does all other Contracts, allowing it to be good and valid in all cases, where the parties at the time of making it were in the first place willing to contract; secondly able to contract; and lastly, actually did contract, in the proper forms and solemnities required by Law. He further observes, that it is held to be essential to Marriage that it be performed by a person in Orders; though the intervention of a Priest to solemnize this Contract is merely *juris positivi* and not *juris naturalis* and divine, it being said, that Pope Innocent the Third was the first who ordained the celebration of Marriage in the Church, before which it was totally a Civil Contract.

Can it then be said that in Marriages solemnized as above-mentioned, by Military Officers, Magistrates, and Missionaries, (whether such Missionaries be English, Scotch, i. e. Presbyterian, American, or Danish,) the parties have not actually contracted themselves in due form of Law, as to make the Contract a good Civil Marriage? If such Marriages should be considered defective, from the persons celebrating them not being fully empowered so to solemnize Marriages, an Act of Parliament should be obtained, legalizing all such Marriages so solemnized, and indemnifying the persons who may have solemnized them, from the penalties they have incurred, and adopting some general remedy.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
T. O.
Myres, }
February 1821. }

Rules of Inheritance.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,—There being among the Native Christians in India, converts from all casts, I should be indebted to any of your readers if he would inform me whether any Rules regarding

inheritance, have been established among them, or whether any special Regulations at the different Presidencies exist with regard to their rights and privileges.

Some years ago, the satisfaction of a Religious Society in England was expressed in grateful terms in one of their periodical publications, in consequence of a Collector and Magistrate having interfered to prevent the Native Christians of a District being forced by their Heathen Masters to drag the Charlots of the Hindoo Idols at their different feasts.

It has been stated, that were a Hindoo to become a convert to the Christian or Mahomedan religion, his relation would immediately cease to his right to his share of his family property, upon the ground either of his being mad, or of his having lost his cast. Should any precedents in our Courts in such cases exist, or at any of the Presidencies any laws have been enacted for securing our native subjects, from any act of oppression on account of any change of their religion, and for allowing them to embrace such religion as they please without being subjected to any persecution, disqualifications, civil penalties, or hardships on that account, it would be very satisfactory to some of your readers, if, through the medium of your widely extending Journal, they could be made acquainted with them.

May you long continue going forward in your honourable work of ameliorating the state of India by having, I may justly say introduced, by continuing so manfully and ably both in argument and practice, to support the Liberty of the Press, thereby opening a door for the spread of knowledge, of moral and religious truth throughout the Country, by which we may administer to the present and eternal happiness of the millions placed by Providence under our rule. That period has, I trust, at length arrived (the Era of the introduction of a Free Press into India) which has been so long and devoutly wished for in vain, by the friends of justice, and the rights of mankind. It is the most glorious event that has taken place under the administration of our present beloved Governor General, and you, Sir, have already, you may depend upon it, the gratitude of all those whose esteem you would value, for the endeavours which you have so powerfully exerted in the great cause.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
Nalabar }
March 4, 1821. } KAPPA LAMBDA.

Native Festival.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, The Drummers and Fifers (who were and generally are Christians) of a Native Battalion of the Madras Army, were observed attending at one of the Native feasts a few days ago with their drums and fifes, playing pieces of English music during the religious procession which some of the men of the Regiment were celebrating, a practice which frequently occurs in this Coast and does not do much credit to the performers.

I am, Sir, Your's,
Madras Presidency. }
January 25, 1821. } OBSERVATOR

Stamps in India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Section IX., Regulation I. A. D. 1814, provides that "Bonds or other instruments not written on paper bearing the prescribed stamp shall not be admitted in evidence or received in any Court of Judicature." There is a proviso with regard to any person having inadvertently taken any such bond or other instrument on paper or any other instrument not bearing the prescribed stamp, who shall present the same to the Collector of the Land revenue within 60 days from the execution of it with a penalty equal to ten times the amount of the stamp duty, which would have been payable on such bond or other instrument in the first instance, if it had been prepared on paper, or other material bearing the prescribed stamp, that it

shall be transmitted by the Collector to the Superintendent of the Stamp Office, for the purpose of being duly stamped.

Section VI. Madras Regulation XXXIV. A. D. 1802, (declaring the rate of interest on money in the British Territories subject to the Madras Presidency) declares that "Bonds or instruments which may appear to have been given after the expiration of twelve months subsequently to the issue of this Regulation, for the security and evidence of debts, and bearing a higher rate of interest than twelve per cent. per annum; shall not be receivable in the Courts of Adawlut."

Under the operation of these two penal Rules, many hard cases I fear have occurred among our Native Subjects, where the lenders of cash (sometimes ignorant and illiterate females) have become the dupes of needy designing and dishonest persons.

By Section VIII. of Bengal Regulation XV. A. D. 1793, (fixing the rates of interest throughout that Presidency) where at higher rate of interest is specified than is authorized by that Regulation, that interest is forfeited, but it is only in cases where it may be proved that any attempt has been made to elude the rules prescribed in the Regulation that the suit is to be dismissed with costs.

I should feel obliged to any of your Correspondents who would inform me, through the medium of your Journal, whether, in cases where the delivery of money by A. to B. can be proved, without the filing of such Bonds as are contrary to Section IX. Bengal Regulation I. A. D. 1814, and Section VI. Madras Regulation XXXIV. A. D. 1802, in evidence of the debt, A. could recover the principal notwithstanding B. should plead and prove that A. received a Bond from him for the said principal at an illegal rate of interest or on an improper stamp.

While on the subject of Stamps, I will mention that it has been thought that it would greatly tend as a check to detect and prevent Forgery, if all stamps sold to individuals by the Native Stamp Agents, were indorsed by the Agent with the name of the purchaser, as well as with the number of the stamp sold, and date of the sale.

Tanjore, March 3, 1821.

ALIQUEE.

Sufferers by Fire.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I remember the piteous passions that urged Sterne to refuse the alms solicited by the poor Monk, and assure you that none such induce me to suggest a caution in the distribution of the Relief, solicited for the Sufferers by the late Fire. We must take care that it does not become a bounty on negligence, or a bait for villainy.

I propose, therefore, that a few Gentlemen be requested to conduct an enquiry into the particulars of the calamity, and just to replace the loss incurred to those who have been thus rendered destitute. I would recommend too, that it be a condition with those to whom aid may be granted, that they actually employ it in rebuilding huts, and that tiled roofs be a *sine qua non*.

If any thing remains after such Donations, there are abundant calls for it in the Petty Jail.

March 24, 1821.

B. G. A.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We have authority to state that the original Proposer of this Benevolent Undertaking is himself willing to act as one of the Committee of Enquiry, and that the Writer of the above Letter is also willing to act; we sincerely hope therefore, after the respectable countenance given to this Plan, by the Directors of the two principal Banks of this City that it will be speedily carried into execution. We further refer our Readers to an Advertisement in the first Sheet of today's Paper.

Original Poetry.

THE STARRY MID-NIGHT'S INFLUENCE.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

When in the deepest night
The stars divinely glow,
The lonely heart can reap delight
The world will not bestow;
They lure us from this scene of woe
And give us back again,
The feelings which young bosoms know,
And elder often feign;
The dull routine of business
Which wearies thro' the day,
The gloomy visions which oppress
And nothing can alloy,
The melancholy thoughts, which play
A mental funeral toll,
At starry midnight flow away
Like shadows from the soul,
The spirit feels a moment's start
To joy and youth again,
When self-deceit'd, the trusting heart
Was sceptical of pain;—
The stars, which swim that glorious main,
The scenes and hours renew
When grief appear'd a phantom vain,
And rapture only true.

Native Language.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

As so many young men have lately come out for the Military Service, I take the liberty of addressing, through you, a few lines to these young Gentlemen, and also asking a question, viz.

Can an Officer do his duty properly and efficiently without a knowledge of the language?—Answer, No.

In these days, most Corps are filled with young men, many of whom (in Corps where there are no Interpreters) are called on to superintend a Court Martial; the result is they must confess their inability to do so, and the discipline of the Corps must suffer.—If they are sent on detachment, and any dispute or quarrel comes before them, they must trust to their servant for an Interpreter, and he generally tells the tale in a favourable light for his friend, or the man of his own caste, and thereby the innocent may suffer. The remedy is simple and easy: a young man studying an hour per day may in a short time obtain a respectable knowledge of the language, and have a good appointment to look up to (Interpreter, and Qr. Mas.); indeed if that is filled up, there can be no excuse for any young man failing to study the language. Do they never feel ashamed to say they know not the language? if they do not, I am sorry for them, and think they ought to be made to learn it, which they would soon do if Government would make a rule (which neither connexions or interest should be allowed to evade) that no Officer should be put on the Staff until he could pass a slight examination in the language, and allow no young Officer to have charge of a Company until he could do the same—there can be no possible hardship in making young men do their duty, which cannot be well done without this knowledge.

The Court of Directors, seconded by the Government, afforded great encouragement, for young men to study the language, and perhaps it would be an excellent thing, if the latter would authorize the Judges of the different Zillahs, to allow the young men who are studying the language, to have access to the books (under regulations which would prevent loss or damage) which are issued from the Calcutta College in Hindostanee and Persian; and which are kept in the Adawlut—many of these books are not procurable without a great deal of expense, which most Subalterns cannot afford.

Bombay, March 3, 1821.

CAUSTIC.

Mr. Moorcroft's Journey.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, The observations on Mr. Moorcroft's Journey to Ladak, already communicated, both from the novelty and instant of their relation, give considerable hopes of inciting that interest in the progress and completion of this enterprising project, as would make a continuation of the subject highly acceptable to your readers.

The scheme of Mr. Moorcroft's present Tour appears to have absorbed very considerable attention, previous to a decision, of some responsibility, which inspired in its embryo and first stage of trial, a degree of anticipated success that proclaimed a singular confidence and conviction of personal energy and command to verify its consummation, an undertaking which no other individual in British India would have considered less than chimerical. (a) The extraordinary facility of Mr. Moorcroft's advance through countries where only the superlative moments of their Chiefs, wound up with British equity, and regulated by the most dignified and respected characters, were formerly passports hence, among the jarring interests of the feudal Sovereignities of the mountains ultra-Sutlej, into the very capital of a Province, whose destinies are swayed by the powerful and suspicious domination of the Chinese, personifies an example of comprehensive discernment, which can never be too much imitated or too greatly admired by succeeding Travellers. (b)

(a) The Sikh Government at present is upon the whole better organized, more circumspet, and the least suspicious of Indian Dynasties. Their Leader, shrewd, clever, and comprehensive, elevated from comparative obscurity by the exertion of his abilities, and a spirit of generous thralldom, is too sensible of self-intrusion, and the also hinge of British neutrality, to be deluded by his ambition. A prudent and warning conviction of the undulating fabric of Asiatic policy, and a lively consciousness of unsharited extraction, sway his deliberations, while his enterprises, tempered by a magnanimous despatch, and a thirst for comfort and consideration, linked with the peculiar political relations of his country, and former negotiations, has inspired a liberal and polite regard for British intimacy; but we cannot add to his qualifications one which has forced its way into the latest and best Encyclopedias, viz. of the Sikh's proficiency in several European languages. (1) Such curious innovations, and the remarkable fidelity with which all the obsolete theories and confirmed errors of preceding ages are transcribed, diminish the value of these pompous compilations.

The Executive Officers of the Sikh Government frequently assume an authority and control superior to the sanction or wishes of their master, which is not to be wondered at, considering the former Republican order of Sovereignty, and the independent Lords of a partitioned country, in whom defined limits of command may not yet be conceded, for very salutary reasons. From the above disposition of things, it may be asked significantly, what are the chances of any British Officer making his way through the Panjab? The answer is simply this, that in any individual, excepting those in political capacities, it requires a substantive possession of talent and confidence to anticipate the result of a shock, much less of an intrusion.

Either Mr. M. had not a perfect knowledge of the extent of the Singh's influence, when he found himself cautioned at Muzdal, or he was satisfied of his ability to conquer the caprices or political allegations that might be urged, which was not only done but even exchanged for the most sollicitous attention and assistance.

(b) To judge from the hitherto progress of the adventures, we are inclined to believe that Mr. M. has succeeded better in his national character than in that of diplomat, but this is

If we contrast the features of Mr. Moorcroft's present Journey with those that marked his Tour to Central Asia, we shall perceive an intuitive moral.

Without venturing upon a surmise of the nature of the precedent which has guided the conduct of the Traveller, to entail an uniform and courteous respect amongst strangers and foreign legislators, the hither maturity and perhaps ultimate hope of his adventure (c), we may yet admire the effect. Mr. Moorcroft appears in the garb of a British Traveller, and national recommendation calms the terrors of national power; how corrupt is the form of dissimulation even when borne upon virtual how different in record, how doubly different in reality; how often are people in such circumstances agitated by their own phantasies, while each succeeding day tends but to embody the vision and add perils to pretension nowise honourable. (d) Mr. Forster had to combat with several dilemmas before he reached the Caspian; and had there (to use his own words) narrowly escaped the doom of perpetual slavery, therefore honesty may be called the safeguard, if not the parent, of adventure; but this slogan is no general maxim, as present experience can attest. Some of us here have been repulsed from three separate quarters of the Chinese territories, and once from those of Ladak, under exigencies and privations of no ordinary description; so that integrity must frequently betray its intention, but where this is the best introduction there is yet required something to soften the austerity of savage nature, and no where is this so strikingly possessed as by the individual before us, and the Quarterly Reviewers might well say, that Mr. Moorcroft was the fittest person for the execution of such a journey as that to Central Asia. Whether its result has proved as solid in substance as his zeal in trial, is a ques-

neither the effect of Philosophy or Science; there is an untrepid impulse and self-satisfaction, rarely, to be met with, and the want of which has more than once disabled the application of the Scientific Traveller. In general, people are content with the insouciant experience of discomfiture, frequently with the sight of it, and sometimes with the thought of it, and this too at an epocha of suspicious and courted permission from a Government of licentious and unrestrained tyranny.

(c) If it was my intention to pay compliments by noticing relations of personality, this note might be made long enough; it is only necessary to observe that natives who had access to Mr. Moorcroft during his progress to Ladak, have made observations quite conclusive of the ingenuity and conciliatory wisdom of their visitor; but it is equally true that Mr. M's. most efficient exercise of humanity has already been widely and gratefully experienced, much beyond any extent of accommodation or attention received.

(d) Nothing is more foreign to present feelings than any imputation less than laudable by the above notion, but for a contrast of character or performance it is sufficiently obvious. No one will contend that an assumed character is respectable, when its object is to guarantee advantages which honesty, equity, and courage cannot purchase; propriety is frequently sacrificed to policy, and always with credit when the result attaches to general improvement, and is obtained at the expense of shifts, peril, and privation, but the nature of the impression it leaves behind it is not so favourable or respected, as may be seen by a reference to the sentiments of the Gaorkhals, on discovery of the artifice so commendably employed on the occasion of the Tartaric Tour.

(e) This occurred at Beekar, where the obstinate obstinacy of the Chinese left hopes of nothing but in a precipitate retreat six days journey from the nearest point of Buxah, surrounded by Snowy Mountains, the least altitude of which was eighteen thousand feet, (18,000), with little food and no protection but the skins,

tion of which our present knowledge will not hazard an explanation, but they have much to compromise for their counterfeit allegations.

Whether then the ultimatum of the Tartaric Tour has been fairly represented or expectation satisfied, is an interrogatory intrusion, unnecessary and inappropriate here; but it appears to have fostered and supplied sufficient materials to incite Mr. Moorcroft to attempt a more protracted journey, and exercise his industry in the projection of a plan of its maturity (f); for so long ago as the spring of 1819, information had been sought on the efficacy and practicability of a line of route by the valley of the Sutlej to the Ludak frontier, but the rugged intricacies of the country completely subdued the idea, and surprising to relate, a route was chosen that afforded neither accommodation or hope whatever, guarded by the jealousy of the Chinese and blockaded by snow. Who were the legal advisers of such a measure does not appear, but whoever they might be they were guilty of an act of illegal and empirical supererogation. No better success seems to have accompanied overtures of conciliation in that quarter than in others; this could not have been unknown to some. The crest of the Neetee has been reached, it is true, but a step beyond it has hitherto proved as inaccessible as the snowy summit of Khyas; this was evinced to Captain Webb only the year preceding Mr. Moorcroft's advance, and the year anterior to that, the Chinese anticipated their visitor, and saved much trouble and fatigue by meeting the Surveyor on the hither slope of Himalaya, some thousands of feet below the Pass(g).

Several Tartars, whose abode is east of the Mansurwar, passed this a few days ago, upon a pilgrimage to Jooala

(f) A journey that was so carefully arranged, as to incur some considerable expense and responsibility in its effective result, held forth in its bare performance, unaided by a single subsequent growth from its successful reception, splendid auguries of vast Geographical excursions, and those no less important of the singular elevation of a region, which, although lying in a parallel of latitude approaching to 34 degrees, will be found (notwithstanding it has never yet been surmised) to exceed the loftiest abode of man in the cities of the Andes beneath the fervor of a vertical sun. Nevertheless it is too obvious that Mr. Moorcroft took leave of the great Emporium of India unfurnished with a single good Barometer, which is quite unpardonable, and confirms the remarks of the Reviewer as to this great neglect, for we have now a third tour to the elevated Central Platform of Eastern Asia, unprovided with an efficient instrument for ascertaining the extraordinary elevation of the country.

(g) The only intimation on this point, which this remote quarter, and we may even say nine-tenths of the Indian Public is in possession of, is derived from the *Calcutta Journal*; but this is so considerably told, as to leave room for ambiguity and erroneous conclusion. The Number is not at hand now, but it is somewhere in March 1819 (7th) where it is stated that a series of levels had been carried Geometrically to a Camp, which was found to be upwards of fourteen thousand feet (14,000) from the surface of the Sea, and that the Surveyor, being upon the British frontier, here received a visit from a Mandarin, who is described as moving slowly with his train over the snow. Not a Mandarin we'll answer, but an honest Tartar, a respectable deputy of the Garkupe Governor; it is proper enough, however, to make our friends in Koxland believe that they can swallow an alligator, whether stuffed or not, since they almost disdain to suspect either our existence or the country we inhabit. It is further observed that the crest of a Pass (Lobong Ghatt), was found by geometrical measurement, to be eighteen thousand eight hundred feet (18,800) above the Sea, and was crossed in June, but whether by this Mandarin or by the

Mookhee; one of them accompanied the deputation from Taklakote to Captain Webb's Camp. It will be recollected that in December 1819, it was briefly intimated in a No. of the *Calcutta Journal*, that Mr. Moorcroft was to go by the old Pass, (the Neetee,) (h); and about the same period, it was reported here, that he intended to advance upon the Sutlej, and follow the course of that stream, (perhaps to Beekur or Shipkee), and avoid all the Chinese Villages in the way. The futility of such a project was eminently conspicuous, and it was fortunate that physical obstacles then presided to annul an attempt so imprudent and ill-judged as that of seeking an unfrequented route across the Table Land, at any time, but quite preposterous at such a season of the year; no sagacity seems to have dictated the sentiments of those who planned its success, and expressed no farther doubt or deviation than that the delay of some merchandise would incur difficulty in their transit across the Himalaya Mountains, but conveyed entire confidence of an unmolested journey (i) to the Ludak frontier. Whether the plan was distrustfully viewed or otherwise is not known, but the timely approach of winter decided the matter; and Mr. Moorcroft, to make the best of disappointed views, paid a visit to the Deotes of Bhudreenath, and succeeded in removing some of the Copper Tablets of that devoted shrine, on which are mystified inscriptions, with the intent of deciphering the impression and obtaining the Brahminical legends of their antiquity and order. (j)

Surveyor, is extremely doubtful, by which we are left in a state of unsettled admiration, at the courage and intrepidity between them, and until we hear more about it we must, for very satisfactory reasons, give the credit to the Tartar.

(A) This notice appears to have been made by the companion of his former Tour, whose love of Science and Adventure is too ardent to view the progress of another without interest or observation; it is as follows:—

"We have had two or three frosty mornings, Moorcroft has gone by the old Pass, (the one we went in 1812), called the Neetee. I am afraid he is too late, as few of the Bhootas will venture across with him just now. You shall hear if he succeeds, as I have a man with him who is to leave him the day he crosses." *Calcutta Journal*, No. 202, December 11, p. 274.

(i) Those who expected such an event, must be considerably better acquainted with the Geography of the trans-Himalayan regions, than others who are practically instructed. Allowing it possible for Mr. Moorcroft to have avoided Daba, which is the nearest Tartar Post to the Neetee Pass, it is purely chimerical to imagine a line of route traversing any other direction than that of Shipkee, or Beekur, which is three days journey east of it. The view from the heights above this last situation discloses no prospect of a more exterior line, and it is an absurdity to suppose that any, even the rudest, accommodation could be found at the point where the Table Land leans against the Himalaya Peaks. It will no doubt surprise people to hear that the Sutlej has been traced two hundred and fifty (250) miles within the mountains, and that half of this is interior to the snowy chain which wears such pale and distant majesty, when viewed from the plains of India. Beekur is about 8 days journey from Daba, and as many more from the Mansurwar, so that this river has been followed to within sixteen days journey of its source, which is the most elevated point of its course that has been actually or satisfactorily measured.

(j) For the knowledge of this also we have no other authority than the *Calcutta Journal*, which is perfectly necessary to be known, and as a reference to the present subject, there can be no irregularity in its repetition, at a meeting of the Asiatic Society, a letter was read from Mr. Moorcroft, dated Joshua Math, November 18, 1819, about two days journey from Hadres Nath, a celebrated place of Hindoo worship. He

The progress of the Tour and line of route from hence is unknown in this quarter; no accounts having been received till February the 20th, when Mr. Moorcroft and his Cavalcade appeared in the Dohra-dhoon, and shortly after at Nahn; hence descending again into the plains, he passed along the base of the Mountains, and making his entrance into them by Pinjore, traversed that Dhoon to the Sataloj. From Belaspoor, upon its banks, a letter was received from Mr. Moorcroft, intimating his intention of crossing the river in his progress northward, at the same time making it known to the Sikh Chief. (k)

Here begins the narration of our Nahn Travellers, and though it is frigid and fruitless, still it must be interesting to trace the incipient progress of a Tour that excites so much admiration in its performance, and hopes on its event;—and to those who feel an interest and sympathy in the companionless Traveller's path, and who share his pleasures and misfortunes, the mention of the places visited, will at least bestow a local remembrance that must connect the course of the Tourist, with the physiognomy of the land, which portrays it. The mere name of a place or thing, without any event to characterize it, soon flies from the memory and leaves not a wreck behind.

Three days journey from Belaspoor, through the Mountains, to Mundee, the capital of the Rajship of that name, Mr. Moorcroft met with the unexpected bar of allegations on the part of the Officers of the Senga Chief; but the interdiction proved neither positive or presumptuous, and the prompt respectable submission to Mr. Moorcroft's instantaneous proposal of holding a personal conference

was anxious to procure copies of any inscription at the Temple of Badree Nath, or its neighbourhood, which might throw some light on the ancient Theological History of the Hindoos, but found, on enquiry, that there were none but such as were of modern date. He however heard that there were four large sheets of copper covered with small but deeply engraved characters, deposited at Pankhewar, a dependency of Badree Nath, and midway between the Temple and Joshes Math, and said to contain the history of the Temple and the tenets of the Badha faith. There he thought it would be safest to borrow and send to Calcutta, to avoid the risk of errors in copying them, likely to occur from the inscriptions being in a language wholly unknown to the Brahmins in attendance at the Temple. Having explained to the high Priest of Badree Nath the importance of having their meaning ascertained, and pointing out the necessity of forwarding the sheets of copper to Calcutta for that purpose, his wishes were complied with. Mr. Moorcroft has packed up the inscriptions, and sent them to the Commissioner of Kumaon, to be immediately transmitted to the Asiatic Society, under an engagement to return them to the Temple within the period of eighteen months. *Calcutta Journal*, No. 15, January 15, 1820. The assent of the Brahmins to an interposition so delicate as that of a Critical Analysis of their sacred but mystified writings, and a compromise, the performance of which must ever be liable to the risks and chances of fortune, is another verification of the singularly happy address of our Traveller. Subsequent accounts, through the same channel, confirm the arrival of the Copper Tablets in Calcutta, and it is to be hoped that they will be safely transported back to the Himalayan Temple within the specified period, accompanied by suitable acknowledgements.

(k) It appears from indirect communication that Mr. Moorcroft had intimated to Runjeet his intention of advancing through the Mountainous states, trans-Sataloj, towards Ludak, but without the smallest expectation of distrust or obstruction on the part of the Singh; this is likely enough to have originated in Mr. M's incorrect knowledge of the actual extent and nature of the Singh's influence in these parts,

with the Sikh Chief, may be supposed to imply some previous expectation of their visitor (l). A halt here of two days was occupied in preparations for a departure, on which vested the issue of the journey; and Mr. Moorcroft, with a few attendants and a light Camp, took the route to Lahore. In five days he reached Nudown, a large town in the Rajship of Katoch, erroneously denominated Kangra. A short day's journey from this, is Jooala Mookhee, a great sacred thoroughfare, which receives offerings from all quarters. Jooala, as its name implies, is an exterraneous flame or small volcano, flowing in several fine currents; so great is the sanctity entailed by a visit to this sacred spot, that the Tartars, who reside a month's journey East of the Mansurowar, even as far as Teshoo Loomboo, upon the banks of the Brahma-pootur, forsake their upland abode to visit this holy fire, (m.) Mr. Moorcroft also deviated from his course and pursuit to see Jooala, and halted a whole day on the sacred ground, not, I presume, either to discharge a pious vow or to receive a blessing, though, if either were auguries of good fortune, such homage was no less an essential than an obligatory devotion, whatever may be urged to the contrary by those who affect abhorrence or disgust at such acts of mystified morality; but Mr. Moorcroft had a more laudable intent. In this vicinity are Mineral Springs, the water of which was boiled, and as our informers say, yielded salt, that is a base of some salt; thence returning to Nudown, he pursued the straight road to Lahore, which was disposed of as follows:—

Five days journey to Hooheespoor, in the Punjab plains, where unforeseen impediments again sprung up, quite sufficient to arrest farther progress during twenty days (n). The commandant of that place, perhaps practically wise, pleaded the irregularity of an advance, and ad-

(l) Unless Mr. Moorcroft had communicated with the Singh Chief previous to his arrival at Belaspoor, it is very evident from his then distant position (Mooltan), that the only notice must have been made from the banks of the Sataloj; there are however other considerations that may have guided the conduct of the Rajah's Officers at this juncture.

(m) This great Sanctuary is observed by Mr. Forster, but he did not visit it, his Camp in this neighbourhood being at Nudown. The flames which issue from the Earth are conducted by conduits into the sacred chambers of the Temple, where the Pilgrims say their prayers; a considerable Revenue is exacted at the fairs from the wealthier pilgrims. The presence of subterraneous fire in several quarters of the Mountains (there is another in the province of Kumaon or East of it), and the multitudinous tepid springs all along the valley of the Sataloj, at the sources of the Jumes, at Bantapoor in the plateau of Tartary, noticed by Mr. Moorcroft, and those that occurred in Captain Turner's route, all argue the latent existence of a wide extended volcanic nucleus, which may at no very remote period expand with dreadful activity—this should be considered. Naturalists have now an opportunity of examining the primary Geological and Physical disposition in the greatest scale of Creation, which may soon enough be disrupted, and thus involve in irrecoverable confusion that connection of matter which is so mysteriously speculated upon, yet imprudently and systematically distated, as if it were as notorious as the sun at noonday.

(n) The determined enthusiasm of Mr. Moorcroft and the ingenuity of his calculations, are best verified by the success of his Correspondence—consequences speak for themselves. We have been informed, from the best possible authority, that the Singh Rajah was excessively gracious towards the Traveller, courted his company, and facilitated his progress to the last extent of his influence. People may smile ironically at this, but if it was the intention to relate what can never be agreed,

vised communication with his Master, Runjeet, who was then at Multan, engaged in political contention, while his army was making the passage of the Attack, neither of which events would appear to have summoned his presence there, as the passport for Mr. Moorcroft also announced the Singh's approach to Lahore, and it could scarcely be expected that his affection for a British Traveller could sway the bent of ambition even in its most torpid hours.

Mr. Moorcroft having now possessed the confidence of the Singh, proceeded to Imritsir, a journey of five days, and after remaining five days more, advanced to Shalimar Bagh, which occupied two days, and the following was reached Lahore, and pitched his Camp in the royal gardens. It was already the middle of May, and the calamities of the rainy season were not lost sight of, as appears by accounts of a vigorous preparation of war-cloth during the twelve days sojourn, at the end of which period Mr. M. took leave of his gracious master, and returned to Imritsir again, fixing his Camp there for five days; hence passing on to Joondoola, he was here solicited by the Singh Rajah to forestall the event of his then serious indisposition, which at the end of five days recalled Mr. M. to Lahore; going thither by dawk, and remaining six days with the Rajah, he retrograded again by Imritsir, Byrowal, and Umb, travelling at night by dawk, and in two marches more reached Nudown, thence to Shahjahanpoor, the capital of Kootch (Kangra), and crossing the Beas, by boats, to the Rajah's seat there, fixed his Camp for a month and a half (c), when he again commenced his journey.

After three days march he came to Hyjnat, halting here three days, and in six more arrived at Sirt,hanpoor, the capital of Kooloon, a considerable town upon the banks of the Beas (Hyphasis), six days journey north from Kotgurh. It lies at the base of the Himalaya chain, and has on its Indian side a fortified boundary of great physical strength. From the summit of Wharton (p) the eye beholds a lofty range of land, crowned by a line of forts (18 or 20), some of them pinnacled at an elevation of ten thousand five hundred feet (10,500) above the level of the sea, and the general height of the range and line of fortifications stands fully ten thousand feet (10,000) so that they rest in a zone of perpetual austerity. The snowy peaks shoot up at the back of this connected land, and some how or other, but I know not how, impress the spectator with an idea that they guard some favored valley, but those of Nepal and Kashmir are the only yet discovered, and we may almost say that exist within the mountain belt (q).

able to any but those who are giddy with the vapours of self-sufficiency. It might readily enough be shown how the Traveler paved his way to the comfort and satisfaction of all his visitors.

(e) It does not appear entirely what Mr. Moorcroft was about all this time, but we may rest assured that his protracted delay was a necessary expedient for the successful prosecution of the Tour. Circumstances occurred here that might not seem to give addition to others linked with the journey, even if they were noticed. Here also Mr. M. was occupied in collecting Vocabularies of the Mountain dialect, and from hence transmitted two of the characters to the Asiatic Society. Vide Calcutta Journal for some period in the rainy season.

(p) This Peak is properly called Hutton, but the more fashionable Parasitologists have assigned the more commanding name of Wharton, which is by no means approved of.

(q) So long ago as June 1814, at the crisis of the mountain warfare, we find, in a paper by Mr. W. Frazer, given

Sirt,hanpoor being an advanced reach upon the Indian boundary, and the a time-known harbor of safety and accommodation for a British Traveller, he remained here for nine days, not merely to rest, for preparations were here made for crossing the Himalaya, and meeting the shifts and perils of the elevated desolate tract beyond, of which an idea may be formed when it is stated to be necessary before crossing it to make a provision of fifteen or twenty days supplies, as the country yields scarce sustenance for its few wild granivorous possessors.

The first days journey was along the Hyphasis, to a village, name not obtained, thence to a sanctuary of hot springs near the sources of the river, the temperature of which seems to have been observed, but it is also hoped that some tests were at hand, or that specimens of the sacred water were preserved. (r)

The Hyphasis, like most of the other considerable streams of the Alpine region, is fed by the perpetual snows of the Himalaya mountains, but is not supposed to derive its parent fountain from so elevated a reservoir as the snowed Glaciere of the Pabur, or the basins of snow which concentrate the springs of the Ganges, Jumna, or others, for if we allow six thousand feet (6,000) for the height of Sirt,hanpoor and the bed of the river under it (s), which is surely ample, since it is reported that flourishing crops are reared more than a day's journey up the river, we can hard-

in the Calcutta Journal for 7th March 1819, the following observations on this point:—

"The plains of Hindoostan are bounded on the N. E. by a mountainous tract, which runs from the banks of the Barampoor to the Indus, and crossing that river, appears out into a less circumscribed and less lofty Highland country, the chains of which are connected with many of the chief ridges of Asia. The belt of hills which thus separates Hindoostan from Tibet, is perfectly unconnected and unbroken, running in irregular ridges, undivided by any valley of consequence from the one plain to the other. These Mountains on the side of Hindoostan, rise from a level at once into sharp and precipitous cliffs, while the north-western side, according to the best accounts that have been obtained, falls more gradually into green hills, and ends in a gently sloping plain."

(r) Less than forty miles from Subat, too there are several hot springs close to the stream of the Sutlej, the temperature of which has been observed at 150 or 160, that of the Sutlej being then 50; the water appears to be impregnated with a vitreous property, which concretes by the evaporation of the atmosphere, although the spot has more than once been visited, and some of the water actually been brought to and preserved at Subat, too, for the purpose of being analysed; it was never attempted, which ill accords with suggestions to others, but it is perpetually the case, objects within reach and of a common nature are seldom valued and always neglected, to the production and perpetuity of much erroneous conclusion.

(s) It is not believed that the Town of Sirt,hanpoor, has a greater extreme elevation than five thousand feet (5,000). The Sutlej, which is a far superior body of water, is only five thousand feet (5,000) above the surface of the sea at Wangtoo, forty miles within the Snowy Mountains; but at 70 miles down the stream under Kot-Gurh it is already much below three thousand feet (3,000), from this point alone down to Sirt,hanpoor would fall nearly parallel to the Himalaya chain, so that if we allow the difference between the height of the Sutlej here and that at which we have assigned to Sirt,hanpoor, for the smaller size of the Beas under it, and the proximity of its source, we shall be nearly right. Again, the Pabur at the village of Rooren is only 5,000 feet above the sea, at a distance too of only 20 miles from its snowy source, which is thirteen thousand five hundred feet (13,500) and even higher.

If assign much above eleven thousand five hundred feet (11,500) for the snowy debouchure, which here, as in the Pabur, is from a lake (but very small) named Mantuloo, whither vaulted by undestructible snow is unknown. The lake, or rather basin, is above the hot springs, and like that of the Pabur may be supported by a perpendicular cliff at its exit: for the knowledge of this and other particulars Mr. Moorcroft will surely be able to inform us. The famed antiquity of the Punjab rivers give an additional interest to every thing connected with them (f).

The 3d day's journey, began by ascending the base of the Himalaya, passing the gathered rills of the Beas, and at a considerable height beyond them crossing the Himalaya mountains in a zone much beneath the summer resting place of snow, as none occurred any where, or was even observed near the path, unless in congealed masses, and drifts filtering away under the mildness of the climate, from which and the knowledge of the transit being effected at a very late period of the year, it is inferred that the Pass in the range does not much exceed thirteen thousand five hundred feet (13,500), and this shelved off to the Chunder Baga (Accessines) at an oblique distance of about four miles and ended the day's journey upon its banks. The bed of the river here cannot be much less than nine thousand feet (9,000), its source, as appears by the Map, being only about

(f) With the exception of the Golum (Hydaspes,) we may almost say that Mr. Moorcroft has visited the sources of the other four Punjab rivers, and that of the Indus; but with what effect, may it be asked? the time has passed by, which offered the grandest physical association to modern research. It is true that we have now very respectable data for approximating the altitude of the Mansurowar, and that of the source of the Indus at the back of the Khyasma chain, which is no unimportant consideration; but it must be a subject of long surviving regret that the Thermometers with which the Travellers were furnished were not used to ascertain the degree of heat at which water boiled in that elevated region. It is not, however, at all wonderful that this method of finding heights should have been unknown to them; for we observe that preceding and succeeding Travellers were ignorant of an experiment that is notoriously recorded with efficient success by the French Mathematicians, De Humboldt, and our own countrymen. The Alps of Switzerland, Peak of Teneriffe, and the Andes of Peru, have all shown the results of its application. Even so long ago as the memorable but unfortunate voyage of La Peyrouse in 1795 to 1798, experiments were made upon the boiling point of water at the cavern of Ice on the Peak of Teneriffe, at a height of more than eleven thousand feet above the Sea, (11,000) and the results are incomparably more correct than many Geometrical and Barometrical measurements that have subsequently been made. The Beas is the only river trans-Sutlej (it includes), that has been actually traced into the snow, yet the Ravele (Hydroatus) is said to rise within four miles of the former.

Although the Lake of the Sutlej has been reached, yet no stream has been ocularly traced into the Rhawan Rhad by any European; this Lake in fact was only viewed from some distance off, while the circuit of the Mansurowar was about half performed, but apparently with sufficient proof of the non-existence of any communication from its surface with the other. Although there is not a question about the original, the Sutlej in the Rhawan Rhad, yet it is nevertheless necessary to distinguish between actual observation and the most correct records. The Chasnah (Accessines) as formerly noticed, was crossed at a supposed distance of 30 or 40 miles from its source, which no doubt might have been reached. The source of the Indus has also been approached, but the Khyasma range seems to have intervened between the Travellers and that river; a branch of it, (the longest feeder) however, watered the plain of Garoo.

thirty or forty miles higher up in the Pardassa range. The respectable equipage of our Traveller, and the additional excursions necessary to supply the dearth of the country, created a delay of two days, and no small confusion in the transport of the Camp across the river, which was only accomplished with the loss of one of Mr. M.'s horses. (a)

From hence the route is supposed to have led along the ascending course of the Chunar, or nearly parallel to it, for two days; it is not, however, distinctly stated by the informant, nor does he appear to have a very correct idea about it, but he says that the road was good and little undulated. This brought the Camp to Laul, on more probably a village in the Thackaonnes of that name, the Rajship bordering upon the Chunder. Mr. Moorcroft found it necessary to make a halt of six days at this place, to arrange for the transport of the Camp hence, which the custom and nature of the country requires to be made upon the backs of horses, mules and sheep. This mode of conveyance, seems not to have been quite agreeable at first trial, as it appears that the Camp only advanced two days that day, though the road is said to have been level. The next day they found the country still easy for travelling, and greater progress was made; the 3d day's journey occupied the period of the sun's course till night, an exertion entailed by the poverty of the soil which yielded not pasturage for the cattle. The subsequent day ended equally tedious, but by the more comfortable arrival of the camp at Tunde, a small village or hamlet. The rise of the ground hither from the Chunar, is quite uncertain, the narrative affording no data for discovery; it is however asserted that there were no steep ascivities or descents, a road, as they say, without asperities and free from fatigue; if this is true, we ought to conclude a general rising of the soil, and a greater height for each succeeding Camp. The days journey of dearth and desert must have traversed very high land; and this might still have occurred without any striking ascent or corresponding descent to the village. (a)

No remarkable modification of climate seems yet to have affected the sensibility of our Native Traveller, who, like most of his countrymen, seems impervious equally to all vicissitudes, in a medium that is entirely and disagreeably foreign to their feelings. Tunde indeed

(a) Upon the whole, Mr. Moorcroft has not been favored by the best fortune possible. The Yak, which, if we can believe some people's accounts, was Mr. M.'s favorite steed, died at Sirhanpore. A Horse also died at Mandoo, one was drowned in the Chunder, and another died at Soul.

(a) Nothing so egregiously betrays the ideas into a false conception, as the aspect of the progressive inclination of a conical tract, and the measure which we generally form of it in following the course of a river. This has already been observed in those of the Sutlej and Ravele, but in the smaller streams, the delusion is even more complete. In travelling from Nisung to Becker in Tartary, the half of the road is directed by a rapid stream, which immediately beneath the village of Nisung is 900 feet lower, but a very short day's journey brought both to the same level, or upwards of 10,000 feet for the height of the resting place at the water's edge. The 2d day's journey (also short,) left the stream and valley where it divides into two forks already twelve thousand feet (12,000) above the Sea; the camp of this day was still upon the bank of one current, and at an absolute height little short of fourteen thousand feet (14,000), and above the bed of the stream so limited between a thousand and twelve hundred feet. The 3d day's journey lay all along the valley and stream, and which, at only three miles distance, was crossed upon a level

was cold, but not inclement; still it must be very elevated, as it is situated in the vicinity of the lofty range of Himalaya, which was traversed the following day; masses of the winter's snow, apparently indestructible, occurred in several places, but no grand descent of it, from the crest, as we found in the Indo Tartaric Passes; the wind blew with a piercing chill and hoary summits on either hand menaced the travellers as they crossed. The divested surfaces of the interior regions of Himalaya, is not the effect of lower elevation from the level of the sea, as was at first very thoughtlessly supposed, and by none so strenuously as by a learned and respectable but contumacious body.

It is probable that the passage was here effected at an elevation exceeding sixteen thousand feet (16,000,) for this point of Mr. Moorcroft's Route, even without the corroborating evidence of the actual descent of snow during the night, which indicates the prodigious height of the Camp, and this was upon Table Land, and certainly at some considerable distance below the Pass. Although it was but the middle of September, the snow that fell in the night covered the face of the country, and lay at the Camp to the depth of six inches.

Mr. Moorcroft had now entered upon the elevated plain of Ruogshoo, (x) which we must consider as emanating from the range crossed, or rather as the depressed summit of it, having towards its Indian aspect a precipitous front, which forms the supporting buttress a-

with the camp of departure yet no one could traverse the ground under any conviction, but that of a very perceptible descent. Proceeding four miles further up the village, to our resting place for the night, we found ourselves at the prodigious distance of fifteen thousand feet (15,000) from the surface of the Sea, in the bottom of an expanded valley, closed in about a mile higher up by a mass of Table Land, just ribbanded with snow; the current rippled over the pebbles and nourished its banks of luxuriant fescue now in richest bloom, and the sun's rays darted fiercely from a sky without a cloud. Nothing surrounding us, gave signs of such a height, and had not the most efficient Barometers been employed to find it, I should defy all the Philosophy of Science to have made it remotely obvious.

(a) Here people will generally be misled, and enough is already known to verify the erroneous conclusions that are now drawn. In speaking of plains or Table Land, it must be understood comparatively, otherwise imagination will ill accord with the experience, when that comes to be practised. Those portions of Tartary which have come under view, show indeed a modification of the sharp precipitous cliffs, but it is still a plane of mountain masses, even until it was embarged by the angle formed with the Khyasa and Himalaya ranges within which is the Mansuowar. How far north of the snowy chain this undulating tract continues is quite unknown, but it is presumed to be far enough to surprise all who direct their ideas to the subject. Teshoo Lomboo and its environs appear to be pretty level, but betwixt that and Labassa, snowy ranges of extraordinary magnitude again occur, and on onwards to the wall of China perhaps. There is a native (a Goorkhali) at this spot now, who indeed asserts that in the course of a pilgrimage which he had undertaken to Napang, and after visiting the Lake, he was seized by the Chinese at Toulung, and carried across the Table Land for three months journey, where he found a dead level country, and exuberant crops of rice; his narrative might throw much light upon this subject, and there are no doubts of the truth of it; he gives a strange description of the treatment he experienced from the Chinese: this was the most grotesque and harassing that we can possibly imagine. In the Continent of South America, the mountains rise from a Table Land of 8 to 10,000 feet high, where gazelles roll on some hundreds of miles together.

against the fringe of the plain. Hence, two days journey also without inhabitants, and upon a soil thinly productive, yet not wholly desert, as appears from Mr. Moorcroft having killed 8 hares in one day, which no doubt proved amusing and recreative in such a solitude. In the more habitable tracts, these animals are seldom residents, so that there is generally, in the worst of conditions, some provision; small indeed is the portion of the Globe that has been consigned to the lifeless dominion of Nature, to the charge of the skies alone (y). The country is said to have been undulated, and we may conclude had a progressive acclivity, although no water courses are noticed; as early on the 3d day they found themselves fast approaching a snowy range, and by evening were already upon its elevated base.

The following day's journey commenced upon the shelf of a tremendous and extended mass of mountains, which was crossed during a thick drift of snow; notwithstanding this it is expected that observations were made for the elevation of the Pass in the range, this is the more ardently hoped, as we cannot resist hazarding a conjecture about it; from the known general nature of the country, and actual experience in other quarters we are perfectly justified in estimating the Pass at between seventeen and eighteen thousand feet (17 and 18,000) from the level of the sea, or to convey a more lively impression of this magnitude, let us assume for this high road in the 33d parallel of Latitude, the absolute height of a celebrated mountain of the Andes in the Latitude of 18° 30' the smoky summit of the Popocatepetl Volcan grande de Mexico de Puebla, which is 17,710 above the level of the sea, and projects into the region of everlasting snow. It is only by such comparisons that we become truly sensible to the singularity and majesty of the Tartaric regions. We hope that Mr. Moorcroft will be able to verify the limits of these crude speculations. (z)

This arduous day's journey brought the Camp fairly within the Mountain boundary and amphitheatre of the Ludak Province, and ended at a village after four days traverse in a dread dreary tract. Some poplar trees, pigeons, and chockones, were signs of returning mildness, but the few attached fields shewed the stubble of sickly crops, and announced the stern climate of a very lofty zone.

The Rajah of Ludak, on learning the approach of a British Traveller, fled from his capital, in consequence of which Mr. Moorcroft wisely stood fast. This event no doubt had a happy influence upon the destiny of the Tour, it was at least an augury of hope, which none better than Mr. M. knew how to profit by; and from general accounts, we may be disposed to believe that no exertion, consideration, or political litigation, was suspended in a juncture so necessarily demanding all the power of his persuasion and ingenuous courtesy, and by which it was ultimately swayed to the confidence Tartar Chief. (aa)

(y) In the narrative of the Tartaric Tour, after observing the desolate appearance of the country at one spot, and utter extinction of vegetation, Mr. Moorcroft says, "yet a hare was seen upon these heights." The variety of animals which are said to find nourishment on those barren regions is quite incredible.

(z) Much allowance will always be given for deficiencies and discrepancies under certain peculiar circumstances, but neither personal embarrassment nor discomfiture to an extreme extent will exculpate from neglect where scrupulous and critical advantages present themselves to the traveller.

(aa) Although the Rajah of Ludak took fright at the approach of Mr. M. there is no reason to suppose that he might

Hence onwards to Leh, for four days journey, they found a more peopled country, villages and pasturage more dense, but at best shewing an ill-favored region, no forests, and here and there hampered round by arid rocks, in seeming progress to annihilation; patches of cultivation proclaimed the industry of man.

Leh is said to contain one thousand houses, closely packed together. The Rajah, and most of the populace, are of Tartar stock, and are in submission to China. The whole country is remarkably rugged and mountainous, and from its vast elevation has a climate of severity, much beyond any thing with which we are familiar in Europe. Leh, the capital, and in the least elevated part of the country, has already been supposed, upon excellent data, to rest at the distance of fully ten thousand feet (10,000) from the level of the sea, which, in a parallel of Latitude verging upon 34 degrees, gives a mean temperature scarcely higher than 32, which indicates an Isothermal line, answering to the climate of the polar circles, with this difference of distribution of warmer summers and colder winters, the effect of the sun's superior altitude (bb). The Indus rolls within a gun-shot of the Town, and at a very inconsiderable depth below it, and is said to be frozen over during the winter, so as to admit of being crossed on the Ice for weeks together. (cc) Apples, apricots, and peaches are amongst the arborescent productions, and the grain crops are chiefly wheat and barley.

The Province of Ludak borders upon Yarkund, northerly, and at no great distance from Leh, westward; it is confined by the Soobaship of Kashmeer, and its dependencies. South, it is bordered by Kooloo and Buseahir, between which and the Sutlej there intervenes an enormous range of the Himalaya; and East it trends along the Tartaric boundary of China; thus hampered round by rival interests of gigantic energy, its existence as an independent Rajahip seems to be critically preserved; and the Indian community should consider the great moments by which the British Traveller in that capital is isolated; a Traveller who has sought and found an open road amidst an host of untried perplexity, and now to every appearance possessing the favour of a Court, obedient to the mandates of a Sovereignty of a powerful and appalling vigilance. How long this may last, or what may be the issue of the attempt to extend the adventure, is a question yet to be resolved. Natives of the adjoining states, ultra Sutlej, (Mundee and Kooloo), who were leagued in conference with Mr. Moorcroft in his progress through their country, and who are impressed with a high respect for his character, and the power of his polity, hesitate to predict his fortune amongst the Yar-

not have advanced to meet the Traveller; they appear to be good friends, now, however.

(bb) The heat of every region of the Globe near the level of the Sea entirely regulated by the angle which the sun makes with the plane of the horizon, but in projection from that level we find warm summers succeeded by rigorous winters, and this too from no very definite cause.

(cc) Large rapid streams like the Indus and the Sutlej in be arrested on their course in a parallel of Latitude below 34 degrees will scarcely be credited, while it can only be referred to a prodigious elevation. It has been so earnestly asserted that we have no doubts of its reality; and as Mr. Moorcroft is there at a season to authenticate so extraordinary a phenomenon, we shall perhaps hear of his spouting across the Indus; the Sutlej is said to be frozen over at Shipkee, where it measures nine thousand seven hundred feet (9,700) above the Sea, and in a Latitude of 34° 40'.

kundeer. Mr. Moorcroft may succeed or he may not; but he is now at Leh, where he cannot, or rather it is to be feared, will not, long remain under any circumstances, and who can foresee the event which a course of intimacy and observation, fostered into a false construction upon his departure, may not mature.

What is our security for the faithful conduct of the Rajah of Ludak, or that his behaviour has not already excited the fears or enmity of his neighbour, the Yarkund, or that an imperial edict is not in progress from the Governor of Lahassa to dismiss the Traveller? Whether Mr. Moorcroft will gain the confidence of the Yarkund Court or not, there is some reason to apprehend that his final departure homewards will kindle a permanent and suspicious jealousy; it is then that every act of our Traveller, even to a Barometrical observation, will magnify the inextinguishable alarms of Despotism, at first calmed by the novelty of their guest, and breed endless suspicions which had never any good grounds, and thus prove an effectual bar to subsequent intrusion. Let us again consider, that Mr. Moorcroft is now in Ludak, and weigh the chances of future adversity with the consequences of present success. Let us also view the geographical importance of the accurate position of Leh, the political and commercial nadir of Ludak and Kashmeer, and what are we not prepared to expect? what also are the preponderant chances of the primary inefficiency of Mr. Moorcroft's scientific equipment, and the insecurity of that after a long and laborious journey? and how many instructions in the form of Queries might be agitated upon subjects that are unseen by the Traveller in the very centre of them?

The distant observer, freed from foreign influences and the cares of self-concern, is far more competent to measure the sum of profit and improvement, than the Traveller who is surrounded by the whole. One immersed in the essence of long-sought gratification often forgets the object of his search when all is now, even to the skies above us, and the air we breathe, the mind and eye are distracted and confounded by the many humors of a watchful anxiety. Spectators must always be better judges than performers; yet most of those who censure the actions of others would exhibit a similar spectacle if called upon to imitate what they are so eager to deride. You have rightly observed, Mr. Editor, that if Mr. Moorcroft has any Correspondents, his communications must be very interesting: it is to be feared, however, that he has made no such wise provision; for it must be an ill-judged and unjust sentiment that would not speedily unfold the gradual progress of the Traveller's steps. It is much to be regretted that Mr. M. who has possessed numerous opportunities of making known his situation, his success, and his expectations, should have failed to intimate the result to some of his friends, from whom many useful suggestions might have been derived. (dd) There are even some people who have never recognized either the countenance or the character of the Traveller.

(dd) A party of Tartars, of religious stock (Lamas), passed this lately, to whom Mr. Moorcroft very considerably gave an intimation in his own hand writing, of their object of Pilgrimage; the Note was dated Leal, 26th August, by which we have been able to correct the rude calculations of time by the Native Travellers, who have erred nearly half a month, which becomes materially connected with the former observations regarding the fall of Snow at Mr. M's Camp on Rungahoo, and bears out with stronger force the assumed elevation. By this it would appear that Mr. Moorcroft reached Leh about the middle of September last.

who it is known, would willingly contribute to the success of the Tour if Mr. Moorcroft had thought fit to disclose his wishes or his wants through the medium of any channel, but it is not perhaps yet too late; there are several whose influence has a wide extension over those tracts, at the present moment; and if the exercise of this would be serviceable to him, his wishes might even be anticipated. If Mr. M. from misconception, or mistaken motives, has suppressed his Correspondence since passing the Indian frontier, it is much to be regretted; a few lines now and then would have sustained general interest and sympathy in the prosecution of the Tour, and created fresh desires to enhance the importance of its success, and now under the uncertain prospect of the favor of the Yarkund Government, and the equally ambiguous foresight of any future propitious period for reaching Leh, no time should be lost in devising the most effectual measures for communicating with Mr. Moorcroft, and supplying some of the many defects, which a few months will put beyond remedy. We seldom see how it is, till too late; it is now but an epocha of respite from trouble, and we know not what next may spring up to call into importance the Geographical boundaries of those countries, which will then be sought after without effect. (c) By extracting accurate materials for connecting the Physical relations of the Northern regions, for fixing the icy Debouchures of the grand rivers—the singular elevation of the soil, and its foreign productions, and communicating them through the medium of the *Calcutta Journal*, we should advance our general knowledge, perhaps one century, and discover data for inference and discussion that might lead to unexpected results. It may indeed be said (contemptuously) that the summary consideration of all this should be confided to the discernment of the Traveller in the midst of the scene, but this trust will be found to be a fallible and futile in the best of times and circumstances, as might readily enough be shown by quoting examples. Although Mr. M. is perhaps the fittest person to subdue the physical difficulties and dangers of an Alpine country, the suspicious vigilance of its rulers, and the caprices of its institutions, yet if we compare him with himself on a former occasion, there may be found some discrepancies, that will not argue an industry and devotion equivalent to the zeal and intrepidity which has been so admirably exhibited in both careers; but, after all, how defective is the proportion of the acquisitions derived from an impulsive and precipitate Adventure, when contrasted with the blank which might have been filled up, and is only apparent at the close of the scene and to the reflection of the abstract observer?

Much of this is perhaps falsely prejudged, and it is ardently hoped will be found so. It is surely the climax of extravagance, to believe for a moment that the plan of so remote and critically important journey could have been nurtured beneath the eyes of the Institute for Asiatic Research, and launched forth from the metropolis of India, unfurnished with equipments and instructions of the most eminent efficiency.

(c) It is to be expected that Ladak will at an remote period be wholly governed by the Chinese, in which case we need scarcely hope to get a fact in that Country for years, perhaps centuries. Now is the favorable moment for Research, and acquiring knowledge in that quarter.

Soobathoo Feb. 27, 1821. J. G. G.

Let us again, in conclusion, consider this epocha of repose, the darkness of futurity, and the actual present residence of Mr. Moorcroft in Leh of Ladak, we shall then cease longer to slumber in delusive inaction; and at a remoter period, when the destinies of British India must yield to the sway of less magnanimous, less efficient Legislators than now regulate its prosperity, we shall be driven to contrast the pace of our national enthusiasm for knowledge, with that of France, under whose dominions India languished but half our reign, little within reach of enterprise or industry would have escaped research. What is now in progress is poised upon hope, and whether expectation will be satisfied in its result is a desideratum yet to be resolved, but there is still time to avert a repetition of the too often-merited denunciation of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

"In reading books of Travels into remote and unfrequented countries, one has perpetually occasion to lament, that the authors have been so little able to observe or describe the multitude of new and interesting objects that must have passed before them. They enjoyed opportunities which cannot recur often, but have wanted due preparation, so that the rare and singular objects they have seen, have found nothing in the minds with which they could form an alliance, and have either passed unnoticed, or have been speedily forgotten. Their descriptions, accordingly, shew nothing so much as how imperfectly, and with what want of selection, the facts have been described. One Traveller goes from Petersburg to Pekin; passes by the lake of Baikal, and under the wall of China; he manifests every where the greatest love of truth, and the greatest disposition to enquire,—but gives reason to regret, at every step, that he could so little distinguish what were the most important objects of enquiry. Another visits the half-civilized, half-savage nations at the sources of the Nile; and, with high pretensions to the skill of an Astronomer, a Naturalist, an Antiquary, he leaves us admiring his courage and activity, but convinced that he has a very slender claim to any of the three characters he has assumed. A third makes a visit to the elevated and Central Plateform of Eastern Asia,* and brings back indeed much new and interesting information; but does not carry with him any instrument by which he can determine a fact of such importance in Physical Geography, as the height of that singular country above the level of the sea."

Soobathoo, Feb. 21, 1821.

J. G. G.

NOTE.

We have in our possession a very beautifully drawn Map, of the whole Tract here spoken of, from Manassawur to Ladak, constructed chiefly from actual Survey and Travelled Routes. It is in the hands of our Engraver but will require treble the labour that has ever yet been bestowed on the most intricate of our Plates, and triple the expense. We spare neither, however, to promote the cause of useful knowledge, and in this department of our public duties leave the *Hooker* too far behind to indulge even the hope that he will ever give his aid to so venial a purpose. A Memoir of the Geography of these regions will accompany this Map, and we solicit earnestly the assistance of the many scientific Gentlemen scattered over India, to follow this example, to throw new lights on the Geography the History the physical features, the natural productions of this vast Empire, to point out the means necessary for improving the morals increasing the intelligence, and promoting the happiness of the many millions of human beings now under the British Rule in the East.

* The Reviewer here supposed to allude to Turner's Tour in Tashoo Loomboo.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

-319-

INDIAN NOTES.

On Sunday morning the Shipping Report announced that a Ship had entered below the Light House at Kedgees, her name not being ascertained. We remained in suspense during the whole of that day, under the expectation that she was from England, and that we might receive advice by her which would require the publication of an Extra.—Evening came, however, and a Supplementary Report informed us that it was the Ship *Erment* from Bombay.

The *Madras Gazette* of the 10th instant came by Sunday's Mail but without containing any intelligence of a later date from England, and no local News. Yesterday's Shipping Report was entirely blank, there being neither Arrivals nor Departures, so that we are still unable to relieve the anxious wish to hear something decisive of the fate of our unfortunate Queen, for so we think she must be deemed even by those who are loudest in their complaints against her.

The *India Gazette* of yesterday, after a whole week's repose commenced by saying:—"As there has been no Arrival from England since our last publication, we are again compelled to issue our Weekly Number without the much desired Supplement of News," and accordingly there is not a column of new matter in all the Sheets or Supplements that compose the Number in question.

Among the articles of Indian Intelligence, published in the Journal during the last week, several of these from Arabia or from various parts of India, such as Moorshedabad, Jodhpore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kalladghoe, Bellary, Delhi, Lahore, or Lucknow, are once noticed by any other Paper of the Presidency, such is the interest they take in the affairs of the country they inhabit.

The success of such an enterprise as Mr. Moorcroft's, however it may do honor to the Traveller who undertakes it, or the Government who supports it—is of course an object of no importance to the Editors of Indian Newspapers, particularly at a moment when they have no other News to offer. The *Hindoo*, we know, would rather be dumb for ever than follow the obstinate Journal. The Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire, is also another matter in which their co-operation could not of course be granted, since that would be to acknowledge also that they approved of something done by the Journal. Even the ordinary tributes to the memory of the amiable and respected dead, appear to lose their value in the eyes of some persons by their appearing first in the columns of the *Calcutta Journal*—and accordingly we observed that in the *India Gazette* of yesterday, the public and private loss sustained by Mr. Assry's death is not mentioned at all, and Colonel Campbell's is simply noted, without a line of the justly deserved eulogium on the excellence of his character, which was copied from our columns by every other Paper of the Settlement.

We are quite sure that the respectable Editor of the *India Gazette*, however much he may differ with us as to the importance of doing justice to the enterprise of the living—(though from his constant and known impartiality we have no doubt that the articles regarding Mr. Moorcroft, in our Paper of the last week, were omitted only because they escaped his observation), cannot certainly approve of two such marked omissions as those of justice to the names and memories of the highly esteemed, and deeply regretted dead;—and as we know that this is a matter generally left to the Printers, we are sure that if this meets his eye he will have it better attended to in future;—and that those who see his Paper only, may as well as all others, see that two such men as Colonel Campbell and Mr. Assry could not be snatched suddenly away from us without their loss being felt and deplored, and that feeling publicly expressed.

As to the *Harkara*, we know that the *Journal* is seen both by him and many of his Correspondents daily; and we therefore cannot be mistaken as to their silence and want of co-operation with us, in causes that ought, we think, to have the co-operation of all good minds. But when we remember the History of the Subscription set on foot here for the descendants of Englishmen on Picarria's Island, and that for the poor houseless Highlanders driven from their own mountains to the shores

of America, we cannot well wonder at the indifference of the *Harkara* to the sufferings of houseless mothers and children, beneath our own eye. Moreover, which we remember that one of the most galling offences that we have committed in his eyes is that of our having visited Jerusalem, Jericho, and some other less frequented places, and sojourned among hostile tribes of other lands; how can we expect that he should see any merit in outstripping, or say ought that should elevate the character of a Traveller? This probably may account for his stubborn silence in refusing even the expression of a good wish towards Mr. Moorcroft. For the rest, we could not expect him to repeat any of our Asiatic Information, (however much such valuable matter as the Extracts from an Indian's Port Folio for instance might excite useful discussion, by being repeated in his weekly circulation, and now increasingly popular Paper) because that would be acknowledging to his readers that while he was so hard put as to be obliged to fill up page after page with *Madras Orders*, and even the Drawings of all the Blanks in the *Madras Lottery*, his much abused neighbour, the "Infamous Journalist," had something of more general interest to offer. We believe, he would rather yield up his pen for ever, than confess even indirectly so humiliating a truth. But as the community of India, whose support he boasts of enjoying so largely, not able to see through all this as clearly as we are? We are sure that it cannot escape them; and for ourselves we ought to be thankful rather than otherwise for their leaving all the good things in our hands, as it must enhance the value of the Paper considerably to be thus left in exclusive possession of almost all the Asiatic Intelligence and Correspondence worth preserving.

Theatricals.—The Theatre was well attended on Saturday Evening, and the Performance well sustained, tho' from some cause, not easy to divine, the audience were certainly not so forward to evince their satisfaction as usual.

A Criticism on the *Hair of the Lion* would be superfluous at this time of day. We may mention, however, that the principal character of the Piece, Dr. Pangloss, was received on his entrance with three successive rounds of applause, each more loud and full than the former, until the business of the Stage seemed suspended by the enthusiasm of the spectators.

As the Play proceeded, he developed his extraordinary comic powers in a way that must have surprised all those who had never seen him before, and have fulfilled, we should think, the highest expectation of those who had often seen him in his best characters, though we know there were many in the House who did not think him equal to himself on other occasions. We were not however of the number of those.

Kismet was very respectably sustained throughout;—the young *Debutant* highly promising, and from the excellence of his recitation, we have no doubt that he would distinguish himself particularly in various and deep Tragedy. *Dick Dawkins* was the frank honesty lad that he ought to be in the commencement, and changed as the Play required him into the heartless and intolerable Pop on his change of fortune. *Lord Dabery* was well dressed, and rendered humorous in many parts. *Lady Dabery* as haughty and ill-bred as such a vulgar woman might be expected to be. *Rebel Homespun* was on the whole perhaps the best supported character of the Play. Indeed our own idea is that no man living could do it better than it was done on Saturday.

The part of *Caroline* was supported with all the dignity of serious sorrow, and the very appearance of Miss Williams in this character was calculated to give the most favorable opinion of her conception of the part, and to excite a very lively interest in her chaste and perfect delineation of it.

We learn that Theatrical Entertainments are about to be revived at Dum Dum, at least that two Plays are preparing there. We understand that the arrangements now making are such as promise many attractions, and as the Evenings are now favorable for going to and returning from that Cantonment, it is probable that this little Theatre will draw as large a concourse of visitors as honored its representations during the last season.

We shall take another opportunity of entering into details, and refer to the Advertisements of the day for the Plans solicited the first evening of performance.

An Indian Portfolio.

FARTHER EXTRACTS FROM ———'S PORT FOLIO.

VIII.

It is a just observation that "public spirit is a virtue unknown among the Natives in India, the languages of the East have no term to express it, and power cannot without danger be delegated to any of them, but those who have an interest in doing exercising it, or have something to risk by an abuse of it."

IX.

It would be a good rule which provided that any Shroff, Silver, or Copper-smiths, who might give information leading to the conviction of a person belonging stolen property to them or sale, should receive a high reward proportionable to the value of the property so offered to them.

This method would render the Thieves and Receivers distrustful of each other, and thereby their associations would be broken.

X.

The introduction of Christianity, the Abolition of Slavery, Trial by Jury, a Free Press, especially devoted to the publication of matter calculated to introduce among the Natives of India useful knowledge and religious and moral improvement, and (in many parts of the Country where it does not exist) a moderate Land-tax, are essentials to the improvement of the state of the inhabitants of our British Territories in India.

XI.

———'s opinion on the introduction of Trial by Jury in our Courts in India.

"It has been supposed that the institution of Trial by Jury is not suited to the genius of the People of India, but if the objection be well examined, it probably will be found not to be true. That the institution would be very acceptable to all descriptions of people, who have any opinion on the subject, there can be little doubt; and so far from appearing novel in its nature, it bears an analogy to some of the customs of the inhabitants, particularly of the Hindoos, and the Trial by Native Courts Martial (a sort of Jury) has been introduced with great success into the Native Army. The institution could not indeed be introduced as it exists in England; it would require to be modified and adapted to the capacities of less enlightened people, and the circumstances of the country."

An experiment might be made of the system of Trial by Jury in some Zillah near the metropolis of the Government in India, where Trial by British Juries have accustomed the Natives to it, and it might afterwards be extended to other Zillahs, if experiment should prove its utility.

The Magistrate of the Zillah might always have a Register of such of the Inhabitants of his Zillah as might be thought qualified for sitting on Trials as Jurors, and these should be selected from the most respectable Landholders, Merchants, Householders, and Officers of Government, and a sufficient number summoned to attend the Sessions; the Judge of Circuit might select the Jurymen from these persons, so that before a Trial come on, a prisoner would be unable to say who would be appointed to sit as a Jurymen on his Trial.

XII.

Where the Police do not prevent it, it will be remarked that the streets in the towns and villages in India gradually become narrower, owing to the Natives, on making any alterations in their houses, or whenever an opportunity offers, encroaching on the public street. In many places also they sink Wells on the sides of the streets; and it is not uncommon to see a Native dig a hole in the side of the street to obtain mud for the building of the wall of his house, and which hole is afterwards allowed to remain open till it shall be gradually filled up with rubbish.

XIII.

It would be a great convenience to Travellers, if in all the roads in India which are much frequented, durable buildings in the shape of Detached Bangalows for the reception of European Travellers were built at the principal stages. Creditable European Invalids might be stationed at these Inns, to whom an advance from Government might be made for erecting the necessary buildings, and for purchasing cows, sheep, fowls,

and for storing straw &c. to be repaid by instalments. Such persons to agree under a penalty to furnish supplies to Travellers at a price to be fixed by the Magistrate, and to have them always in readiness, and of good quality.

The prices of the articles should be fixed by the Magistrate at such a rate above the usual selling price, as to allow the Innkeeper a reasonable profit for his trouble, at the same time Travellers should not be obliged to purchase provisions from these Innkeepers when perhaps they may be procured better at a cheaper rate from other inhabitants with their free will, but on such cases being established, Travellers should be precluded from applying to Circar Servants to supply their wants.

The Innkeepers should be assured that the Magistrate would cause all articles furnished by them to Travellers to be duly paid for.

Army Rank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I recollect hearing an Old Officer, who is now close upon the Spurs, say "Rankings should never be heard and seldom seen." However, I find that you do not consider them in as desirable a light, as you have inserted in your Journal of the 19th instant, a Query from an Esquire of Engineers, on military precedence, originating in a difference of opinion between him and a 2d Lieutenant of Artillery. It is point which requires a Government Order. I was present at an argument between an Esquire of Infantry and a 2d Lieutenant of Artillery, long ago, on an occasion of their being detached with a Brigade of Gunners, and a detail of Sepoys, from one post to another. The question was which of them was to command the Detachment. The Esquire had been about six years serving in India, and the 2d Lieutenant about as many months. The Officer commanding at the post could not decide it; however it happened that a Lieutenant of Infantry, with a Company, was proceeding to within a march of the post to where the detachments were ordered, and he was desired to take command and escort the Guns as far as his route lay. This put an end to further discussion on that head. My idea on this case is (but I beg to inform you that I am not a "person in authority") that the Esquire should have commanded, being a considerably longer time in India, as well as a much older Officer than the 2d Lieutenant, therefore it is natural to suppose he was better qualified to command; particularly serving with Native Troops.

Barrisabad, March 18, 1821.

MURBAZ.

Note.—The Writer is referred to a Letter in Reply to the Esquire's Query, in the Journal of the 19th instant, signed OLD BLU, by which he will see that his judgment was premature.—Ed.

Military Queries.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Having observed Military Enquiries of interest and room in your useful and instructive Journal, permit a Subscriber to request you will (invite, through that medium, a solution to the following Queries.

First. Whether a Captain of a Regular Indian Army, being Commander of a Fleet, and Half Pay Lieutenant in the Navy, (for I have seen such things) would wear his Flag in company with a King's Cutter, commanded by a Junior Lieutenant.

Second. Whether a Half Pay Captain in the Army, commanding an Irregular Force, is entitled to a "Present State," falling in with his old Company commanded by a Senior Captain or Esquire Jolly.

And last though not least. Whether I, as Member of a General Court Martial, passing Sentences of Death, and finally carried into Execution, (a Brother Member being on Half Pay) should be entitled to be suspended?

Your most obedient Servant,

Not on the Nerbuddah,

March 19, 1821.

ENSIGN JOLLY.

State of the Weather.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As I see in the Journal various accounts of bad weather from several parts of Bengal, and as Meteorologists are generally desirous of comparing accounts between distant places, one from this remote quarter may not be unacceptable. The weather here has been more violent and tempestuous than has been remembered for many years. Heavy gales of wind, accompanied by continual storms of thunder and lightning have continued, with scarcely any intermission, since the 23rd of February, on which day the bad weather set in with tremendous storms, wind, rain, thunder and lightning, and half of the latter a considerable portion was collected, the stones which I weighed, which were not collected for their particular magnitude, averaged half an ounce each. Since the 23rd of February we have experienced two, three or four thunder storms, almost daily, and on the 14th of this month there were three distinct hail storms, a circumstance unprecedented in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of these parts. By accounts from Chittagong, we learn that the weather is equally boisterous and unreasonable, as it is indeed represented to be by advices from every part of this coast. It is apprehended that the Government Salt manufactures will suffer very materially in consequence.

Your's, &c.

Bullock, March 16, 1821.

AN OBSERVER.

NOTE.—The weather at the Presidency has been quite unreasonable also, since the 1st of March, the squalls of wind and rain making the sky gloomy, and the atmosphere damp and cold. About since the 20th the weather has become more settled, at particular periods marked by a close and sultry heat, not usually felt at early in the season. Whether the recent attacks of the Cholera at the Presidency have been at all influenced by the state of the weather, we are not prepared to say.—ED.

Winter Festival.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I recollect having read in one of the Numbers of your Paper, of some disrespectful conduct having been observed on the part of the disciples of Mahomed, at the last Festival of the Mohurram, towards our countrymen on the road going to Dumdum, and at Houghly, and enjoining the adoption of some measure to prevent its recurrence.

Offences and affrays of the above nature often happen in large populated Towns and Cities; the most likely way to check this growing evil would, in my humble opinion, require the interference of the Ruling Power, or to ordain by Rules, Edicts, or Regulations, that all persons who are concerned in making the Gowarrab, should be enjoined to send in their application, expressive of their desire to do it that year, to the Magistrate (two months before the Mohurram,) through the medium of the Thannahdar of the Division in which they reside, accompanied by a written Mochulka, or recdgrahman, on stamped paper, binding themselves to observe peace and order; and such applications must of course meet the Magistrate's sanction. Such a measure would not only imprint a dread of punishment on their minds, of fine or imprisonment if deviated from, but ensure with it a large revenue annually to Government from the additional sale of Stamps, during the Mohurram, from the several towns and cities within their territorial possessions.

In the hope that this humble suggestion will be improved upon by some of your more learned and judicious Correspondents,

I remain, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Pata, March 20, 1821.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Impromptu on Reading Abou Bakr's Account of the Cuttab Minar near Delhi.—Saturday, at my first Chillum.

Abou Bakr's verses are,
Truly like the great Minar,
A Poet he of right pretensions
Who makes record the good and great
Who, when he paints and Time's undoings
Does it by, Poetry in Ruins.

QUIZ.

Prices of Grain.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Should you see no harm, we would beg you to be so condescending as to give the following lines a place in your useful Paper, in the hope the grievance it refers to, may fall under due notice, and that the evil complained of, may be looked into and redressed:—

The City of Ahmedabad, in Bahah Bahar, has been considered, ever since the City was founded, as not only a healthy, but a cheap situation also for living. Every article of consumption grows in abundance. The annual harvests have all along been plentiful; but from want of public interference, the vendors of grain sell at what rate they please; the vendors of all other kinds of commodities have followed their example, and have framed new Rules and Regulations for self-guidance, sensible as they are that no authority exists to control and rule their actions. We have taken the liberty to subjoin a comparative statement of prices of articles, what they sold for 32 years ago, viz. in 1197, Fussilly style, and what they are selling for now.

In addition to the above grievance, we beg leave further to state, that the weights and measures used by all descriptions of vendors, have been changed with their actions. They have 3 kinds of weights, viz. 10, 15, and 17 gundas, which they make use of, as they see the person they are dealing with may be; and along all banks of rivers, the Bunnahs have coers of sixteen gundas only.

Increase of population within 32 years may be assigned as a cause; but with it, the increase of cultivation and industry, demands consideration also; but what has increase of population to do with fishes in the river or the fowls in the air, the growth of medicinal drugs, and such like other articles?

| | Sold for before. | Now Selling for |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Fine Rice, per rupee | 30 seers | 16 seers |
| Medium, per rupee | 60 seers | 34 seers |
| Coarse, per rupee | 80 seers | 38 seers |
| Paddy, per rupee | 30 seers | 30 seers |
| Wheat, per rupee | 60 seers | 40 seers |
| Pulse, of all kinds, about 65 seers only, | 85 & 100 seers | 36 & 40 seers |
| Root-grass, per rupee | 80 seers | 40 seers |
| Mutton, per seer | 4 pie | 6 & 8 pie |
| Fish, per seer | 3 & 4 pie | 6 & 8 pie |
| Ghee, per rupee | 5 seers | 3 & 3 seers |
| Oil, per rupee | 12 seers | 6 seers |
| Salt, per seer | 4 pie | 8 pie |
| Bread, per rupee | 12 & 50 loaves | 16 & 20 |

(Signed)

THE VOICE OF THE POOR.

Pata, March 14, 1821.

NOTE.—It is hardly to be expected that Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, and Say, should be authorities in such current use at Pata, as to have been consulted by the framers of this complaint. It shows the extreme difficulty of making men satisfied; for in countries where such Rules and Regulations exist, the people see their evil, and petition for their removal. Here, however, where none are in force, some persons are to be found denouncing their enactment as a mark of special favor! We have given insertion to the Letter, chiefly because of the facts it contains regarding the actual prices at different epochs, but without entering into the views with which they were composed.—ED.

Original Poetry.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

GUNGOTKER.

Oh! 'tis a lovely wilderness and vast,
Whose circling mountains awfully sublime,
Rise crown'd with glittering snows of early time,
A scene of beauty worth in ages past,
To be regarded as the proud abode,
Of India's ancient, venerated God.*

And still o'erlook'd by trees, his temple stands
A low and gloomy shrine too poorly made
For his great name, or the wild solitude,
Altho' pyramids spread by holiest hands
Of zealous Bramins, with the lofty spire
According ill, and him besting not.

'Twas here, the Goddess of the sacred stream,
Adorning with celestial homage stood,
His waters turning to a golden flood;
By her reflection; as the summer dream
Of loving youth, beyond expression fair,
And breathing vows divine in poet's prayer.

And here the Ganges' noble birth place lies
Midst Alpine grandeur, its long hidden source
Sends forth its waters with a torrent's force
O'er craggy rocks and steep declivities;
Joyous they flow, a thousand streams attend
And blessing half the East, in Ocean end.

Oh shame! that such magnificence as this,
Which should enlarge the sense, divinely give
And fix the mind's enlighten'd view on heav'n;
A country even which transcends the Swiss
In Nature's majesty, should yield control
To superstitious darkness of the soul.

O! all unlike the hardy mountaineer
In Europe's brighter and far happier clime
Whose bosom throbs with Liberty's sublime
Stranger to aught but true Religious fear
The servile race who own these mountains high
Are prostrate bow'd to gross Idolatry.

Yet o'er this land by Nature so be lov'd
Thy voice, O! Truth shall pour its sounds divine
With bright conviction, and the future time
Shall see the veil of prejudice remov'd
Whilst Hope shall burst the clouds of mental gloom
And shine all radiant o'er days to come.

January 24, 1821. JUAN.

*Mahadeo. †Bhagiratha.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. John Wilson, late of the Honorable Company's Pilot Service, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. Morceau Chateau Morceau, late of Calcutta, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Ensign Gore Page, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. Francis De Silva, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. John Mathias Heming.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Dinapore, on the 14th instant, Lieutenant and Adjutant Brown, to Miss Charlotte Wilkinson.

At Poona, on the 20th of February, by the Reverend Mr. Robinson, Lieutenant J. G. Kerton, of the Madras Pioneers, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Edward Hughes, Rector of Teby, Pembrokeshire.

BIRTHS.

At Duns Don, on the 20th instant, the Lady of Dr. J. Johnston, of the Scottish Cavalry, of a Daughter.

Latest at Chinsapore, the Lady of M. R. Lemaire, of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on the 23d instant, the Lady of H. J. Hallerup, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. James Radcliff, of a Daughter.

At Anjar, on the 10th of February, the Lady of Captain Thomas Morgan, commanding at Anjar, of a Daughter.

At Deved Cottage, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Captain I. H. Dunster, Assistant Commissary General, of a Son.

At Sea, lat. 6 12' N and long. 12 57' W. on the 20th of October, the Lady of Mr. E. C. Harrison, Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Benares, on the 10th instant, Mary Anne Harriet, eldest Daughter of Doctor J. Watson, aged 3 years and 5 months.

At Dacca, at the house of Dr. Lamb, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Antonio Falconer, wife of Alexander Falconer, Esq. of Bainsberry.

On the 22d instant, Mr. Simon Koch, aged 68 years, 6 months and 20 days.

At Sackager, on the 22d instant, Miss E. Giffis, aged 20 years.

At Bombay, on the 20th of February, Alexander Pifford, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, aged 44 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|------------------|
| Mar. 25 | Exmouth | British | W. Manington | Bombay Feb. 15 |

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence Left |
|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| Mar. 8 | Nancy | British | J. Thompson | Calcutta Feb. 16 |
| | 8 Lady Carrington | British | T. Ward | Calcutta Feb. 7 |
| | 8 Bengal Merchant | British | A. Brown | Calcutta Feb. 17 |

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | From Whence Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------|------------------|
| Feb. 27 | Hamdy | Arab | Nacoda | Colombo Feb. 20 |
| 28 | Good Success | British | W. Peyton | Calcutta Jan. 20 |

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|--------|----------------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| Mar. 1 | Strenuous | Portis | F. C. Pereira | Dindigul |

Passengers.

Correct List of Passengers per Lady Kensington, Captain Beach, from Calcutta to England.—Mrs. Georgiana Beach and Child, Edward Scott Waring, Esq. of the Civil Service, Colonel Ben. Stewart, Captain James Fleming, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, Captain Coyle, 14th Madras Native Infantry, Lieutenant Morton Lang, of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Ingram, 1st Battalion 3d Native Infantry, P. Halket, Esq. 1st Battalion 37th Native Infantry, Assistant Surgeon, R. Walker, Esq. late Assistant Surgeon, 7th Light Cavalry, Alexander Wardrop, Esq. Merchant, Mr. G. Farrow, Shoe-maker of Calcutta, Mr. P. Williams, Merchant, Fort Madras.—Miss M. Boddam, Captain J. Hay, Aide-de-Camp, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, Captain G. Kirby, Free Marine.

Passengers per Good Success from Calcutta to Bombay.—James Ritchie, Esq. Lieutenant McIntyre, of the Bengal Army.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—331—

Ricardo versus Malthus.

SKETCH OF SOME OF THE POINTS ON WHICH MR. RICARDO AND MR. MALTHUS ARE AT ISSUE.

(For the *Calcutta Journal*.)

I.—According to Mr. Ricardo, price, or value in exchange, is regulated by the expense of production. The principle of supply and demand, though the proximate cause of variation of price, is subordinate to the former, because the comparative quantities of commodities supplied will be in proportion to the comparative costs of their production. The truth of this maxim is not at all affected by the fact that particular circumstances may for a time raise the market price above, or depress it below, the cost of production. On the other hand Mr. Malthus maintains that "the costs of production appear to be of no avail but in subordination to the dominant principle of supply and demand." In support of this opinion, Mr. Malthus cites: "In the well known instance noticed by Adam Smith, of the insufficient pay of Carriers, notwithstanding all the efforts of the legislature to raise it, a striking proof is afforded that the permanent price of an article is determined by the demand and supply, and not by the cost of production. The real cost of production would, in this case, be more likely to be increased than diminished by the subscriptions of benefactors; but being paid by others and not by the individuals themselves, it does not regulate and limit the supply; and this supply, an account of such encouragement becoming and continuing abundant, the price is and must always be low, whatever may be the real cost of the commodity given." The cost of production obviously means that which is borne by the producer, and cannot include that which is "paid by others." The abundant supply of Carriers, in consequence of the diminished cost of production, is, therefore, as plain a confirmation of Mr. Ricardo's rule as any case that can be quoted. The abundant supply is, undoubted, the immediate cause of the low price, but facility of production is the cause of that abundant supply. The former depends upon the latter, not the latter on the former. The subscriptions of benefactors are a bounty on the production of Carriers; and, says Mr. Malthus, "just in proportion as such bounties tend to lower prices, they show that prices depend upon the supply compared with the demand, and not upon the cost of production." How do bounties increase the supply and so lower prices? By diminishing the cost of production to the producer. Mr. Malthus admits that, in such cases, the entire expense of production (viz. that part which is borne by the state and that which falls on the producer) "does not regulate and limit the supply," which is, in fact, regulated by that part of the expense which is defrayed by the producer, and yet he admits the case of commodities encouraged by a bounty as an example of price not being regulated by the cost of production.

"But the most striking instance (says Mr. Malthus) which can well be conceived to show that the cost of production only influences the prices of commodities as it regulates their supply, is continually before our eyes, in the artificial value which is given to Bank Notes, by limiting their amount." "But, if an article which costs comparatively nothing in making, though it performs one of the most important functions of gold, can be kept to the value of gold by being supplied in the same quantity, it is the clearest of all possible proofs, that the value of gold itself no further depends upon the cost of its production, than as this cost influences its supply, and that if the cost were to cease, provided the supply were not increased, the value of gold in this country would still remain the same." To say that "the cost of production only influences the prices of commodities as it regulates their supply," or that the value of gold "no further depends upon the cost of its production than as this cost influences its supply," is to concede the whole question; for Mr. Malthus's enunciation of his argument is such a periphrasis as it would be to say that a particular value in a steam engine technically called the governor, is improperly so called, because it only influences the action of the engine as it regulates the supply of steam. Bank Notes are not an example

of a thing having its intrinsic value raised to a monopoly price by the limited degree in which it is, or can be, supplied, but of a thing intrinsically valueless having its value as a representation, founded on public credit, regulated by the value of the thing represented. Diminish the supply of Bank Notes to any extent, and their value will suffer less than that of gold, nor will they possess any value if there should be a want of confidence in the currency and good faith of those who issue them. It is true that if the cost of producing gold were to cease, its market value would not be diminished provided it did not monopolize; for the prices of commodities not subject to competition are those alone which do not ultimately depend on the cost of their production.

Mr. Ricardo makes the supposition, that a given quantity of corn might require only half the quantity of labour in its production at one time which it might require at another, and subsequent period, and yet that the labourer might be paid in both periods with the same quantity of corn. "Supposing such an event to take place," says Mr. Malthus, "it would strikingly exemplify the incorrectness of his definition, and show at once the marked distinction which must always exist between cost and value." We have here a clear case of increased cost in the quantity of labour to a double amount yet it is a part of the supposition that the commodity, which has been thus greatly increased in the cost of its production, will not purchase more of that article, which is, beyond comparison, the most extensive and the most important of all the objects which are offered in exchange, namely, labour. This instance shows at once that the quantity of labour which a commodity has cost is not a measure of its value in exchange. The strong language used by Mr. Malthus on this occasion is perfectly gratuitous. The footnote in question not only does not "strikingly exemplify," nor "show at once" the incorrectness of Mr. Ricardo's definition, but is nowise at variance with it. It is manifest that the cost of rearing labourers must increase with the cost of producing corn. Labourers cannot multiply and sell their labour cheap, while corn, from the increased difficulty of its production, becomes dear; their corn-wages must be nearly the same at all times; when high, the stimulus to population tends to bring them down; and when low the check to population tends to raise them. The instance of corn doubled in value purchasing the same quantity of labour is properly adduced by Mr. Ricardo to show the incorrectness of Adam Smith's assumption of labour as an invariable standard of value, since it would only be on the supposition of its invariableness as a standard, that an increased value of corn should necessarily purchase an increased quantity of labour.

II.—Mr. Ricardo's doctrine that the quantity of labour bestowed in producing things is the real source and measure of their value, is a truth explicitly admitted, and clearly stated by Adam Smith himself, though he afterwards inconsistently substitutes other things, sometimes corn, at other times the price of a day's labour, as standards of value. The standard proposed by Mr. Malthus is formed by a combination of these two, corn and labour; not the quantity of labour required for the production of any object, but the quantity which it can command in the market. He observes, "When corn is compared with labour is dear, labour compared with corn must necessarily be cheap. At the period that a given quantity of corn will command the greatest quantity of the necessities, conveniences, and amusements of life, a given quantity of labour will always command the smallest quantity of such objects; and at the period when corn commands the smallest labour will command the greatest quantity of them." "Thus if the money price of a commodity in England would purchase five days labour and five pecks of corn, and the money price of a commodity in Bengal would purchase five days labour and five times the quantity of rice usually earned in a day by a good labourer, according to an average of a very considerable period, these commodities might be considered in each country as of equal real value in exchange; and the difference in their money values would express pretty nearly the different value of silver in England and Bengal." When corn compared with labour is dear, of course labour compared with corn must be cheap. But as in the progress of population and of civilization, food becomes progressively dearer and

manufactured commodities comparatively cheaper, it will follow that at the period when a given quantity of corn will command the greatest quantity of the necessaries, conveniences, and amusements of life, that is, when the money price of corn is high, a given quantity of labour will always command, not "the smallest" but the greatest quantity of such objects and vice versa. At the present time, a labourer's wages, if spent in the purchase of the conveniences of life, would command more of them than they would have done in the middle of the last century when corn was cheap.

If Mr. Malthus's standard were applied to measuring the different values of silver in England and Bengal, it would indicate that silver was 600 per cent. more valuable in Bengal than in England, an error much more than sufficient to show the fallacious nature of the standard, and the erroneous principles on which it has been constructed.

III.—In opposition to Mr. Ricardo's statement that a fall of wages occasions a rise of profits and not of rent, Mr. Malthus asks: "Where will the high real wages of America finally go? to profits? or to rent? If labourers were permanently to receive the value of a bushel of wheat a day, none but the richest lands could pay the expense of working them. An increase of population and a fall of such wages would be absolutely necessary to the cultivation of poor land. How then can it be said that a fall of wages is not one of the causes of a rise of rent?" The fall in the real wages of America will not go to increase rents, nor perceptibly to increase profits, but rather to retard, and diminish the progressive reduction to which profits are continually subject, as the necessity of recurring to inferior soils renders agricultural labour less and less productive. Though profits necessarily fall, yet every fall of wages lightens that fall. However high wages may be, the expense of cultivating poor land is not defrayed by the fall of such wages, but by the enhanced price of the diminished produce, an expense which is borne by the consumers. When the price of corn is such as to permit land of a certain quality to be cultivated with the market rate of profit, though it can afford no rent, the rent paid by the farmers of richer land would be the difference between the produce of their farms and that of the new land which paid no rent. But they would pay no additional rent in consideration of a fall of wages, for that circumstance would equally affect the cultivator of the new land, and would be an element in regulating the current rate of profits. It may then be said that a fall of wages is not one of the causes of a rise of rents.

IV.—Mr. Ricardo is of opinion that the corn laws are essentially vicious since they benefit landlords at the expense of consumers, and compel a more disadvantageous distribution of capital than would otherwise take place. On the other hand Mr. Malthus considers the excess of rents which they enable landlords to receive to be a great national gain, and deprecates the loss of it as pregnant with the worst consequences. He observes: "If the doctrine here laid down respecting the laws which govern the rise and fall of rents be near the truth, the doctrine which maintains that, if the produce of agriculture were sold at such a price as to yield less net surplus, agriculture would be equally productive to the general stock, must be very far from the truth. With regard to my own conviction, indeed, I feel no sort of doubt that if, under the impression that the high price of raw produce, which occasions rent, is as injurious to the consumer as it is advantageous to the landlord, a rich and improved nation were determined by law to lower the price of produce, till no surplus in the shape of rent any where remained, it would inevitably throw not only all the poor land, but all except the very best land out of cultivation, and probably reduce its produce and population to less than one-tenth of their former amount." There is in the above passage a degree of coarse exaggeration which could not have been expected from Mr. Malthus. In the first place no writer can be chargeable with the contradictory doctrine which maintains that if the produce of agriculture to be sold at such a price as to yield less net surplus, agriculture would be equally productive to the general stock. It is an undue proportion of capital be directed to agriculture, undoubtedly "agriculture" would be more, but "the general stock" would be less productive than under an

unrestricted system. But the freest importation of corn could not "lower the price of produce till no surplus in the shape of rent any where remained." It would throw out of cultivation only the least fertile land, and though it diminished the quantity of domestic produce, and transferred a portion of its value from the landlords to consumers, it would, by a better distribution of the general capital, increase the national wealth and population.

V.—Mr. Malthus says: "In the regular progress of a country towards general cultivation and improvement, and in a natural state of things, it may fairly be presumed, that if the last land taken into cultivation be rich, capital is scarce, and profits will then certainly be high; but if land be thrown out of cultivation on account of means being found of obtaining corn cheaper elsewhere, no such inference is justifiable. On the contrary, capital may be abundant, compared with the demand for corn and commodities, in which case and during the time that such abundance lasts, whatever may be the state of the land, profits must be low. This is a distinction of the greatest practical importance, which it appears to me has been quite overlooked by Mr. Ricardo." The finding means of obtaining cheaper corn would tend to lower wages, and consequently raise profits, though during the transition, and until the displaced capital had adapted itself to the change, there would be a disproportionate accumulation of stock and a fall of profits. When the "distinction" is properly qualified, there is nothing in it that is not implied, or clearly deducible from the principles of Mr. Ricardo.

VI.—The gross produce being divided into rent, wages, and profits, Mr. Ricardo shows that the proportion of value to be appropriated to the first is continually increasing, to the second is increasing in a less degree, and to the third is diminishing. On the other hand Mr. Malthus says: "Every relative fall in the price of the instruments of production may allow of the employment of a considerable quantity of additional capital; and when either new land is taken into cultivation or the old improved, the increase of produce may be considerable, though the increase of rents be trifling. We see, in consequence, that in the progress of a country towards a high state of cultivation, the quantity of capital employed upon the land, and the quantity of produce yielded by it, bear a constantly increasing proportion to the amount of rents, unless counterbalanced by extraordinary improvements in the modes of cultivation." As rent arises from the difference between the most productive and the least productive portions of capital, every application of new capital, whether to old or new land, tends to make "the quantity of capital employed on the land, and the quantity of produce yielded by it, bear a constantly decreasing" proportion to the amount of rents, unless counterbalanced by extraordinary improvements in the modes of cultivation. The effect of these improvements is the reverse of that ascribed to them by Mr. Malthus. They tend to lower rents not to raise them. The depression is temporary, and rents rise again when an addition to the population has enveloped the application of additional capital to the land.

It appears from the returns lately made to the Board of Agriculture, that the average proportion which rent bears to the value of the whole produce is about one-fifth, whereas formerly it was one-fourth or one-third. The inference is, not as Mr. Malthus seems to think, that the landlord's share of the whole produce is less as compared with those of the labourers and farmers, but that the share of government is greater. The proportion of the whole produce appropriated to defray that part of the expense of cultivation which consists in taxes, public and local, has greatly increased, and sufficiently accounts for rent being a less proportion of the whole produce, without being less as compared with wages and profits.

VII.—According to Mr. Ricardo rent is not a creation, but only a transfer of wealth. The price of raw produce being such as to remunerate the cultivator of the worst land in cultivation, the difference between the produce of such land and of more fertile soils is paid to the landlord in rent. If fertile land were more abundant, there would be no rent, and yet more wealth, which would arise from wages and profits. On the other hand, Mr. Malthus says: "It is the barrenness of the soil which occasions rent, and it is the scarcity of fertile land which occasions the high price of corn." On the other hand, Mr. Malthus says: "It is the barrenness of the soil which occasions rent, and it is the scarcity of fertile land which occasions the high price of corn."

It not on the contrary, a clear indication of a most inestimable quality in the soil, which God has bestowed on man—the quality of being able to maintain more persons than are necessary to work it?—“If manufactured commodities by the gradations of machinery were to yield a rent, man, as he observes, would do more by the sweat of his brow; and supposing him still to obtain the same quantity of commodities, (which however he would not), the increase of his labour would be in proportion to the greatness of the rent so created. But the surplus which a given quantity of land yields in the shape of rent is totally different. Instead of being a measure of the increase of labour, which is necessary altogether to produce the quantity of corn which the land can yield, it is finally an exact measure of the relief from labour in the production of food granted to him by a kind Providence.” Mr. Malthus has not succeeded in showing that the rent payable for machinery in the case supposed by Mr. Ricardo, would be “totally different” from that which is paid for land. It is not rent, but the quality in the soil of being able to maintain more persons than are necessary to work it, which is a measure of relief from labour in the production of food. The fewer hands necessarily employed in procuring food for the society, the more there will be to spare for the provision of conveniences and luxuries, or for the enjoyment of leisure; but this advantage, though springing from a cause often more or less coincident with rent, is yet essentially independent of it.

VIII.—Mr. Ricardo is an enemy to the corn laws; Mr. Malthus is a friend to them. He says: “If restrictions upon importation necessarily increased the quantity of labour and capital required to obtain corn, they could not of course be defended for a moment, with a view to wealth and productive power. But if by directing capital to the land they occasion permanent improvement, the whole question is changed. Permanent improvements in agriculture are like the acquisition of additional land.” Permanent improvements may be made at no expense. The question is not at all changed by the mere execution of such improvements: it still depends on the quantity of labour and capital required to obtain corn; and restrictions increase that quantity, for, by the supposition, no new corn can be procured from supplying themselves where it is produced with less expenditure of labour and capital.

IX.—Mr. Ricardo shows, “that in all countries, and at all times, profits depend upon the quantity of labour required to provide necessaries for the labourer on that land, or with that capital which yields a rent.” In proportion as labour must be increased, or as the same labour yields a less return, profits must diminish; and the tendency of profits to fall naturally increases with the progress of population, though it may be greatly counteracted, and even more than counteracted, for an indefinite period, by the effect of improvements in agriculture and of facilities of commercial intercourse. Of course Mr. Ricardo did not intend that this principle of gradual but certain and universal operation should be applied to account for existing phenomena, respecting the rate of profits at a particular time in a particular country: yet Mr. Malthus has employed several pages to demonstrate the “utter inadequacy of this single cause” to explain the rise and fall of profits in England during the last hundred years. When Mr. Malthus admits, that the cause of the fall of profits which exclusively occupied Mr. Ricardo’s attention “in his very ingenious chapter on profits”—“is not of such a nature as finally to overwhelm every other,” and that though it “is finally of the very greatest power, yet its progress is extremely slow and gradual,”—he grants all that Mr. Ricardo contends for, or ever meant to establish.

X.—Mr. Ricardo observes, that, “if £10,000 were given to a man having £100,000 per annum, he would not lock it up in a chest, but would either increase his expenses by £10,000, employ it himself productively, or lend it to some other person for that purpose. If he increased his expenses his effectual demand would be for buildings, furniture, or some such enjoyment. If he employed his £10,000 productively, his effectual demand would be for food, clothing, and raw materials, which might set new labourers to work. But still it would be demand.” Upon this Mr. Malthus remarks: “Upon this principle it is supposed that if the richer portion of society

were to forego their accustomed necessaries and luxuries with a view to accumulation, the only effect would be a direction of nearly the whole capital of the country to the production of necessaries, which would lead to a great increase of cultivation and population. But, without supposing an entire change in the usual motives to accumulation, this could not possibly happen. The usual motives for accumulation are, I conceive, either the future wealth and enjoyment of the individual who accumulates, or of those to whom he means to leave his property. And with these motives it could never answer to the possessor of land to employ nearly all the labour which the soil could support in cultivation; as by so doing he would necessarily destroy his net rent, and render it impossible for him, without subsequently diminishing the greatest part of his workmen and occasioning the most dreadful distress, either to give himself the means of greater enjoyment at a future distant period, or to transmit such means to his posterity.” This is a singular comment on a very easy passage. Because Mr. Ricardo said that a man having £10,000 would either spend it, or employ it productively, does it follow that he should be supposed to recommend, or to think it reasonable that “the possessor of land should employ nearly all the labour which the soil could support in cultivation,” or should employ one unnecessary labourer to its cultivation? Mr. Ricardo says that demand is only limited by production; and that “there cannot be accumulated in a country any amount of capital which cannot be employed productively, until wages rise so high in consequence of the rise of necessaries, and so little consequently remains for the profits of stock, that the motive for the accumulation of stock ceases.” In all this there is nothing to suggest, or excuse, the extraordinary construction of Mr. Malthus, by which he supposes that Mr. Ricardo contemplated as the natural effect of accumulation, say, result as he pleased as that the landlord should “set to work on the land as many labourers as his savings would support,” seeing that it is quite obvious that, instead of being enriched, he would be impoverished by such a proceeding, both at first and in future. The comment of Mr. Malthus applies to a perfectly extravagant, but does not affect the reasoning of Mr. Ricardo.

XI.—Perhaps the most plausible part of Mr. Malthus’s book is Section VIII. of Chapter VII. in which he expounds a proposition of Mr. Ricardo which states that “No extension of foreign trade will immediately increase the amount of value in a country, although it will very powerfully contribute to increase the mass of commodities and therefore the sum of enjoyments.” But its plausibility arises from bringing strongly into view the consequences of foreign trade in encouraging accumulation and stimulating production. Mr. Malthus admits “that the demand for foreign and home commodities together, as far as regards value, is limited by the revenue and capital of the country; but, according to my view of the subject, the national revenue, which consists of the sum of rents, profits, and wages, is once decidedly increased by the increased profit of the foreign merchant, without a proportionate diminution of revenues in any other quarter; whereas Mr. Ricardo is evidently of opinion that, though the abundance of commodities is increased, the revenue of the country, as far as regards value, remains the same.” But the profits of the foreign merchant do not exceed the general average; and an extension of his dealings must either suppose an increased importation of cheaper foreign commodities, or an increased demand for foreign commodities at the same price, which cannot take place without a diminished demand for home commodities; the consumption of both being always limited by the revenue and capital of the country. It is probably by an accidental oversight that Mr. Malthus says that an extension of the foreign trade might occur “without a proportionate diminution of revenue in any other quarter.” It could not occasion any diminution of revenue in any quarter; it could only disturb its appropriation.

These are the principal, if not the only points, on which Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Malthus are at issue; for it will be found that wherever Mr. Malthus seems to differ from Mr. Ricardo, and to be in the right, that he only contends for what is clearly implied by Mr. Ricardo’s principles.

Campore, Feb. 6, 1821.

PHILO-RICARD.

Indian Drws.

Fire at Chowringhee.—We have again to notice one of these unfortunate occurrences that are so common at this season of the year. A Fire broke out last night between 11 and 12 o'clock among the Native Huts in Breeby Foster's ground, situated in the Bowyer Bastee, near the High Road of Chowringhee, and directly opposite to the residence of Mr. Shakespeare. At a little past midnight no less than 10 Fire Engines were playing around it, under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, who deserves the highest praise for his active exertions in the cause of humanity. The Fire was confined within a space of about 40 yards square, and 16 Huts were burnt to the ground. The Engines were well supplied with water, altho' the Bheesties had to bring it from a considerable distance; but as the wind blew strong from the South, and there was a dry ditch in front of the Fire, and in a line with the road, the Engines could not approach near enough so that in spite of the ability and zeal displayed by Mr. Miller and those under him, the Fire baffled their exertions till about a quarter before one, when it was completely subdued. The Fire is said to have originated in a Hut inhabited by a Khidmetgar in the service of Mr. George Ward, but the man himself does not know how it happened. He says that he was wakened out of his sleep by a cry of "Fire," and that the Fire was discovered in the corner of his Hut; but how it came there he does not know.—*Bengal Evening Post.*

Bombay, March 7.—We had a false alarm yesterday; the Ship *St. Vincent*, last from Batavia, displaying the signal from England, as she was coming in, put us all on the qui vive, thinking it was the *Bombay Merchant*, in which ship are many Passengers, who are anxiously looked for; the signal was however hauled down, before expectation was quite at its height, though the disappointment was severely felt.

This Ship, a Free trader, brought us the *Batavian Courant* of the 25th November, and some letters of later date, that contain but little interesting news. Is one of them however is the following paragraph, which we have great pleasure in making public.

Batavia.—We are all here very well contented with our Masters the Dutch; they treat us in all respects as their own countrymen, therefore, as Englishmen, we have no reason to complain, and it is often with great regret that I see the very ill-entured remarks that are sometimes made in the Calcutta and London Papers, which have no other effect than to create ill will, and to do us, who are resident here, as much mischief as possible.

The *Guildford*, who came in a few hours before the *St. Vincent*, brought us however Papers from Batavia of the 6th of January, from which the kindness of a friend, has extracted the following paragraph.

The *Louise* arrived at Batavia on the 28th and called again for China on the 30th of December. The H. C. Ship *Lady Melville* from Calcutta had touched at Batavia on the 17th and called for China on the 25th of December. The K. S. *Forbes* sailed from Batavia for London on the 29th of that month.

Java produce continues extravagantly high.

Letters from Zoor.—We have been kindly favoured with the perusal of some letters from Zoor of as late a date as the 14th ultimo, where, in addition to what was said of the unfortunate affair of the 11th, one of them states that the attack was made by at least 500 Arabs, and that Captain Farr, after maintaining a severe conflict with five of them fell covered with wounds; he was taken to his tent and lingered an hour and half in sad torments, his head being nearly covered from his body, and his back bone cut into two; Colonel Cox was also dreadfully wounded, but is now in a fair way of recovering; Captain McKellar, of the *Lockington*, was sleeping in Colonel Cox's tent, but was not wounded; he drove off several of the enemy, and protected the Colonel, who was unable to defend himself; Lieutenants

Wakins and Barnett were slightly wounded; some of the wounded soldiers have lost their arms by a single stroke of the Arab Sabre; about 11 of the enemy were killed and 12 wounded; those that were taken alive were hung up by the Imam. The vagabonds killed all the Horses they met with.

Lieutenant Marshall, of the 24, died of fever on the 12th of February.

Our Picquets have been doubled since this disaster, and precautions taken to render any future attack quite impossible.

Northern Cotton.—A few Bales of Northern Cotton have arrived within these few days, but it is not expected in any quantity until after the Hulse holidays, which commences about the 18th of March, when the busy hum of men will be again heard in our streets. No prices can be at present quoted.

Theatre at Kowk.—We are informed that the Amateur performance on Saturday last, at this Theatre, went off extremely well; we are however so little acquainted with the Portuguese Stage, that we can touch but very slightly on the merit of the pieces, they are however, we are told, unexceptionable, and we should hope that they will be found worthy of the patronage of the society of this Settlement.

The Honorable the Governor is expected to arrive at the Presidency by the 15th instant.

Shipping.—The *Angelica*, of this Port, has been sold to the Portuguese; she left the harbour a day or two since for Goa, under the name of the *New Belisaria*.

Two Ships of 400 Tons are building at Batavia for the Brazil trade.

The Grab ship *Mosaffer*, from Bussorah bound to Bengal, is at an anchor off the reef.

In addition to the Dutch Ships in Batavia roads on the 25th November, which amounted, large and small, to 60, there were the following English Ships: *Mary, Wellington, India, Port William, Neptune, Stokely, Syren, Unity, Ambrosia, St. Vincent, and Lady Flora, Beige Harriet and Sweepstakes*, and American Ships *United States, Thomas Wilson, William, Union, Merrimack, Patterson, Fame and Fishery*.

Besides many other, both English and American, at the out ports.—*Bombay Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

General Letters transmitted to us yesterday for publication, and others previously sent, but necessarily obliged to yield to others of prior claim, will have the earliest space that can be given them.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. J. L. Blaney, to Miss Anna Mastest.

At Bombay, on the 24 instant, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Acting Junior Presidency and Garrison Chaplain, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Conductor Edward Williams, of the Grand Arsenal, to Mrs. Catharine Weste.

At Bombay, on the 5th instant, by the Reverend Nicholas Wade, A. M. Senior Chaplain, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Charles William Pashley, to Jane Anne Dutton.

At Bombay, on the 5th instant, by the Reverend Nicholas Wade, A. M. Senior Chaplain, at St. Thomas's Church, Quarter Master Sergeant James Tett, of the 3d Battalion 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Cavanah.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, at the Honorable Joseph Dayels, Chamberlainer, the Lady of Eugene Coulin, Esq. of a Son.

At Lucknow, on the 17th instant, the Lady of Major F. V. Saper, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

| Date | Name of Vessel | Flag | Commander | From Whence Left |
|---------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|
| Mar. 27 | Britannia | British | Wadsworth | Trincomalee Mar. 19 |

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—343—

Indian Actos.

Early in the afternoon we received the Supplement of the two Madras Gazettes, as well as Letters from Manila, brought there by the Ship *Edward Street*, Captain Baleton, from Manila, touching at Penang in her way. The following is the Manila News:—

Manila, January 25, 1831.—All here is perfectly quiet, no fears are entertained for the future. The Cholera has nearly ceased, but still exists. On the 23rd of January, the Public Justice was in some degree accomplished by the first of the long-delayed Executions of the Malefactors of the 9th and 10th of October. One man was executed, and 4 more are very shortly to follow, with many others afterwards. This wretch just executed confessed his having been engaged in a murder previous to that time of the general Massacre, and having on those days stolen upwards of 2000 Dollars in Gold, he was according to the New Constitution strangled with an iron roller and arrow. The body was exposed on the scaffold till night: the execution was conducted with great regularity under a strong guard, in the Square of St. Gabriel, in sight of the lane in which the houses of some of the French Gentlemen were situated.

The crops of Sugar are large, its nominal price is 67 Dollars, but no sale are making at that quotation.

Jaulink.—We are pleased by our Correspondent at this Station to state that the Police Poon were withdrawn from the Bazar at Boliary previous to the attack made on it by armed Robbers on the 24th of February last, and not subsequent to the attack, as stated in his Letter of the 27th of February, an Extract from which is given under the Jaulink head, in the Journal of Thursday, March 22.—We trust our Correspondents will see the importance of accuracy in their *Actos* Dispatches, to spare themselves the necessity of subsequent correction.

Nabua, March 13, 1831.—Very few Shipping arrivals have taken place since our last, and the Vessels that have come into the roads are homeward bound from Calcutta.

The Northerly winds have left us unusually early this year—for the last fortnight it has blown pretty steadily from the South East quarter. On Thursday and the following day rain fell in heavy showers, which is a most unusual occurrence in this month. By a register of the fall of rain of twenty years we observe that it never rained in March during that long period—last year however formed an exception. The Southerly winds seem to have prevailed pretty generally in the Bay, since we find that the *Hoghty* was only ten days on her passage, from this Port to Calcutta.

The Honorable Company's Chartered Ship *Lady Carrington*, and the free Ships *Nancy* and *Bengal Merchant* came into the Roads on Thursday and Friday.

Fires in Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

No one, I hope, will for a moment doubt the purity of your intentions, in the extensive making for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire; with a heart alive to the distresses of my fellow men, as far as my purse allows, no one is more ready to contribute his mite to the relief of real distress; but ere I put my name to the List of Subscribers for the purpose proposed, I must have a stronger belief in the possibility of its being an act of Charity.

About twelve months since, at the great Fire in the Circular Road, I was an active assistant in the attempt to stop its progress, and an attentive observer of the Native character on that occasion. To a Hat, from whence the cries of distress were particularly piercing, I directed my attention, under the hope of rendering timely aid to the sufferers; the Huts around were in a blaze, and I approached with difficulty. I found two women and some children wringing their hands and crying most violently; the Hut surrounded by men, not one of them however attempting to remove any thing from their dwelling, but looking on with the greatest apathy; two or three

English Gentlemen were also about the place; and our united efforts were given to remove the boxes, &c. from the flames; my hands were burnt in the attempt, yet not a Native put a finger to the work, and the Hat fell a sacrifice, with all most every thing it contained, to the devouring element, and I doubt not but the things we removed afterwards shared the same fate, through the laziness of the owners. During the whole night I did not observe one Native assisting another, and water was supplied the Engines only by compulsion. A plain question naturally follows: Is it Charity to assist those who will not endeavour to assist themselves, but who stupidly look on without attempting to avoid the threatened misfortune?

At the Fire in Chowringhee, last night, I again witnessed this infamous want of energy; hundreds of persons surrounded the Fire, abundance of water was at hand, yet not a soul stirred for the purpose of quenching the Fire, or removing the property from the adjoining Huts; but all was noise and childish lamentation, and I left the spot previous to the arrival of the Engines, disgusted with the people, and sorrowing that any trouble should be taken to relieve so wretched a set, when thousands of our honest and industrious countrymen so much more need pity. In short, to give these people money to rebuild their Huts, is putting a firebrand into their hands, encouraging fanaticism and lameness, as well as endangering the best buildings in and about Calcutta, from which every man ought to rejoice in seeing Huts removed.

If the Hecates were placed on the same footing as the Watermen of Lisbon, the arrangement would be of more service than partial relief by subscription can be. In Lisbon every waterman has a badge, the water is carried in barrels of 4 or 5 gallons, much more difficult to fill than the bags used in this country, and the access to water also much more difficult than here, surrounded as Calcutta is by beautiful Tanks; these men are divided into distinct parties, and appointed to certain districts, under the Gazettess or head men appointed by the Police; on an alarm of Fire, every man flies to his post; the roll is regularly called, and absence severely punished; from this Regulation the best result is found, the Hecties are abundantly and quickly supplied with water, and thereby become thereby efficient.

Your's obediently,

A. B.

Tuesday Morning.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We enter fully into the feelings of our Correspondent, as to the unpardonable apathy with which the Natives regard the calamities that occasionally visit them; and think they have much less claim on our charity than if they were vigorously to exert themselves when such accidents occur. But we cannot go the length that he does in supposing that they should therefore be uniformly shut out from all share in our commiseration. Their shrinking from all exertion on such occasions arises from various causes—natural timidity or fear, superstitious belief in destiny, and a compound of religious prejudice, and habitual weakness. They are, in short, like children rather than like men, when danger threatens them.

But we do not think that Charity should withhold her aid in all cases where the Sufferers might have helped themselves yet did not; and a hundred cases might be mentioned to show that the reality of the distress is all that is required to be known, to excite our fellow-creatures to our pity, unless such distress has arisen from the commission of crime.

We do not know how the Priest and the Levite might have excused themselves, when they turned aside from the wounded Traveller who on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho had fallen among thieves; perhaps they too might have thought that Charity did not require us to help those who were not able to, or at least who did not effectually, help themselves; but of this we are sure, that no mention is made of the Good Samaritan's first assuring himself of the Traveller having done his best to defend himself, before he put man on his horse, brought him to an Inn, and gave money to the keeper for his maintenance. It was enough for him that he was wounded, and that he needed the help and aid posted into his wounds.

We should have some standard by which to regulate our Charity, and we know no better one than that of the Gospel; but while we relieve the distress that actually exists, to the extent of our means, let us at the same time do all we can to prevent its future occurrence; in as much as the prevention of evil is better than the

egre. We think the suggestions of our Correspondent regarding the regulation of the Bhoosties, worth attending to, and sincerely wish that this and all other hints for the public good were more generally followed up by those who have it in their power to adopt them. There is no man, indeed, a false pride that will countenance an improvement that does not originate with themselves; if they were to reflect, however, that in every gratification they receive, from their morning cup of coffee to their last glass of wine at night, they are indebted every day of their lives, to the ingenuity and improvement of some hundreds of different individuals, of different ages, and different climes, they would see how entirely every man must be more or less indebted to others for his comfort, and would learn, that mutual assistance and a reciprocal interchange of benefits is the only bond by which civilized society could long be held together; for if this were dissolved, and every man were determined to live only by and for himself, we should soon degenerate to a state of the most savage barbarism.—En.

This Note was written before the heartless and unfeeling observations of the Editor of the *Hurkara*, appeared in his Paper of yesterday;—but to those we shall give the antidote which appeared in the *Bengal Evening Post* of last night, as follows:—

Those who have read the Letter signed A Barron, published in our Paper of Monday last, know what has been the conduct of the *Hurkara* with regard to the poor Natives whose houses were burnt. In a Note to that Letter we expressed a hope that the *Hurkara* would not, through mere hostility to us, set his face against the benevolent intentions of those who have set on foot a Subscription for the relief of the unhappy sufferers. Our hopes were it seems quite groundless. The *Hurkara* is determined to maintain his consistency, by a systematic opposition to every attempt to alleviate the miseries of the wretched. For this extraordinary conduct he even attempts to advance arguments; and as the appearance of reasoning in the *Hurkara* ought to be encouraged, we shall give him the full benefit of those reasons he has adduced, by quoting them at full length. After noticing, in historical scoffing way, the burning of the poor people's houses, of which we gave an account last evening, he observes:—

"The exertions of two or three gentlemen who got the fire under in so short a time, were perhaps very meritorious to some of the sufferers, who may thereby be prevented from sharing in the Rewards that are now held out to tempt the cupidity of those who may choose to perpetrate the crime of Arson. The sphere of human inconsistency is certainly wide indeed—many respectable and even intelligent men in Calcutta have been labouring for several years to check the infamous practice which has been often followed by lascars, of burning the ships to which they belonged; but, as if destruction, and not safety, ought to be the order of the day on shore, we are told that they ('many respectable and intelligent men in Calcutta') are preparing to reward the same offence when committed in the midst of this populous city!"

We thank God that we have neither the heart to dictate nor the folly to write the above sentiments! The argument is easily refuted, for when correctly stated it is simply this: because the fires which have lately occurred (or any other) may have been the work of incendiaries, therefore those who suffer by those fires are entitled to no compassion and should receive no relief.

What! if in the dregs of life a miscreant be found so unfeeling as wantonly to endanger the lives and properties of thousands from some base motive of selfishness, or for the purpose of regaling his imagination, like a little Nero, with the sight of a great conflagration,—are the thousands of innocent sufferers to be punished for the crime of that single incendiary? Because a single heartless villain, lost to all the feelings of humanity, might be guilty of a crime, so execrable, for the purpose of afterwards amusing himself and his too famous companions by comic descriptions of the "drolleries and extraordinary occurrences" that happen at a fire, even although it be confined within a "narrow field" and last for "so short a time,"—are the benevolent and the humane to be deterred on that account from alleviating the miseries of those whose happiness has been sacrificed by one man, and their misfortunes made the laughing-stock of another? Are we to punish the innocent with the guilty? are we to visit the iniquities of one upon all? upon those too who are the victims of his cruelty? If the righteous persons would have saved Sodom, the value of whose wickedness rose up to Heaven, shall one guilty person condemn all the Native inhabitants of Calcutta, and place them beyond the pale of human commiseration?

That the *Hurkara* should advocate such doctrines is not very surprising, after what we have already seen in that Paper; but he will not be successful in proving that to alleviate in some degree the miseries of the poor creatures whose houses were burnt, is to encourage and to hold out a reward to those who shall commit the crime of Arson or fire-raising. To prove this, he ought to show that the people whose

houses are burnt will be gainer by the loss of those houses; that the pecuniary pittance given to them individually will exceed the value of their original houses. In that case we admit it would be their interest to get rid of their houses as soon as possible; and as we know that interest will go a great way with a Native, we think it would be extremely dangerous to hold out to him such temptations. But is there any danger that too many houses will be subscribed? Can the *Hurkara* show that such has ever happened before? Unless he can do that, his argument has not a leg to stand on; for a Native is not so foolish as to burn a hut worth 20 Rupees for the sake of getting 5 Rupees in return.

The case is simply this; the *Hurkara* wants no compassion for the Natives. (On what other class of mortals his compassion has been all expended we do not pretend to know.) He looks about him for a reason to excuse his want of feeling, but he cannot find one. Instead of looking without, let him look within—in his own breast—he will find it there!

Duke of Wellington.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal:

Sir,

While I unfeignedly admire the honest personal attachment and professional warmth, which dictated the eloquent eulogium on the Duke of Wellington's Talents and Character, that appeared in your Journal of the 23d instant, under the Signature of A. CONSTANT READER, I must express a doubt whether those feelings, however becoming in a Friend or Advocate, are the best qualifications for an Impartial Critic who professes to discuss a question of great Public Interest, touching the Political and Military achievements of one of the most celebrated individuals of modern times, whose character has in fact become Public Property, from the distinguished part he played in the Affairs of Europe during a long and sanguinary contest.

If it be admitted that contemporaries are rarely good historians, because they take too near an interest in passing and recent events, and cannot divest themselves readily of political or party bias, it seems to follow that of all contemporaries he is the least to be relied on, who admires and glories in his enthusiasm and personal predilection for his Hero. A Foreigner or Stranger, of equal ability in other respects, is better to be depended on when opinions and not facts are in question; and the more remote the period when he writes, from that of which he treats, the more confidently we may repose on the judgments which he passes on men and their actions: good history like good wine, must be of a certain age before it loses the smack of the cask and lees, and thoroughly works itself free from such natural impurities.

We have not yet nearly approached this period of purification and impartiality with regard to the Revolutionary wars of France, and no great value can as yet be attached to any man's opinion of those unparalleled times or of the distinguished persons who have stratted and fretted their little hours on that singular stage. But as your Correspondent has challenged the world to a full and fair discussion of the particular question of the Duke of Wellington's merits, and as TRUTH only can be the object aimed at by a Writer of his pretensions, I am tempted to suggest certain "doubts" which occur to me, how far impartial posterity will confirm your CONSTANT READER's unqualified and unmeasured praise of the Duke, as if he were the first of living Military and Political Characters. I have no doubt that my unknown antagonist will receive my objections with candour, and reply to them,—if he think it necessary,—with the temper and fairness that should distinguish all who only seek the truth, and have no unworthy partialities to gratify.

The Duke of Wellington's Character will be discussed by future Historians, like those of all other illustrious Public Men, under its three aspects, Political, Military, and Personal. It is vain to say that the last of these, including what is usually called Private Character, ought to be left out of consideration. All History declares the very reverse in every page; and your CONSTANT READER practically admits the privilege of the Historian to comprehend Personal Virtues and Vices in the estimate of Public Character, by his vituperation of MARLBOROUGH's avarice, and his just praise of WELLINGTON for being untouched by that failing.

I have read a great deal of what has been written in favor of the Hero of Waterloo and against him, in our free Country;—but although I have remarked exceptions taken to particular points in his Military conduct, and to the hyperbolic praises of some extravagant admirers, I do not remember ever to have met with any denial of his Grace's first rate Military Talents. It is to his Political character as exhibited at home and abroad, and his Private character, that objections have been made:—whether justly or not, is the question which we are now to discuss, and on which men will probably form their judgments according to their several notions of Politics and Morals. But your Correspondent is a man of too much information not to know that Public opinion is at least very much divided on the illustrious Duke's pretensions to it's esteem in either of these important particulars; important they are, both of them—in our admirable England! It is well for her that it is so.—It has been well for her that it was so, during the long and agitating crisis from which she has emerged!—and no Public man, at least in one Country of Europe, can ever maintain lasting pretensions to the esteem of his Countrymen, without possessing those solid claims to respect and favor, which are founded on the basis of Private Virtues.

If Lord Wellington were already numbered with the illustrious dead, and so become the sole property of History, we might more legitimately and without invidiousness, enter on the adjustment of his title to private esteem, whether as an Individual—as a Member of the first Legislative and Judicial Assembly in the world—or as one of the first Peers of England, expected to set in his proper person a dignified example to the lower orders of his countrymen. But while he survives, perhaps again to fight the battles of England, and while he is still in the vigour of his career, it would be alike painful and unjust to blazon forth frailties that he may live to amend, and for which, after all, much allowance must in fairness be made, proportioned to temptations, from prosperity and popularity, such as assail very few. But we may dwell complacently on the pleasurable side of the picture, and say with truth, as with pride, that he is distinguished for frankness, impartiality, strong attachment to friends, and liberality bordering on profusion. These are virtues that do honour to his heart, and become his elevated station.

The estimate of his Grace's Political pretensions, however, must give us pause: I confess my own incompetency to do him justice, for I cannot sufficiently purge my eye-sight from the film of Whiggish partialities, so as to view with any favour the part which "The Great Wellington" has so decidedly taken in the affairs of Great Britain.

But let us begin with his Political career, as it is succinctly and enthusiastically summed up in Note c of your Correspondent's Letter.

If I remember rightly, Colonel Wellesley, though appointed Commandant of Seringapatam, and afterwards of the Troops in Mysore, was more than assisted in the Settlement of the Country and its Civil administration, by one of the most efficient Commissioners and some of the ablest Managers that the Company's Service ever produced. Politically, Mysore became a cypher in relation to the other powers of India, down the day that Tippon fell.

Full Political and Military authority, even to the supersession of the local Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay was conferred on Major General Wellesley, and wisely conferred,—by the Governor General, together with the power of concluding Peace (subject to Ratification), with the Maharratta confederates. Lord Lake held the same powers in Hindustan, and more recently, Sir Thomas Hislop in the Deccan. They are essential towards strengthening the hands of Commanders remote from convenient and speedy intercourse with the Supreme Authority. But in all such cases, the real power is understood to be practically exercised by less prominent figures on the canvas, in the shape of Agents or Assistants, who are the actual Diplomats ostensibly under the orders of the General in Chief, but very little so in point of practice and fact; unless on some extreme occasion the Commander and Diplomatist should differ, when the power of course remains with the former, until a reference can be made to the Fountain Head. Great as Sir Arthur Wellesley's Military merits were, in

the Deccan Campaign of 1800-4, I am not aware that it is to him we are to ascribe the Political Merits of the several Treaties concluded; not is it to be lost sight of, that some of those Treaties required considerable and even awkward modification subsequently, when to soon as 1805, Sindia took advantage of the protracted Siege of Bhurspur to move on Lord Lake and threaten a renewal of the war.

I cannot, therefore, look on His Grace's Indian career as affording any particularly prominent troops of DIPLOMATIC ability.

We next find him employed as Chief Secretary in Ireland, on the dismissal of Mr. Fox's friends. I, for one, cannot admire an Irishman who, whether from his heart, or from love of party and power, set himself to oppose the emancipation of his Catholic countrymen, with all his powers; and whose administration of that unhappy and long-misgoverned country, was only distinguished by perseverance in the old system of misrule by dint of Military Force—sacrifices to Orange Predominancy—and Acts of Parliament odious, harassing, and degrading.—Those who approve of a system of management which is gradually, losing abettors even among the Lord Lieutenants and Chief Secretaries of our day, will of course think highly of Sir A. Wellesley's Diplomatic career in Ireland. Others will wish it blotted from the annals of his Public Life.

Portugal was the next Theatre of Sir Arthur's political achievements. Perhaps his having advised, signed, and vindicated the Convention of Cintra may be considered as rather appertaining to his Military than his Civil Life. No one however, now-a-days approves of that celebrated Treaty, in which we were completely baffled and outwitted by the adroitness of more subtle French Diplomats.

During the 6 years of the Peninsular war, it did not fall to the lot of Lord Wellington to act any very distinguished Political part, though he showed much quiet sense and temper in his connexion with the Local Authorities; we pass therefore to his appearance as British Representative at Paris in 1814, and subsequently at the Vienna Congress, which suddenly broke up by Bonaparte's return, when the short and decisive Campaign of 1815 again placed the Duke in a Diplomatic station as Commander of the Allied Forces in France. The whole of this period, from 1814 to the Evacuation of France by the Allies, we may comprehend in our general Review of His Grace's Political views, in relation to the Affairs of Europe.

Unfortunately we are unable from want of sufficient information, to say whether the Duke conceived individually in the system of folly and madness, which distinguished the French ultra-administration of 1814, and at last,—when intelligible hints were given of an intention to touch existing landed property—led to the unresisted return of NAPOLEON. If His Grace personally disapproved of those outrages we may not readily believe that he wanted influence with Lewis or his Ministers to deter them from their pernicious follies.

*In judging of the real bearing of such Political Events, nothing can be more useful than to observe the light in which they are viewed by the opposite Party. The Reader cannot fail to remember how proud the French Writers of that time were of JUNE: Diplomatic Triumph, after his Military defeat.—Out off from every hope of successful or protracted resistance, in a hostile country,—with sea and land in possession of his antagonists—he not only secured much of his plunder, and obtained protection from an Incensed Populace, but was actually conveyed by Sea, with his Army fit for immediate service, so as that he reached old Castile by the way of France, in time to co-operate in the Campaign against Sir John Moore who proceeded to the same quarter through Spain. It may be amusing to see what is the language of later French Writers on this disputed point. Louis Bonaparte is not animated by any partiality to his Brother, nor does he approve of the French aggressions in Spain, yet speaking of this Convention he says (in 1820)

"Les Français lèvent à l'égard de la Peninsule, furent obligés d'entrer en négociation avec les Anglais, et de céder à Portugal la condition d'être transportés par mer en France sous deux Prisonniers de guerre. Cette Convention fit beaucoup d'honneur à Junot, qui se trouvait sans communication avec les armées Françaises d'Espagne, et par conséquent sans secours."

We are equally uninformed whether at the Congress of Vienna the Duke had removed the proposition for breaking the Treaty with the Emperor and exiling him to St. Helena, or whether he was aware of its systematic infringement in withholding the Pensions and Allowances of Napoleon and his Friends—facts sufficiently notorious.

But we cannot doubt of the Duke's concurrence in Lord Castlereagh's enlightened notions of Policy—in the reviving of the chains of Poland, as a "Great Moral Lesson"—the transfer of faithless Saxons like sheep, to Prussia—the constant—the faithful—the promise-keeping Prussia!—the starvation of Norway, that the wily Czar of Moscow might keep Finland—the magnificent Alexander! We know his Grace to have approved of the extension of the grim Despotism of Austria over encroached Venice;—of the unnatural and forced union of Republican Genoa with the pompous, impudently of Savardinian Royalty;—of the delivery of Christian Parga to the tender mercies of a bloody Mahomedan Sultan. All these things were done and gloried in, by the Duke's Political Conductors of Vienna. He, he disapproved, why he did not protest against them—or throw up his part in the disgusting Tragedy? Why did he not oppose the detestable Ferdinand's treachery and ingratitude to his devoted Country? Had all His Grace's Campaigns in Spain failed to kindle in his heart one spark of feeling for his old companions in arms, or of gratitude for their attachment to his name and person, and the honors conferred on him by the People of Spain? Alas, "The People" of no Country, I fear, are objects of much consideration with the noble Duke at any time: like other and greater personages he talked much of them and to them, when it was an object to excite their energies to the utmost, that they might join with their Princes—heart and hand—in shaking off foreign domination—as to domestic despotism, that is quite another affair with this class of Statesmen at the very head and front of whom His Grace has chosen voluntarily to place himself, even when he was the most popular and independent man in Europe—revered equally by Kings and their subjects.

It is painful to look back, Sir, at those times, and to think of what it was in the Duke of Wellington's power to have effected, at that juncture when all Europe was filled with enthusiasm and hope—when the utter rottenness of the old Monarchies had been so signally shown—and their incapacity to resist the vigorous attack of the younger Despotism of France strengthened by the seductive offer of Political equality and the distinction of privileged provinces—when it was seen that the destroying Incubus of this monstrous foreign Domination was only to be shaken off by the excitation infused by Popular Principles and Popular Feeling: yet with this "great Moral Lesson" before his eye, the Duke of Wellington leagued himself every where with the Breakers of Promises—the Proppers-up of dying and dead Tyrannies—the Partisans of Partisanship—the Reckoners of square Miles—the Fraction-mongers of "Soils," and Destroyers of old national feelings and habits. I must enter my humble Protest against giving the noble Duke either honor or credit, for a line of conduct which to my apprehension will establish no one substantial claim to the respect or admiration of posterity. What has been the result of all his and his coadjutors' exertions to rivet the chains of arbitrary power all over Europe, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily? that Sicily which we recently suffered a slayer of hares and partidges to deprive of the English constitution we ourselves had gladly given her in the hour of our need;—all have burst their bands, almost without an effort!—Prussia, the north of Germany, Piedmont, and Italy or as "quint de gendarme," and only kept from explosion by grinding Military despotism!—France—her popular charter attacked and undermined—solitely languishes under a proscription of free opinion and a Censorship, with their usual accompaniments of riot and assassination!

In this condition of things at which we shall be called to rejoice, or to censure those who have brought it

about, and who have drawn into discredit the very name of LEGITIMACY—a principle which it was politic and salutary to have upheld in the Eyes of the People, as indicative of all that was venerable, and liberal, and paternal? Such revolutions as those which have taken place lately in Spain and Portugal, could not have been the work of a few Leaders, or of a few months: the fruit had manifestly come to full maturity, before it finally burst. But while the Duke of Wellington only shares with others whatever discredit may attach to the general system pursued by the "assembled wisdom of Europe" at Vienna, and by the "Holy Alliance," of Polish Partisans, His Grace is individually responsible to Europe in an especial degree, for their conduct towards Spain and Portugal. He had opportunities which none besides enjoyed, of thoroughly appreciating the political condition and "capabilities" of these Countries. If he did see that their heroic seven year's struggle had effected a moral change which fitted them for free Government, let his Friends designate by what epithet seems fitting, the Duke's acquiescence in the cruelty and ingratitude of Ferdinand—and the miserable misery of John. But if he did not see and appreciate a state of the Public mind in the Peninsula, of which the existence is now demonstrated by its effects, where is the perspicacious capacity of the Statesman which we are expected to admire?

In much of what I have now asserted, I am happy to think I shall have the hearty concurrence of your CONSERVATIVE READER: who views in the same light with myself, (see note b.) the Conspiracy of the Holy Congress against the liberties of Europe. But by what singular process of rationalisation he arrives at the conclusion, that the Duke of Wellington—whom he considers as so honored in the love and favors of these stigmatised Congresses (see note a.)—is absolved from any responsibility or share in the odium and disgrace which their Proceedings and one "Foreign and Colonial Policy" are indignantly said to deserve—I profess myself wholly at a loss to discover.

Of His Grace's later Political conduct as a Member of the British Cabinet, I shall say but little, conscious as I am of viewing it more through the medium of party feeling. I wish to be candid, and shall admit that he has acted from the best motives, and according to the soundest judgment of his party in England, in resisting the smallest approaches to temperate reformation,—in keeping up a scale of public expenditure, little suited to Bankrupt Finances—in keeping down public opinion by a large Military Force during peace—in governing, by the terror of prosecutions and revolting punishments, a starving population more the objects of compassion than vengeance. I can even forgive the insatiation of exciting that populace by unwise and extreme proceedings against the Wife of the Sovereign, and I may concede, that the Duke and his Friends considered it a painful duty to show their horror of Radicalism, by taking advantage of a judicial mistake to prescribe and transport a miserable Schoolmaster.* But after making these large admissions, it may be permitted to those who like myself admired the great military achievements of this distinguished British Captain, to regret, that he descended from his proud elevation to fling himself with any party. He had to choose between the dignified attitude of Independence, and the acceptance of Political Office—between the peculiar honor of being the Hero of all England, and the more equivocal distinction of becoming a Chief of any Faction in a Free State. His Grace made his election, and became Minister General of the Ordnance and a leading Minister of the Cabinet. A better feeling, or at least a purer taste, would perhaps have chosen otherwise.

The last irksome task remains of discussing WELLINGTON'S Military Character, and the suggested comparison between him and MARSHALL, but this must be deferred for the present.

March 26, 1831.

A LIBERAL WHIG.

* Mr. Bacon, whose well-known case has excited so much grief and indignation in every feeling breast.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—351—

To Correspondents.

Though we have of late given little space, chiefly of Four, to the Asiatic Department of the Paper, we have been forced, from want of room, to give a number of Communications, intended for it, to the other side of the paper, and waiting only for room, which will be found in the order of their dates, are the following—

A Letter from Bombay, dated 1st Feb., on which, Quarterly of the Indian Law, regarding the State of Women and Children's Slaves.

Letter on the subject of the State of the Indian Colonies, and the State of the Indian Colonies, by a Gentleman of the name of the State of the Indian Colonies, and the State of the Indian Colonies.

A Letter from Calcutta, dated 1st Feb., on which, Quarterly of the Indian Law, regarding the State of Women and Children's Slaves.

Letter on the subject of the State of the Indian Colonies, and the State of the Indian Colonies, by a Gentleman of the name of the State of the Indian Colonies, and the State of the Indian Colonies.

Indian News.

Bombay, March 20, 1831.—We have been in daily expectation of the publication of the details of our friends by the publication of some further details of proceedings in Her Majesty's court. These have however, yet reached us, but we think another week cannot pass, without our receiving, either direct from London, or by way of Madras, English news to the end of October.

H. R. Sir H. Blackwood, the Naval Commander in Chief, is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st of April.

Our information last week, respecting the return of the Honble the Governor to the Presidency, we find, was not correct. The Governor is not expected to reach Bombay till the first week in April.

During the last week accounts have been received here from our Camp at Zoor, dated the 15th February, at which time the Force was still detained for want of Camels, and it was expected that it would not be able to commence its march till after the 22d February.

It appears that the party which attacked our Camp on the night of the 10th February, consisted of between 5 and 600 men of the Best of Ally tribe, who were headed by their Chief, and had advanced from Lankah to the Camp by two marches only. Their loss in the daring attack is said to be 11 killed and 12 wounded, and amongst the latter their Chief severely. They were armed with spears and long sharp double edged swords, they and described as using the latter with both hands, and with such effect as to lop a limb off. From the severity of the wounds inflicted, some of our wounded men have since died; 15 horses belonging to the officers of the European Regiment were also destroyed by the Arabs in the attack. We are happy, however, to perceive that Colonel Cox was doing well at the date of the latest accounts; he was at first considered as in a most dangerous state. This gallant Officer fought three of the enemy at one time, and received a cut down the face, a spear wound at the back, a sword wound in the shoulder, and another on the thigh. Poor Captain Parr was surrounded by seven men in front of the lines. He received, whilst engaged with them, 16 wounds on his right leg, altogether, on his head and body, 25 wounds. He survived the attack three hours. Lieutenants Watkins and Barnard were not dangerously wounded. We regret to learn that fevers were prevalent. Lieutenant Marshall, doing duty with 1st Bn, died on the night of the 15th February. Captain Irving and Mow, and Lieutenant Bowell were confined with fevers, the latter was seriously unwell.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta held his Visitation on Monday last at St. Thomas's Church, which was as numerously attended by the Clergy under this Presidency as circumstances would allow.

The Service was preached by the Reverend T. Robinson, Chaplain of Poona, who from James I.—7, 8, discoursed in a very able and eloquent manner on the many peculiar and disgusting circumstances under which the Clergy in India are

called on to discharge their duties. Mr. Robinson has been desired by the Bishop and Clergy to print his Sermon.

After Divine Service his Lordship delivered a most admirable charge in which he gave a very familiar and instructive view of the way in which the Apostles in the primitive ages taught the conversion of the Heathen world, and applied it to the course which the Missionary ought to adopt in the present time. We are happy to hear His Lordship obligingly acquiesced in the request proffered by the Clergy to print the Charge, which we shall rejoice to see the Public put in possession of, embracing as it does, a variety of truly interesting matter, the result of His Lordship's observation and experience.

The Bishop will this morning hold a Confirmation at St. Thomas's Church, at ten o'clock.

The Packet for England to be transmitted by the H. C. Chartered Ship, *Hyperion* is to be cleared to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock. It is probable, however, the ship will not be able to sail till Tuesday or Wednesday.

Madras, March 15.—We have obtained no further intelligence relative to the Proceedings in the House of Lords upon the subject of the Bill of Pains and Penalties. The *Edmund Stretton* left Poona on the 25th of February, and we have not been able to obtain Poona Papers of a date later than that from which the Extracts in our Extra Gazette of yesterday were republished—viz. the 26th of that month.

In addition to the Ships already noticed as advertised to leave England for India before the close of last year, are the following:

Ship *Jemini*, Smith, for Madras and Bengal.

Ship *Comptess*, R. Low, ditto ditto, to sail in all October.

Ship *Alexander*, T. Barker, for Bombay, in October.

Ship *Sarah*, J. Norton, for ditto, to sail in the first week of November.

On Tuesday at noon a Royal Salute was fired from the Fort Battery, on the occasion of the arrival of his Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, appointing Sir Edmund Stanley, Kt. Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Tuesday the 13th Instant, the Supreme Court met, when His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent appointing Sir Edmund Stanley, Chief Justice in the room of Sir John Newbould were read—a Royal Salute being fired upon the occasion.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of the last 10 years' Schedules of estates administered to by the Registrar, which after being examined were read in open Court, together with the Master's Certificate of the same being correct—the remaining business of the day being despatched, the Lordships adjourned, having first ordered the Schedules to be published for the benefit of all concerned.

The weather at the close of last week assumed a threatening appearance. Some rain also fell—an occurrence very unusual indeed at Madras, (particularly so early) in the month of March—last year formed an exception, but the rain fell towards the close of the month. The southerly monsoon appears to be settled, and the weather these two or three days past has been clear and not unpleasant.

Madras, March 14, 1831.—The *Lady Carrington*, Captain Ward, sailed for England yesterday evening.

Passengers.—Mrs. Woodhouse, Mrs. Emma Maitland, with 4 Children, Mrs. Arrow, Captain Baker, H. M. 34th Regt. Captain C. Forbes, Madras European Regt. Captain Arrow, Captain Davis, Captain Lawrence, Children: Miss Arrow, Master G. Woodhouse, C. Church, and two Masters Arrow; For the Cape.—Mrs. Thomas, and J. T. Thomas Regt.

The following is a list of Passengers by the *Bengal Merchant*: Mrs. Stedden, Major Shannon, Captain Howes, B.N.I. Dr. Sullivan, Lieutenant Armstrong, Lieutenant Crawford, Bombay Mariners, Mrs. Crawford and 3 Children.

The ship *Edmund Stretton*, Captain Baleton, from Macilla 29th January, Singapore 14th February, Malacca 19th, and Poona 25th February, arrived yesterday evening.

Passengers.—Mrs. Halston and two children, Mr. S. Capet, Mr. J. Lopez, Mr. Jacob Dark, and nine Natives of Nagore.

We understand that the *Bengal Merchant* and the *Nancy* will sail about the end of the week.

Nilgherry Mountains.—The cold on the Nilgherry Mountains appears to have been unusually great towards the end of last month—the following particulars are from the Madras Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent on the Nilgherry Mountains, dated March 3, 1831.

"I am just returned from a little Tour to Mootoorry Bell, with which I was greatly delighted. This was the place where the party last year, and much about the same time of the month (February), suffered from sickness. I had certainly not many conveniences with me, as I travelled as light as possible, but I took care to have a Tent, which the former party I believe were in want of. I passed thro' the same country, slept at the same stages, and even under the two near the base of Mootoorry Bell, where they passed a night, and I am happy to say, that neither myself nor any one of my people had the slightest ailment during the journey. I had no Tent for my followers, not expecting at such an advanced season of the year to find it so very cold; they put up for themselves a sort of cover of green boughs, and branches of trees—and burnt large fires during the night. The nights of the 25th and 26th however were so excessively cold, that I took down one of the walls of my tent, and separated a small corner for myself, and permitted my servants and the hill-people who were with me to occupy the remainder, in front of which they burnt a large fire all the night. By the Register you will see that on the morning of the 25th, the Thermometer sunk to 24°. I tremble for the credit of my veracity while I record the fact.—29° I think was the lowest temperature indicated in 1818."

February 24th.—Thermometer at dawn of day 35°—being on a Tent rope and under the sky all night.—Fog of an inch thick on the Chattles in the morning.—Marched in the forenoon to Oodanissand.

February 25th.—Thermometer at dawn of day 24°.—Tent pitched in a deep hollow between two Hills.—Thermometer being all night at the extremity of a Tent rope, the end resting on the ground.—Glass covered at dawn of day with such a thick crust of ice as required some time to scrape off, before the Index could be read, during which operation, it is probable the Mercury may have risen a little.—The water placed in the Chatty was entirely frozen.—Marched this forenoon to the base of Mootoorry Bell.

February 26th.—Thermometer at dawn of day 33°.—No ice in the Chattles this morning—though the glass was as low—the former part of the night was warm; it only commencing to freeze towards morning; the Hills this morning as well as the two previous ones were covered with frost.—Moved back this forenoon to Nunjand.

February 27th.—Thermometer at dawn of day 43°.—Great change in the atmosphere.—Distant thunder heard all day.—At 2 p. m. a slight shower.—Marched this day to Carly.

February 28th.—Thermometer at dawn of day 40°.—Marched to Jackatally, heavy clouds rolling along with distant thunder; at night a heavy shower of rain, which lasted for about half an hour.

General Abstract of the Temperature of February.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Minimum at 6 A. M. | 24 |
| Maximum at noon in the Shade | 64 |
| Maximum at noon in the Sun | 81 |
| Mean Cold of 14 days | 45 |
| Mean Heat of 8 days in the Shade | 63 |
| Mean Heat of 16 days in the Sun | 79 |
| Range in the Shade | 40 |

Liberty of the Press.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I believe it is only of late years that the Liberty of the Press could rank a sensible Briton amongst its enemies. It would appear that His Majesty's Ministers, with the aid of clever literary characters, cannot claim the torrent of argument and conviction which overwhelms their late measures, clothed with the glorious and happy termination of the late War; they find it difficult to superintend the mutable and various political interests of Peace, and find still more difficulty in resigning their places, when a long list of obsequious voters and occasional batches of Peers can carry any questions, however contrary to reason, at the nod of their employers.

But they have still to contend against a powerful and active enemy. They do not want energy; and hence the increasing shackles on the Press. In one of the political Caricatures, which have found their way to this country, the late Princess Charlotte of Wales is drawn as risen from the dead, and her Infant witnessing his Parent following the dead to her living persecuted mother. Read this man to History. He is with the dead, and the victims of his country, and of parents for their offspring are alike the sport of his disgusting will. The measures of men in public, and their conduct in private life, are fair objects of ridicule and satire. Reasonable men do not feel the things which the fraudulent writes under; if on a chart paragraph in your Paper, a little indignation should be found to rise in the breast of some servant of the Public, on a strict self-examination, he will prove that you have not written in vain; if he is a sensible man, he will naturally thank you; and if he be not, he is in a fair way to dishonour.

In Italy, there is at this moment an illustration of the misfortune which may befall a Government where men, like slaves, must silently brood over their grievances. Being deprived of a public channel in which their wrongs could flow, in spite of the designing, to the heart of their monarch, they run from house to house, denouncing their wrongs, the just fathers, and some accidental spark, which perhaps arises from the effect of a senseless and imprudent one, the whole combustible is a sudden and devouring flame. How the designs of ambitious but dishonest men, to keep himself in Power, can sacrifice the happiness of millions! But the Press he free—and can he do it? do we want omnipotence? do we want the power? (I do not mean the physical strength for I wish there was not an offensive weapon in the world), what then is wanting? a due proportion of disinterestedness and humanity; to be satisfied to live as our ancestors did before us. And—

To gather round the Oak of our Country, when it is peacefully permitted to shade us, to hold out the hand of high-spirited fellowship and affection to those whom the Almighty has given us as "pensioners;" not to sneer at those beneath us, because their periods are common and unvaried, their pleasures peculiar and innocent. Our "white houses on the hill" may hold a place here and there, but the true strength and show of the country should be found in the valley and beneath the stem. That strength can only be found in the spirit, independence and love of country, peculiar to all Free Nations, and these ingredients will be valued or despised only as they are affirmed by the courage of their Rulers, and the Freedom of the Press.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your's,

Fort William, March 24, 1832.

MILES CANDIDUS.

Errata.

In the Journal of yesterday—under the head of *AGRICULTURE*—"The nominal price of Sugar is 67 Dollars"—should be 60 & 5 Dollars—this being the price per cwt.

In the Letter on the Duke of Wellington—in yesterday's Journal also—there are some typographical errors:—

At p. 315, col. 1, par. 5, line 7—For "down the day that Tippe" for "down the day."

At p. 316, col. 1, par. 3, line 23 and 24—the note of intervention is placed after the word "silly," instead of after the word "Europe."

Stamps in India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In reply to the last paragraph, but not of the Letter of your Correspondent, *ASSAULT*, appearing in this day's Journal, (Monday) I have the pleasure to send you the following construction given by the *Sadder Dewanny Adalat* here, on Regulation I, 1814, Section 9, on the 9th of July 1814.

"If the Plaintiff can prove his claim by other satisfactory evidence than documentary, the Court of Justice are not precluded from receiving such evidence, by the Regulation."

The foregoing construction was called for, by a case similar to that stated by your Correspondent in the paragraph alluded to, from one of our *Mofussil Courts*.

Now, A, supporting his claim by other than documentary evidence, the allegation of B, that he has given A a Hand for the Money in question on unstamped paper, and that A had therein exacted the payment of illegal interest, must be quite irrelevant to the Case, and unavailing to B, as his defence. A must, I think, obtain a judgment, with interest, if stipulated for, though not exorbitant.

A Deed on unstamped paper, and a Deed on stamped paper of an inferior value to what it should be drawn up, are equally invalid.

Yours,

March 20, 1821. FROM WELLINGTON-SQUARE.

Note—We are glad to see the readiness with which some of our Readers now step forward to answer Questions of this nature, the solution of which cannot fail to be generally beneficial, as long as it is thought desirable that all points connected with the laws and government of the country, should be freed from every ambiguity. We hope to see the veil gradually drawn aside, and mystery no longer hiding from general knowledge, that which if just could not inspire less reverence by being more known; and which if unjust ought to be made public for the purpose of depriving it of all false pretensions to such reverence, and for reformation and amendment.—E.

Driving Buggies.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

To call for municipal interference in the regulation of the servants of private individuals, may at first sight seem absurd; but when any neglect of persons of this class endangers the safety of the community at large, I think no doubt can be entertained that such interferences may be made consistent with law and sound policy; and I beg leave, through the medium of your Journal, to point out a case in which I think it is loudly called for. I allude, Sir, to the common practice of the horsekeepers, when in charge of buggies, of getting into the vehicle as soon as they are at a certain distance from their master's house, and driving frequently at a furious rate. Many accidents are continually occurring from the prevalence of this practice; but as these wretches, the *Sa'ees*, generally contrive to escape after they have done the mischief, the evil is still suffered to exist. Only this morning I was witness to an accident arising from misconduct of this kind; at least I arrived on the spot just as the unfortunate sufferer, a poor old woman, was carrying off; this occurred in the Darroottollah opposite Dr. Nicolson's house nearly; and whilst I was giving directions to have the poor creature conveyed to the hospital, the buggy was taken off before I had time to ascertain to whom it belonged.

I should think nothing could be easier than to put a stop to such a dangerous practice; it would be only necessary to give directions to the *Chokdars* to stop every buggy in which a *Sa'ee* was seen driving, and to convey him to the Police, where he might be sentenced to such punishment as the Magistrate might deem adequate to his offence. Some slight inconvenience might be experienced at first by the owners of the vehicles thus detained, in consequence of the delay it would occasion; but in a very short time this would cease, as

the certainty of being punished for their misconduct would effectually deter the *Sa'ees* from subjecting their master's buggies to be so detained.

Should this proposed regulation be considered by any one as unwarrantably infringing on the liberties of every British subject, be his colour what it may, I beg to observe, that it is no more than every wagoner and carrier is subject to in England—that is, as far as regards their persons and punishment, the nature of this latter must necessarily differ here. In England it is, limited to heavy fines, but as the horsekeepers here have scarcely any means of paying fines, it would be requisite, as in other cases, to substitute labour on the public roads for a limited term; or corporal punishment.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

Circular Road, March 27, 1821.

GIVRS.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have heard it reported that there was a Gentleman in the Buggy, and that he was killed. I am inclined to believe, however, that this is without foundation. I saw no one but Natives near it; and a young Gentleman who arrived on the spot before me, tells me that he saw the Buggy just as it had gone over the poor woman, and that there was only a Mussulman in it, who was whipping the Horse apparently with a view to escape. The Buggy was however stopped, but let away, as I have already stated whilst I was giving directions about the poor woman, whether by the Civil Police or not, I cannot say.

Givrs.

Sporting Intelligence.

SAUGOR FIRST TURF MEETING, FEBRUARY 16, 1821.

Length of the Course (which is circular) 1 mile and 225 yards.

Captain Pattle's *My Nibs* 11 lbs. 11 lbs. beat Captain Carter's *A. A. Steady*, 10 lbs. 10 lbs. One mile for 20 Gold Mohurs—P. P.

The Mare took the lead after 1 of a mile and kept it.

Time 1' 4"

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

A Plate of 30 Gold Mohurs for all Horses, 50 each, twice round (2 miles and 450 yards) Mares and Geldings allowed 5 lbs.—2 Horses to start or no Race.

Captain Napier's *g. A. h. Highlander*, 1 1
Lieut. Stewart's *b. & b. Nibbs*, 2 2
Lieutenant Nicolson's *b. A. h. Commodore*, 3 3

1st Heat ran in 4' 54"—2d Heat in 5' 5"—Won in a Canter.

A Galloway Plate of 20 Gold Mohurs for all Galloways carrying 90 lbs. 5 lbs. Fines 12 hands and under each win.—Heats once round—Entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.

Captain Pattle's Galloway Hunter, 6 yrs. old, 13 lbs. 11 lbs. 1 1
Lieut. Nicolson's *g. A. h. 5 yrs. old, 14 hands*, 2 2
Col. Gardner's Pony, aged, 12 hands 2 1/2 inches, 3 3

1st Heat ran in 20' 2"—2d Heat won in a Canter in 2' 26"

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

A Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs for all Horses not bred in England 50 lbs. each, Heats 2 miles—Entrance 6 Gold Mohurs.

Captain Napier's *g. A. Highlander*, 1 1
Captain Pattle's half bred *Cape Lord Charles*, 2 2

A good Race—No Horses appearing to start against *Highlander*, Captain Napier offered the half bred *Cape Horse* 9 lbs. which was accepted. *Highlander* carried 90 lbs. Lord Charles, 80 lbs.

1st Heat 4' 10"—2d Heat 4' 18"

A Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs for Arabs, (excluding the winner of the Plate on the 1st Day) 50 lbs. each, once round.

Captain Nicolson's *b. A. 14 hands 2 inches*, 1 1
Captain Pattle's *b. A. 13 hands 2 1/2 inches*, 2 2

A good Race—Captain Pattle's Galloway made a bad start each Heat. It is supposed that the Galloway would have won had the distance been 2 miles.

1st Heat ran in 2' 15"—2d Heat in 2' 10 1/2"

Original Poetry.

Lines Addressed by a Lady in England to the Friend of her Youth in India.

While now o'er India's sunbright plains you roam,
Dost thy heart sicken as it sighs for home,
As through the dusky past youth's scenes arise
And with soft lustre pass before thine eyes:
When oft at closing eve you love to trace
Each well-known scene, each dear and well-known face,
When all that then was dear, more dear appears
More sweet, now shadowed by the lapse of years?
Or doth the ardent feeling, which could dart
Joy from thine eyes and rapture to thy heart,
Subside, before the world's cold touch, and fly
Before increasing years' dull smoky?
Can luxury and ease, that soul debase
Where every noble feeling found a place?
That mind, to Nature's charms a votary true,
Can sickly art its native fires subdue?
But hence the thought, how could I write it down;
I know thy heart, I judge it by my own.
No change of fortune, time, or place, can move
My fixed affection and thy constant love,
And though now objects our affections move,
Each others image in our hearts we wear.
See, you fair Lake embosom'd 'mid the hills,
Whose liquid bosom supplies a husband's rills,
Through distant lands her liquid bounty flows,
The parent Lake no distinction knows,
Thou' each succeeding year new streams divide
In gentle murmurs from her silver tide,
Still her deep bosom feeds each riv'let and
For ever flowing, yet for ever full.
What tho' thy grateful converse I'm denied,
Tho' seas divide us, and tho' mountains hide,
My spirit flies to thine through realms remote,
We meet, are happy, and embrace in thought.
Lo! while I write, life's earlier scenes return,
And rescued from oblivion brighter burn,
Oft as I think on thee, they keenly glow,
The pleasure heightened and forgot the woe,
Kind Memory, this solace sometimes gives;
What pained us perishes, what pleased us lives;
And thou in both, so constantly didst share,
So felt my happiness or soothed my care,
That every joy with which I now am blest
Seems somewhat lessened whilst thou dost not taste;
Come then, bright Recollection, and renew
The scenes we both enjoyed, "when life was new"
"And the heart promised what the fancy drew"
True to the past, Lo! Memory appears,
Loaded with relics of our former years!
Her magic touch, the faded forms repair
With glowing colours, fresh as first they were,
A deep-felt charm her tender look imparts
Of power to soothe the embroiled, wounded, heart;
And when the swift enchantress, Joy, retires,
With steady hand, she lights her hallowed fires,
And see, where you grey Castle meets the sight,
Her-erected towers reflect the morning light;
While the bright influence of advancing day
Gilds her proud ramparts, hastening to decay,
Sweet Cawdor! bosomed in thy solemn shades,
With healing bards, we roamed thy beauteous glades;
Gazing with ecstasy upon the scene
Where woods and waters, mingling intervene!
Here smiling land, thy mountain stream descends,
And from its rugged banks, the verdure bends
Here, o'er the foaming surf in scarlet pride,
The mountain ash bends from its rocky side,
And fragrant hirsches hang their drooping boughs
Beneath whose shade the pale blue violet blows,
And gemm'd with dew, the humble cowslip grows

Here the broad oaks their broken tints display
Mid opening glades that catch the morning day,
Where the brown squirrel wanders in the sun,
And quick, the martlet hovers in the gale,
The solemn forest murmuring in the gale,
The tender stock dove's melancholy wail,
The solitary curlew screaming far,
The distant river rushing on the ear:
All, all, conspire to charm the youthful mind
With varied pleasure—deep though undisturbed,
That in ideal raptures drown the heart
Which life's realities can never impart.
Where have we lingering passed the summer moon
Till the "grey-headed eve" came stealing on,
Whilst I with feeble hand aspired to trace
Each varied form of Nature's softer face,
And thou with eager finger tore away
Each rambling branch, that might impede my way,
Oh, I can never forget the tender care,
With which thou would'st a mossy seat prepare
To shield me from the damp and dewy air,
And oft we sought the lonely Castle's wall,
Where the grey turret nodded to its fall,
And the tall battlement in rubbish lies,
Where creeping docks and rampant nettles rise,
The empty courts, and hollow swinging gates,
Kiss each step the wary stranger takes;
Wide over head the tatter'd easement bends,
What half a gloomy day reluctant lends,
While duller eels, her hollows has nestled,
With terror winged, from the old ceiling burst—
The costly tapestry that adorned its walls,
With every sweeping blast decaying falls,
And plumed warriors, hung in solemn state
Frown o'er the scene, as conscious of their fate—
Or we have passed, by Contemplation led,
With mutual feeling, and with silent tread,
What time the sun to Indian shores declines
And o'er the west, day fades in crimson lines,
To you still spot, where aged elms outspread,
Their waving branches o'er the village dead,
Or groaning toss their rifted arms on high,
In solemn grandeur to the troubled sky!
Displaying wide a spire with ivy green
Where gawing rocks in noisy circles scream;
And the grey martlet builds.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Forster Walker, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, to Miss Lydia Sarah Pattle.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Alfred Bond, to Miss Bridget Allan.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. John Sutherland, to Mrs. Anne Holland.

At Madras, on the 26th of February, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Mr. L. P. Passanah, to Miss Anna Brickmire.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d of February, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, of a Son.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. J. Hume, of a Daughter.

At Myspooree, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant R. W. Wilson, Adjutant, Major J. P. Smith's Infantry Levy, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Anna Calcraft, of a Son and Heir.

At Calcutta, on the 5th instant, the Lady of H. Atkinson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 23d of February, at Ryepore in Chatterghat, the Lady of Major Vane Agnew, C.B. of a Daughter.

Evidence against the Queen.

"But Captain be of all the squad
Majocchi was, for a' that
An' Nick himself is not so bad,
Ill as he's ca'd, for a' that."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is stated in to-day's *India Gazette* (Monday) that "a Correspondent of the *Times*, has pointed out a series of mistakes made by the Interpreter Spinetto," some of them of importance, which affect the interests of her Majesty Queen Caroline, and by the way of proof it is asserted that on "Theodore Majocchi being asked on Thursday (August 31), how long he remained in the service of Mr. —, at Gloucester, he answered, in a peevish impatient manner, 'I do not put down in a book when I spend all my days and nights,' whereas, 'the Interpreter made him say that he had not the book by him in which he noted down the period.' It is added that "on Thursday, August 7, Majocchi was questioned on this matter, and the Interpreter contrived not to make him understand the meaning of the first questions!"

It would be a waste of time to dwell on the misrepresentation and inconsistencies exhibited in this "series of mistakes," as conviction will follow upon a first perusal; but independent of the obvious errors in point of time, I contend that the account is altogether incorrect. It will, in the first place, be recollected that this second delicate investigation did not formally commence, by the examination of witnesses, until the 22d of August, and secondly, that on the 31st August, the "fair and faithful chambermaid," Louise Dumont, alias Countess of Columbia, was examined in French, when Spinetto was not Interpreter, so that the dates given, if correctly stated in the *India Gazette*, form in themselves a "series of mistakes," which, although at this distance from the scene of action, it is worth a little trouble to rectify.

Theodore Majocchi, of *Non-mi-Ricordo* notoriety, who, like a pendulum, constantly vacillating from side to side with a natural propensity to the hanging position, certainly gave a very confused and unsatisfactory account of himself, and particularly with regard to his literary talents. As may be seen on referring to the *Lord's Proceedings* of the 7th September last, but nothing, that I can discover, warrants the assertion conveyed in the paper inserted in the *India Gazette*. It will be remembered that two sworn Interpreters were present, and that not only Mr. Brougham, but several of the Peers were conversant in the Italian language, so that no misinterpretation was likely to succeed, yet the wily Italian Majocchi did more than once or twice attempt to mislead them, and when this would not do, it was "*Non mi ricordo*," or "*Non mi ricordo questo*."

In this part of the globe when, as at the present juncture, months elapse ere we can arrive at a knowledge of affairs in the mother country, Newspaper Reports are the only, or at least the best, sources of information, and judging from these, no doubt can be entertained of the Queen's popularity. This, however, does not consist in the venal shouts of a few hired ragamuffins, or the unassured approbation of a mob, but the steady triumph of a host, ladies as well as gentlemen, who delight in espousing the cause of humanity and justice. As to the credulity of the Italian witnesses, "an English Lady," in a Letter to the Editor of the *Times* asserts that "for twenty dollars she could obtain the affidavit of any servant in the country, and takes upon herself to aver that no English lady or gentleman, who has travelled through that country, will deny the fact."

With respect to those who are known to be principals in conducting the Inquiry, little need be said at present, but as one individual has become so publicly notorious he merits some attention not only on this score, but by the right of precedence. "This legal gentleman," says the Editor of the *Times*, "who directed or advised that Commission" now called and known by the name of the Infamous Commission "did actually wield the broom in the house of Sir Robert Taylor,

as a menial." Were such a charge of human impurity was never before collected as the one actively employed towards the close of 1820 in vilifying and traducing an injured woman.

In conclusion, Sir, I shall slightly advert to the general incorrectness of the detailed examinations on the Queen's Trial, as given in the *Madras* and copied into the *Calcutta Papers*. In some places a long string of questions and answers are altogether omitted, while in other parts the questions put and answers given are so miserably garbled that the force and meaning of the Evidence is entirely altered. Let any one look over the examination of "Louise Dumont," as detailed at length in the *Times*, and they will find that the "Countess of Columbia" was caught tripping pretty often, a falling of which the Editor has not neglected to take occasional advantage in his well written comments.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Calcutta, March 26, 1821. A WELL WISHER TO
THE QUEEN'S CAUSE.

Palankeen Bearers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

May an inhabitant of this far-famed City take the liberty to ask you to give publicity to the following Query?

In your Paper, whatever conduces to the knowledge, comfort, and convenience of the community, will, I know, find a place: and of this I perceive daily examples. I will allow you what every candid man will do, that you find your account, in pleasing all, to whose natures, "Pleasing is a Pleasure."

I live in Calcutta, and occasionally require Palankeen Bearers,—sometimes at 3 o'clock, sometimes at 4 or 5. However, these Jacks in Office will not always come when they are called, but only when they choose; much to the annoyance of those by whom they are required. Now, what I wish to know is this:—Cannot I compel Palankeen Bearers to attend me, and on their refusal, can I not summon them before the Sitting Magistrate, on the complaint that they refuse to be employed?

To some, this may appear a foolish Question, savouring not of legal knowledge; but I contend, that if a body of men are actually under the authority of a particular law, such as I suppose Bearers virtually are, every infringement of such law ought to be punished.

Hackney Coachmen, Porters, and Chairmen, in London, cannot refuse, but at their peril, to take any person who offers to employ them. Then, I ask, are Palankeen Bearers exempted from this sort of obedience? Any of your Correspondents who will answer this will much oblige.

Calcutta, March 27, 1821. AN INHABITANT.

I would suggest, (though with deference and under correction,) that all Palankeens should be numbered on the four fixed pannets;—and the refusal of the Bearers to take regular Fares should be severely punished by a Fine, to be given to the Informer. The Magistrate, under whose jurisdiction the Bearers are, ought to have a List of every Palankeen Keeper's number of Palankeens, so that upon complaints being made, the Offenders might be the more easily found out. It would also be very satisfactory to the community, that the Regulations respecting Palankeen Bearers should be published for the information of all concerned.

Note.—We have frequently adverted to the want of some Regulations with regard to Palankeen Bearers, not only to ensure to those who need them, a certainty of accommodation when required, but also to protect the Bearers themselves from the ill treatment we are afraid they too often meet with from persons whose every caprice they are not immediately ready to gratify;—and from a fear of which, no doubt, their frequent unwillingness to accept the hire of strangers often arises. The protection should be entirely reciprocal. Some of the local Magistrates, will perhaps inform the Public, whether any Regulations exist on this subject, or state the grounds on which some are deemed necessary.—Ed.

Classification.

The recent occurrence of an eruptive disease in Calcutta having given rise to an impression that Vaccination is no longer a protection against the Small-pox, we think it proper to use our endeavours to remove the anxiety which naturally prevails in every family in consequence, by bringing to the notice of our readers the opinions of medical writers on a subject so peculiarly important, and so intimately interwoven with the feelings and affections of every parent.

In 1818 and 1819 a Varioloid Epidemic prevailed in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, a detailed and comprehensive view of which has been published by Dr. Thomson. The cases that have been observed in Calcutta resemble the Epidemic in question, which was by some considered perfectly distinct from the natural small-pox, and by others only a modification of that disease. In about forty of those who had been previously vaccinated, says Dr. Thomson, the varioloid disease has occasionally occurred for the second time, after intervals varying from a few days to several years. In some of these cases it exhibited, in the first attack, the appearance of chicken-pox, and in the second that of a small-pox; in others, in the first attack it resembled small-pox and in the second chicken-pox. In some the disease has in both attacks resembled chicken-pox, and in others small-pox. I have seen but one instance only of a person who had been vaccinated, having the varioloid disease for a third time. The two last attacks which this person experienced were at an interval of eighteen months, and the disease was in both instances peculiar in its origin and progress. It is worthy of being mentioned, that a considerable number of those who have been attacked with the varioloid disease after vaccination, had, after passing through that process, been in the interval inoculated with small-pox, or exposed to its contagion, but without receiving from his any infection.

Of the 310 individuals whom I have seen affected with this Epidemic, after having gone through the process of vaccination, one only has died; a result, continues Dr. Thomson, which so much appears truly astonishing, when I reflect on the general severity of the eruptive fever, on the great diversities in the state of health, and on the constitutional tendencies of the individuals attacked by it; and on the circumstances, often so very unfavorable to recovery, in which many of these individuals were placed.

It has been impossible to see the general mildness of the varioloid epidemic in those who had undergone the process of vaccination; and the severity, malignity, and fatality of the same disease in the unvaccinated; and not to be convinced of the great and salutary powers of cow-pock in modifying small-pox, in those who were afterwards affected with this disease. Proofs cannot be imagined more convincing and satisfactory of the efficacy of the practice of vaccination, and of the incalculable benefits bestowed upon mankind by its discoverer, than those I have had the pleasure of witnessing. It has been very agreeable also to observe, that the terrors at first excited by the occurrence of this varioloid epidemic, in the families of those who had undergone cow-pock inoculation, have gradually given way in the progress of the disease; and that the comparison of small-pox, in their modified and unmodified forms, has often forced a conviction upon the minds even of the most ignorant and prejudiced, and induced them to seek protection for themselves and their offspring in a practice which they had formerly neglected or despised.

Dr. Moore, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, has lately published cases of his own children who were affected with the epidemic after having been vaccinated.

An old and experienced practitioner observes to Dr. Thomson, "I have seen many instances of an eruptive varioloid disease occurring in those who had previously passed through the cow-pox inoculation, and have visited some whom I did not regularly attend, for the purpose of scrutiny; but I never have met with a single case in which the disease exhibited the phenomena of natural small-pox in its progress of eruption, maturation, and decline; the appearances being those which decidedly characterize varicella or chicken-pox, exhibited in various degrees of the disease in different patients."

The Varioloid Epidemic under consideration appears to have attacked three different classes of persons:—1st. Those who had passed through the small-pox.—2dly. Those who had had cow-pock, —and, 3dly. Those who had had neither small-pox nor cow-pock. It usually commenced in a vesicular form, or in a papular, speedily becoming vesicular, and became pustular only in some cases in its progress. The fluid contained in the vesicles and pustules, in a great number of instances, appeared to be lymph rather than pus. In four of eight patients who had had small-pox, the epidemic assumed an aggravated and malignant form. Of twenty-nine patients

who had under gone cow-pock inoculation, not one died, and three only had the disease in a very severe degree. Of twenty-nine patients who had the disease in the natural way, without having previously passed through cow-pock, or small-pox, nine died.

In Dr. Dewar's account of the eruptive disease, which lately appeared in Fife, out of seventy cases, fifty-four had been vaccinated, and of those, one child, who had been long in bad health, died. Of sixteen who had not been vaccinated, six died, a proportion considerably greater than that of the mortality which occurred in Edinburgh.

In the *Medical Chirurgical Review* for September last, we observe the notice of a work entitled a History of the Variolous Epidemic which occurred at Norwich in 1819, by Mr. Cross, whose experience has furnished him with a single instance of regular small-pox after cow-pox; and after the most diligent enquiry, he has not met with more than five cases in the practice of his professional brethren. These failures can have no weight against the practice of vaccination, when compared with the immensity of 10,000 vaccinated individuals living in the midst of a contaminated atmosphere; while no less than 330 deaths were recorded out of little more than 3,000, who had neglected to be vaccinated.

Soon after the introduction of cow-pox, it was ascertained that the variolous contagion was capable, in some instances, of producing the same effect at a remote period, as, during the progress of the vaccine disease, giving rise to a mitigated variolous eruption, which Mr. Dunning, one of the earliest supporters of vaccination, denominated *modified small-pox*. The proportion of the vaccinated who receive *modified small-pox*, has been variously stated. Mr. Cross is of opinion, that no more than one in twenty will be in any way affected by the most intimate exposure to variola in the same room; and that less than one in fifty will have the disease in a form answering to the generally-received description of *modified small-pox*.

The most interesting subject of enquiry says another Reviewer of the same work, is that of the eruptive diseases which occurred chiefly in the vaccinated. The author is very careful to inform us in the outset, that a few cases of the same kind occurred in those who had previously passed through regular small-pox. He then describes sixteen cases, comprising the principal varieties which he met with in the character of the disease, which was the *modified small-pox*. It gives rise to no deformity or permanent injury, (not even pitting of the slightest consequence.) To the best of the author's knowledge, it was not attended in any case with a fatal result, although in a few instances danger was apprehended. Mr. Cross gives a very minute history of one hundred and twelve families, which he himself narrowly watched, and in which the genuine malignant small-pox was raging. These two hundred and twelve families comprised six hundred and three persons; of whom two hundred had small-pox, and ninety-one had been vaccinated, either previous to or during the epidemic. These latter were continually in the same room, and often in the same bed, with the variolous patients. Two of them took *modified small-pox*, and one had chicken-pox; and these were the only instances of indisposition, or eruption, occurring to the vaccinated, (in these families) during the whole course of the epidemic.

Nothing, we conceive, can be more decisive as to the merits of vaccination than is afforded by the occurrence of the Norwich Epidemic. It is not that, of those 10,000 vaccinated individuals, above alluded to, none were affected—many were, some severely; but it is that only two died. We may reason as much as we like about *modified small-pox*, and *small-pox* after cow-pox; but when the comparison comes to be made between one death in six, and one in five thousand, the most determined enemy of vaccination must be silent. Yet this is the result of the epidemic at Norwich, in the year 1819; and well, therefore, may Mr. Cross advocate the cause of vaccination, and regard it as the most powerful means of preventing misery, and of saving human life, which Providence has vouchsafed to put into the hands of man.

Hence it will be seen that the occurrence of small-pox, or a modification of that disease, whatever it may be called, after vaccination, is a subject which has long engaged, and at present engages the attention of the medical world at home, and that it need not be regarded with surprise in India, or elsewhere, especially when it is considered that the small-pox itself does not always afford protection against the recurrence of the same disease in the same individual. The question, therefore, is not one of entire protection or failure, but of protection in degree, which amounts to diverting a lethargic and fatal epidemic of its greatest terrors, and rendering it comparatively free from danger. The facts we have noticed seem to establish the general utility of vaccination on a firmer basis than ever; and those

who are disposed to distrust its efficacy ought to be reminded that at Moscow and Berlin occurred among 400,000 persons, who had not been vaccinated, and that, out of 10,000 vaccinated individuals, only two died of the prevailing Epidemic.

The following memorandum will show the interest which continental nations have taken in promoting the general diffusion of vaccination. "In despotic governments the extent to which vaccination has been carried is astonishing. In Russia, not less than 1,200,000 received the benefit of it, between the years 1804 and 1812. In Denmark, the small pox no longer exists and in a circular addressed in July, 1819, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, without a compliance with which injunction, no individual could be received at confirmation, admitted into any school or public Institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forbidden to marry those who had not hitherto the small pox on complexion. In Prussia, if any persons happened to die of small pox, they were disposed by an edict, published in 1818, to be buried within twenty-four hours, silently and unattended, without the use of obsequies and in such veneration is the great discoverer of vaccination held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment. Nevertheless medical men regularly educated were allowed to vaccinate in the kingdom of Bavaria, and each was required to keep a register which was returned to the government every three months. For this trouble they were rewarded according to the seal they manifested in the cause. With the hope of wholly banishing the small pox it was enacted, by Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, that from July 1805, all persons above a certain age, who continued to neglect to be vaccinated, should be fined by an increasing penalty every year, so long as they refused to take the means for their own protection. Variolous inoculation was forbidden, and a penalty enforced against all those who performed or submitted to it. Measures equally coercive are now in force in the kingdom of Württemberg."—*Gen. Gaz.*

Civil Appointment.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 16, 1821.

Mr. D. Campbell, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Moorshedabad, to Officers as Junior Member of the Board of Trade;
Mr. J. Patle, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.
Mr. W. O. Simeon, Senior Member of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.
Sir G. D'Oyly, Bart. Opium Agent at Behar.
Mr. W. R. Martin, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue.
Mr. G. Saunders, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Agra.
The Hon'ble C. R. Lindsay, ditto ditto at Calcutta.
Mr. W. J. Harding, Collector of Ally Ghur.
Mr. J. M. Macnabb, Mint Master at Calcutta.
Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Collector of Agra.
Mr. J. Dewar, Assistant to the Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.
Mr. H. Walters, Collector of Revenue and Customs at Chittagong.
Mr. D. Dale, Commissioner in the Sunderbans.
Mr. W. H. Valpy, Sub-Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.
Mr. Andrew Reid, Assistant to the Salt Agent at Hidgelee.

Military.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 17, 1821.

The Most Noble the General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hodgson, Veterinary Surgeon at Hissar, to be Veterinary Surgeon to his Lordship's Body Guard, and to superintend the tuition of Veterinary Students at Bally Gunge, on the same scale of Allowances as Medical Officers of that class serving with his Majesty's Dragoon Regiments on this Establishment.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 22, 1821.

The Governor General in Council was pleased, in the Political Department, under date the 17th instant, to permit the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Establishment to accept employment in the Nizam's Service.

Lieutenant R. Rideout of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry,
Lieutenant E. Sutherland, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. W. Turner, 20th Regiment Native Infantry,
Ensign Henry Beck, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 23, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Corps of Engineers.—Lieutenant John Cheape to be Captain from the 1st of March 1821; in succession to Morton, resigned.

Ensign Edmund Swetnam to be Lieutenant, ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted, the former to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, and the latter to that of Ensign; leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. Henry Clerk, date of arrival in Fort William 15th March, 1821.

Mr. Edward Cumberland Thomas Rostock Hughes, 18th ditto ditto.

Mr. Frederick Bird, 10th ditto ditto.

Infantry.—Mr. John Hienow, 15th ditto ditto.

Mr. William Young Trencher, 20th ditto ditto.

Mr. Thomas Henry Nambour, whose appointment to a Cadetship of Infantry on this Establishment was notified in General Orders of the 7th December last, and rank assigned to him as Ensign in those of the 23d of the same month, having arrived at this Presidency, is admitted to the Service,—date of arrival in Fort William 15th March 1821.

Captain Charles Pratt Kennedy, of the Regiment of Artillery, has been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank,—date of arrival in Fort William 15th March 1821.

Lieutenant Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the proper Certificates from the Madras and pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon George Waddell to perform the Medical duties of the Jammu Salt Agency, vice Macleod, who has returned to the Military branch of the Service.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief Head Quarters, Calcutta March 19, 1821.

The following Removals and Postings in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered.

Captain Charles Graham, of the 3d Company 1st Battalion, is removed to the 7th or Rocket Troop of the Horse Brigade, vice Captain Edward Hall, from the latter to the former.

1st Lieutenant D. Eware is posted to the 2d Troop Horse Brigade.

1st Lieutenant R. G. Roberts is removed from the 6th Company 1st Battalion and posted to the 2d Troop Horse Brigade.

1st Lieutenant A. O. Dickson is removed from the 2d Company 2d Battalion to the 7th Company, 1st Battalion.

1st Lieutenant J. S. Kirby is removed from the 5th to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Dickson will not proceed to Cuttack as directed in General Orders dated 6th instant, but will continue to do duty at Dam Dam until the Drafts for the Upper Provinces, can proceed thence by water.

Lieutenant G. Barker is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to equalise the Battalions in that rank.

Assistant Surgeon Murdoch Macleod is directed to proceed to Ranceorah for the purpose of joining a Detachment from the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry and Hill Rangers about to assemble at that Post.

Assistant Surgeon C. M. Macleod now at the General Hospital, will proceed to Midnapore and assume Medical charge of the Detachment of the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry left at the Station or the march of the Head-Quarters of the Battalion.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 21, 1821.

In obedience to the orders of the Governor General in Council, the undermentioned Officers are directed to proceed to Hyderabad without delay and place themselves under the orders of the Rajah deo.

Lieutenant C. W. Turner, 20th Regiment Native Infantry,
Lieutenant R. Rideout, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. Sutherland, 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

With the sanction of Government the Officer Commanding at Midnapore was instructed on the 18th instant, to issue orders to Lieutenant Johnstone, Quarter Master 1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry, to raise a body of Beldars to accompany the Troops proceeding to Singhbhum.

These Beldars are to be formed into a Company, to be organized and paid as specified below.*

The Company of Beldars is to be placed under the charge of Captain Jackson, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on his arrival at Midnapore, and is to be regularly mustered and paid as laid down in the general Regulations for other Public Establishments.

3d Battalion 10th Regiment.—Captain G. P. Baker, from 1st April, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Johnston, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 1st April, to 1st July, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

3d Battalion 26th Regiment.—Lieutenant Macan, from 26th February to 26th May, in extension, to remain at Moorsbadabad before applying for Furlough.

Kiratum.—In General Orders of the 24th ultimo, for John Kew (appointed a Hospital Apprentice) read Edward Kew.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 23, 1821.

Officers Commanding Regiments and Battalions are directed to cause a corrected Abstract of the Muster Roll to be regularly furnished by the Adjutant to the Surgeon in Medical charge of the Corps on the day after Muster. This Abstract must distinctly exhibit the number present, on duty, and on Command, but receiving Medicines from the Surgeon, and also those absent on leave, and such Detachments as may be under charge of other Medical Officers. Officers Commanding Detachments are likewise immediately after Muster to furnish an Abstract Muster Return to the Surgeon from whom they receive Medical attendance.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Balford, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, in General Orders of the 1st February, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Surgeon Mastrop, from 10th March to 10th June, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 26th Regiment. Lieutenant Wernum, from 1st April to 1st July, to visit the Hill Provinces.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment. Lieutenant Holyoake, from 1st April to 1st October, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

3d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Captain Grant, from 23 March 23d June, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Carleton,—from 1st April to 1st June, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment.—Lieutenant T. Sewall, from 5th January, to 31st March, to remain at the Presidency on this private affairs.

Lieutenant T. Sewall, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March, 24, 1821:

Local Lieutenant and Adjutant D. R. Smith is transferred from the Dromedary Corps as Adjutant to Gardner's Horse.

Local Cornet Fitzroy is transferred from the Dromedary Corps, in the corresponding Rank of Ensign, to the Chumpanu Light Infantry.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March, 17, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions.

8th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Fleming Kelso, to be Lieutenant,

* Detail.—1 Jemadar, Sa. Rs. 12—1 Naib ditto, 10—5 Mate Beldars, at 7 each, 35—100 Beldars, at 5 each, 500—Total, Sicca Ropet 657.

by purchase, vice John Elliott, promoted in the 21st Light Dragoons, 20th July, 1820.—This cancels Cornet Kelso's promotion in the 11th Dragoons vice Jordan deceased, and the appointment of W. Thomas to be Cornet in the 8th Dragoons, vice Kelso, promoted in the 11th Dragoons.

65th Foot.—Lieutenant James Place, to be Captain of a Company, vice E. Watkins, deceased, 14th September 1820.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 14, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned:

24th Foot.—Captain Baker, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of this health.

24th Foot.—Surgeon Allardice, ditto ditto.

The permission granted by General Orders of the 10th December last to Ensign Chichester of the 35th Regiment to proceed to Ceylon is cancelled at the request of that Officer, who has leave of absence for 2 Months from this date to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 17, 1821.

Captain Dodgson of the Royal Scots has permission to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 21, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:

8th Light Dragoons.—Horatio Clagett, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Kelso, 30th July, 1820.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant John Blackall, from the 26th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Warpen who exchanges, 17th August, 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Macdonald, from the 10th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards, who exchanges, 10th August, 1820.

Gentleman Cadet James M. Geddes from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Stretell whose appointment has not taken place, 17th August, 1820.

67th Foot.—Thomas Knox, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Assell, appointed to the 7th Foot, 24th August, 1820.

69th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Beckham, from half pay 4th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Daniel Brown, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 30th August, 1820.

Lieutenant James Buchanan from half pay Royal York Rangers to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Freer appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, 31st August, 1820.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 24, 1821:

Lieutenant Menthall of H. M. 17th Dragoons has permission to proceed to Europe on his private affairs and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 26, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

8th Light Dragoons.—Cornet P. S. Hewitt to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mayer, deceased, 25th February, 1821.

Cornet and Adjutant A. J. Stammers to have the rank of Lieutenant, 26th ditto.

11th Light Dragoons.—Cornet G. S. Crole to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Jordan, deceased, 19th March, 1821.

N. B. The following appointment has not taken place.

65th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Robert Greig M. D. from half pay of the 22d Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice O'Reilly, promoted, 2d June, 1820.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 27, 1821.

Lieutenant Lax of H. M. 34th Regiment will act as Adjutant to that Corps during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Straith, proceeding to Europe on Medical certificate, or until further orders.

The foregoing appointment is to have effect from the 7th ultimo.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—367—

Berhampore Theatre.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

On Friday evening last the Berhampore Theatre was opened with the Farcies of *Raising the Wind*, and *Dombasle Farinos*. The Stage and House were well lighted up. The front of the former was fitted up with much taste; a crimson curtain, supported on pillars, and festooned with orange fringe and tassels, in the centre a ribbon with "we hope to PLEASE."

On the rising of the curtains, several of the men of H. M. 17th Regiment entered, and a Dialogue commenced, on the subject of their employing their leisure time in entertaining the Station with Dramatic Performances, expressing their conviction of obtaining the consent of their Colonel, and the encouragement of their Officers in general, the whole of which was very appropriate to the occasion, and a neat Address was spoken by one of them, previous to the commencement of the Piece.

The Scenery was excellent upon the whole; but particularly the Drop Scene, between the Acts, which would have done credit to a London Theatre. The characters in general well supported, making allowance for its being the first attempt of several of them. In short, the Station is much indebted to the polite attention and exertions of the Officers of H. M. 17th Regiment to render every thing agreeable, and affording so rational an amusement. The whole went off with great eclat, and I do, I understand, intended that the Performances should take place twice a month.

I am, Sir,

Berhampore, Mar. 20, 1821. Your obedient Servant,

Lord Cochrane's Squadron.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In the *Beugal Harbura* of the 20th instant, it was stated that the two Ships *Argentine* and *Santa Rosa* were regarded more in the light of Pirates than as maintaining any other character, since it was understood that their conduct among the Islands in the Pacific, which they visited, had been only that of Buccaneers.

To exculpate these vessels from such a disgraceful and unjust stigma (which must greatly wound the feelings of their Commanders and Officers, should it ever be made known to them), I will give a correct statement of all their actions during the whole of their stay among the Sandwich Islands, the only Islands visited by them in the Pacific; but first it will be necessary to give a short account of their original intention and destination, which I know from undoubted authority, and leave it to the candid judgement of the Public, whether these vessels deserve the names of Pirates and Buccaneers.

It will readily occur to those who have the legal knowledge of Lord Cochrane's character and principles, that he would never associate himself with Pirates, nor allow them to commit their depredations in his fleet, more especially when under his immediate command.

The ships *Argentine* and *Santa Rosa*, were fitted out at the same time, and by the same individuals, who were Public Officers under the Republican Government of Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of annoying the Commerce of the Spanish Colonists of Manila, Peru, and California, and for making reprisals on their Towns and Shipping.

The *Argentine* was commanded by Commodore Hippolyte Bechard, who with his Officers held commissions under Government, and was destined first to the Philippine Islands, and afterwards to California and Peru, where she was to be met by the *Santa Rosa*, which was sent round Cape Horn to intercept the Spanish Trade, and to gain all possible information concerning the strength of the enemy and the state of public affairs.

The *Santa Rosa* was commanded by Captain Turner, who also with his Officers held commissions under Government, so that the two Ships in question might (one would suppose) be regarded in the light of Government Hired Ships of War, or Private Cruisers commanded by Government Officers.

The crew of the *Santa Rosa*, during her cruise, enlisted and sent Captain Turner and all his Officers on shore, at Valparaiso; they then constituted Officers among themselves, assuming the names of Captain Turner and the Officers whom they had discarded, and after making several unsuccessful enterprises on the Shipping and Towns of the Enemy, they retired to the Sandwich Islands with their booty, where they shared their money and jewels, and sold the Ship and captured goods to Tama-hama-ha, then King of the Islands, who was to have paid them in sandal-wood, which they were to have sold to the American Ships then trading among the Islands.

While Tama-hama-ha was collecting the sandal-wood to pay the Mutineers, the *Argentine*, then on her Cruise from Manila, towards California, accidentally called at the Sandwich Islands, for a supply of provisions and water, where she found the *Santa Rosa* moored in Karackakeoa Bay, and in the possession of the Indians.

When Commodore Bechard, who was the principal owner of the *Santa Rosa*, heard of the manner in which she was taken and sold, he made formal demand of her and her stores, &c. from King Tama-hama-ha, who, when he was informed that the sale was not lawful, very readily gave her up with all her stores, &c. and issued an order to his Chiefs to apprehend the Mutineers, who had settled on the different Islands, and to send them with all their property on board the *Argentine*. Officers and crew was then sent on board the *Santa Rosa*, and both Ships sailed for Kyrass, the King's residence, where Chiefs were sent on board with orders from the King to supply the two Ships with provisions, &c. from the different Islands.

From Kyrass in Owyhee, they sailed for La-hyna Road, in the Island of Mowhee, where they were supplied with provisions and water. From La-hyna they sailed for the Harbour of Hannarora, in the Island of Wahoo, where they were supplied with provisions and filled up their water. In this Harbour of Wahoo were ten large American Ships, sandal-wood and fur Traders, the Captain and Officers of which were on terms of the greatest intimacy and friendship with the Commodore and Officers of the Cruisers there. Tama-hama-ha paid the Commodore the sandal-wood which he owed to the Mutineers for their capture of goods, amounting to 15,000 pounds, which he sold to Captain Reynolds, of the Ship *Boston*, in exchange for salt-beef, pork, biscuit, flour, rum, wine, vinegar, molasses, &c. &c.

From Hannarora they sailed to Whynea Road, in the Island of Atol, where they apprehended the Ringleader of the Mutiny, who was tried by a Court Martial, composed of the Commodore and all his Officers, by whom he was condemned and publicly executed on shore, very much against the will of Prince Tammaroo, who remonstrated against the impolicy of shedding the criminal's blood on a land of innocence, and threatened to turn the guns of the fort on the perpetrators of the execution; but in spite of his remonstrances and threats, they accomplished their design, and returned to the Harbour of Hannarora, where they renewed their intimacy and friendship with the Captain and Officers of the sandal-wood Traders.

Dinners, balls, and amusements were interchanged, for the space of a week, when having completely refitted the *Santa Rosa*, and filled up their water, they proceeded on their Cruise towards California. On leaving the Harbour they fired two salutes, which were answered, first by the American Shipping, and then by the Fort that protects the Harbour and Town of Hannarora.

Having thus stated all their actions and transactions among the Islands in the Pacific, I would ask the Editor of the *Beugal Harbura*, what part of their conduct merits the odious Epithets of Pirates or Buccaneers?

A CLOSE OBSERVER.

Calcutta,
March 23, 1821.

Of the conduct of the Patriots among
the Islands in the Pacific.

Fires in Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I have just perused, in your Journal of to-day (Thursday) the Letter of A. B., with your subjoined remarks; as also those of the *Evening Post*, in opposition to the *Hurbers*, respecting the propriety of contributing to relieve the Natives who have suffered by "The Late Fire." In my humble opinion, however, there is one prominent point of view in which neither of you have viewed the subject.

Upon what principle of reasoning, or of feeling, have the Sufferers by the late Fire in Chittam Gally, any higher claim upon public benevolence than any others who may suffer the same misfortune? Would it not be exact, and a direct violation of impartial Charity, to give any thing to the Sufferers of one Gally and nothing to those of another? Since the accident (for I will allow it to be such) in Chittam Gally, another has happened in Chowringhee; and the season of the year is now arrived, when no Old-Indian is surprised at discovering a Conflagration, almost every evening, in some quarter of this metropolis or its extensive suburbs. To be consistent, then, say, to be impartial (which is exactly another word for being just,) if the Sufferers by "The Late Fire" are to taste the balm of our benevolence, we should be prepared to extend the same healing influence wherever the same distress is manifest. The burning season is as periodical in Calcutta as the cold, the hot, or the rainy. The late Fire was the first of the series, but has no other distinguishing feature. The succession is as certain as the rise of the thermometer.

I will not say, with the Editor of the *Hurbers*, that the relief proposed would operate as a bounty on committing the crime of Arson; for of the many who frequently suffer, surely all are not incendiaries; and it were difficult to say if the certainty of full remuneration could create, in the Natives, one iota more of indifference or apathy, than they have always exhibited when their property, and even the lives of their Children, have been in the utmost verge of destruction.

Charity may be misapplied, yet still be Charity. Charity has ruined England, but the motives which induced the establishment of the "Poor Laws" were unquestionably the most exalted and pure of any that ever swayed her Legislature.

Should the good intentions of those who proposed the Contribution in question be realized, it is difficult to say whether good or evil would result; but waiting all cold and heartless promises, I should humbly suggest that if any Contribution be made at all for such a purpose, it should embrace the assistance of all the Sufferers in the metropolis, however much such division might contravert the individual share.

Yours obediently,

March 20, 1821.

Medical.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurbers.

Sir,

I beg leave to send you the following account of a
NEW METHOD OF CURING TETANUS.

"The following new method of curing those dreadful convulsions, which carry off so many brave wounded soldiers, has been practised in the hospitals of Germany with great success, &c.—It consists in the alternate internal application of Opium and Carbonate of Potash.—It has been seen that when 25 grs. of opium administered in the space of 24 hours produced no effect, the patient was considerably relieved by 15 grs. more of opium after having given the alkaline solution.

Mr. Sturz, an eminent Physician in Saxony, is stated as the person who first applied this powerful auxiliary to the antispasmodic quality of Opium—being led to the discovery by the Treatise of Sir Humphrey on the Nerves, in which it is stated that "by treating the nervous fibre alternately with Opium and Carbonate of Potash we made it pass, five or six times, from the highest degree of irritability to a state of perfect anæsthesia."—See Phil. Mag. vol. 57, p. 371.

I beg to suggest to your Medical Society, whether the above powerful auxiliary to the action of opium might not be useful in cases of Spasmodic Cholera. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

March 27.

Relief of the Destitute.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

It appears from my Letter to you, dated the 22d. inst., that circumsppection in distributing such money as shall be subscribed for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire was not overlooked; and after the publication of that Address it appeared that some of the Gentlemen of the Banking Houses, who kindly offered to assist in making the distribution, perfectly agreed with me in opinion, on this point, and that in order to afford the intended relief—it was necessary for some persons to take the trouble to see the money properly applied.

It being particularly mentioned, that care will be taken properly to apply the funds collected, and such Subscribers as are willing to afford personal assistance in the distribution being invited to attend and afford assistance on the occasion, there does not appear any ground for apprehending that an improper use will be made of the Contributions: if any person entertains doubt on this subject, let him attend at that time of distribution, and suggest what to him appears requisite. If, in his opinion, due attention be not paid to his suggestions, he can withdraw his Subscription; and in such case, it will rest with the persons making the distribution to supply the deficiency thus occasioned. Those Gentlemen, who assist in applying the money subscribed, will, by such act, manifest their benevolence at least in as great a degree as by subscribing Ten Rupees or ten times that sum.

On the Subscription being full, public notice will be given; in order that all who desire it (Subscribers and Non-Subscribers) may attend at the place of distributions, and suggest whatever to them appears proper. Those who first offered to afford their personal exertions on the occasion, will of course be gratified by the assistance of B. G. A. and of any other Gentlemen.

The above lines would have been followed by some observations on a paragraph in the *Nation*, which was shown to me by a Gentleman this afternoon, had not the Editor of the *Evening Post* rendered my interference unnecessary. I am not able to add any thing material to his just strictures, and it would be needless to write to the same effect in other words, and those worse chosen. The principles and motives of the person who wrote the paragraph in question, must be despicable indeed; but in deprecating the sentiments, let us not be ill inclined towards the man—we cannot help despising base actions, but as Christians, we must pity the offender and desire his reformation. He must be a poor creature, who can be prevented from performing a benevolent act by the opinions and customs of such persons as have destroyed in themselves those principles and feelings which our Creator implanted in us all for our welfare both now and hereafter.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Chowringhee, March 20, 1821.

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—The objections stated by A. B. in to-day's Journal, are sufficiently removed by your Note. Christians have no ground for debate, in any case for which a Rule is laid down in Scripture; and although, our minds being convinced of the truth of Christianity, (the evidence for which is as conclusive as the demonstration of any Proposition in Euclid's Elements of Geometry,) we cannot question any precept which forms a part of Scripture, yet the more we scrutinize the Doctrine of Christ, the more rational and excellent does it appear.—March 22.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We are happy to state that the heartless and unfeeling paragraph of the *Hurbers*, alluded to by our Correspondent, has brought no odium on the cause it was intended to oppose, though we believe it has brought much on the character of the Paper. Its authority, however, made it harmless, for the most ignorant of the very Natives whose sufferings

were the subject of its degraded service, could see that there was no parallel between *Lancers* serving a *State* by common consent, in order to run off with the money they had in hand to advance of wages from the owners of that *State*—and helpless women and children having all their own property burnt up, without knowing where to procure a meal or a shelter for the next day. In the meantime—all were combined incendiaries, because all credited by the *Fire*. In the other case, no suspicion even exists of any one individual preparing or even wishing the *Fire*, because by it they had nothing to gain, but all to lose.

To Correspondents.

By yesterday's *Death*, we received the following Communications, which, with others already mentioned, as delayed for want of room, will appear as early as possible.

Lieutenant Macmillan's Reply to Lucien, from Benares.

Station Orders from Mount, on the Review of the Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop.

Report of the Hydrographer, from the Steward of the Course.

*Opening of the *Herbivorous Theatre*, with the Occasional Prologue *Extra in Prose*, and *Prologue in Verse*.*

On the Benefits already effected through the *Madras Territories*, by *Discussions in the Calcutta Journal*, regarding the *Burial of Widows*, from a Civil Servant under that Presidency.

On the Utility of Publishing *Judicial Reports*, with several remarkable Cases of *Robbery* and repeated *Verdicts* extracted from the *Circuit Reports of Judges* under the *Madras Government*.

Bombay General Order.

General Order, by the Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle, February 24, 1821.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following extracts of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope reporting the operations of a part of the detachment under his command, against the *Koonoon Katties*.

Extracts of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army, dated 1st February, 1821.

"The position of *Meekie* is in itself very strong, and the approach to it extremely so, being through a pass commanded by high hills for the distance of three miles, through which the Troops advanced covered by *Light Infantry* in front and in each flank.

The Fort, which is situated on that extreme point of a range of hills, was occupied by three hundred Horse and *Fifty Arabs*; the former went off on our approach with the Chief of the place, and consisted of the principal insurgents, the latter made some resistance, but the Village and Fort were carried with great spirit by the advanced guard consisting of a Company of the 15th Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Blacker of His Majesty's 66th Regiment.

The insurgents were followed up close by these and the remainder of the Infantry for six miles, over the precipices and through the ravines and jungle of the mountain.

It is not possible to ascertain the exact number, but the celebrated Arab, *Jemadar Rawant*, so well known throughout *Kattywar*, and particularly for his defence of *Kondomer*, has fallen, and I believe two thirds of his men have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

It is impossible to have imagined greater zeal than the Troops did in pursuing the Enemy through these fastnesses, the fatigue of which was excessive.

I have already spoken of the gallantry with which Lieutenant Blacker carried the Hill Fort. I am also much indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert, and Captain Harrows commanding the 1st Battalion of the 5th and detail Battalion, for their zeal and gallantry; and particularly to Lieutenant Wilkinson, and Hart, my assistant Adjutant, and Quarter Master General.

I am also greatly indebted to Major Ballentyne, not only for his zeal and gallantry, but for the assistance I have derived from his local information in regard to the state of the Country."

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

* Parts of the 1st Batt, 5th N. I. and detail Battalion.

Original.

(For the Calcutta Journal)

There is a guest in Lucia's hall,
Whose mirth, tho' loud, is cheerless all
The refuge of the broken heart,
Where was may madden—never part;
The lightning, when the tempest's laid,
That shows the wreck to every maid;
The mockery of a spirit cross'd
In love, in every rapture lost.
The heart's volcanic struggle shows
But phantom hope's delicious throes,
Casting thro' the ruin'd mind,
That here repose no more may find.
The cup is press'd with eager care,
As if the peace he sought were there;
As if upon that blighted brow,
The germ of hope might blossom now.
Bewilder'd wretch! no joy is given
By wine to breathe thus sadly risen.
Sleep every sense in slumber deep,
The morrow wakes them all to weep;
And agonizing is the pang
Remorse brings with his serpent fang.
It was not thus when Love's first vision glow'd,
And merris languished in an eye of blue;
Nor e'er had been—thus wild and wrecklessly
To torture the compassion'd soul—but She,
The Polar Star of his brightighted shore,
Withdrew her beam, and bade him hope no more!

Calcutta, March 25, 1821. ALFRED.

Sporting Intelligence.

SAUGOR FIRST TURF MEETING 1821

THIRD DAY.—25 Gold Mohurs for Horses that never won public Money or Sweepstakes—9 st. each—Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs—three Horses or no Race—Hares and Geldings allowed 3 lb.

Capt. Pattle's ch. filly *Marcia*, 5 years old, by *Delt*, out of *Madam*, by *Monk*, 5 st. 11 lb. 1 1
Lieut. Carter's b. A. h. *Steady*, 7 years old, 9 st. 4 3
Lieut. Nicolson's gr. A. h. *Comet*, 6 years old, 9 st. 3 3
Lieut. Stewart's b. A. g. *Rick-all*, aged, 9 st. 3 did
Lieut. Warlow's b. A. b. 6 years old, 9 st. 3 did.

1st Heat 3' 21"—2d Heat 3' 19"
The filly won in great style, her Maiden fears cased her to make a bad start, but at the half mile she closed and passed every Horse in succession. *Rickall* was the only Horse that made good play with her, he was ill-riden; his Jockey fell after passing the winning Post. *Steady* lay by the first Heat, and ran only to save his distance; but all was fruitless against this excellent filly, bred by Colonel Stevenson.

A Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs for Country Horses one mile.
Captain Napier's *Little John*, 1 1
Lieutenant Stainforth's *Tantia*, 2 2
1st Heat 3' 20"—2d Heat 3' 20"

A Purse of 10 Gold Mohurs for Ponies.
Lieutenant Stainforth's *Dandy*, 7 st. 7 lb. 1 1
Colonel Gardner's, 5 st. 7 lb. 2 2
Dandy won in a Canter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

A Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs for seven Horses handicapped—Heats once round

Lieutenant Stewart's *Rick-all*, aged, 9 st. 11 lb. 1 1
Lieutenant Carter's *Steady*, 6 years old, 9 st. 11 lb. 2 3
Lieutenant Nicolson's *Comet*, 5 st. 5 lb. 3 3
1st Heat 3' 29"—2d Heat 3' 19"

The second Heat was beautiful. They went off at seconds and ran neck and neck all round—won by half a head by the superior riding of *Rickall's* Jockey.

Captain Carter's Arab *Steady* beat Lieutenant Warlow's Horse, giving him 2 st. once round.

Time 3' 30"

Domestic Occurrences.

(Continued from p. 369.)

DEATHS.

On the 29th instant, at 1 past 4 o'clock in the morning, in the house of Aris Agabeg, Esq., Mackertich Arratoon Agabeg, Esq., M. A. L. S. having fallen a victim to that dreadful malady—the Cholera Morbus. He was Chairman of the Armenian Literary Society of Calcutta, and a man of extensive literary acquirements. Though only 36 years of age, he was master of the Armenian language, and accurately versed in the English, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Guzerat languages. To all these acquisitions he added a mildness of disposition and affability of manners, which rendered him generally beloved. Nor was he more distinguished as a man of learning than amiable as a citizen in his faithful discharge of duties of a husband, of a son, of a brother, and of a friend. With true Christian piety he combined liberality and benevolence of spirit, which adorned his character as a man. Eastern literature has lost in him an ornament, and society a valuable member. His remains were deposited in the Armenian Church-yard, after the usual ceremonies.

On the 27th instant, Master James Edward Degeuss, aged 4 months and 2 days.

On the 26th instant, Miss Elizabeth Macculloch, aged 8 years.

On the 26th instant, Mr. David Daniel, aged 43 years, 6 months and 24 days.

At Vepery, Mr. John Best, late Commissary of Stores, at Madras. This experienced and brave soldier died on Sunday the 4th instant, in the 56th year of his age, after a severe and painful illness which he bore with Christian patience and exemplary resignation. Mr. Best served in the King's Army, under Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, and was present at the capture of Bangalore, Nundy Dooag, and other Forts. Shortly afterwards he entered the East India Company's Service in the Ordnance department. At the capture of Seringapatam he was a volunteer in that part of the storming party under General Baird which is called the "Fort Hope," and was severely wounded; his gallantry on this occasion procured for him the appointment of Deputy Commissary of Stores from his kind friend and patron, Gen. Harris. While still suffering from his wound he was in active service against Dhondia, and by his unwearied zeal acquired the esteem of the Duke of Wellington, who strongly recommended him to the Government for promotion. At the storming of Torny Cull, Mr. Best's indefatigable exertions and gallant conduct were alike conspicuous, and he received the thanks of General Campbell in orders. At the capture of Java his services gained him the approbation of General Sir S. Auchmuty, through whose recommendation he was rewarded with the same staff allowances as Commissioned Officers enjoy when holding the situation of Commissary. In private life Mr. Best was equally distinguished for his sincere piety, strict integrity, and extensive charity; he was the protector of the fatherless and the comforter of the afflicted. His remains were interred at St. Mary's Burial Ground, with Military honours, and followed by many of his friends, to whose recollection his memory lives endeared as that of a brave and honest man.

On the 27th instant, Master Francis Sharpe, aged 14 years and 3 months.

At Madras, on the 11th instant, at the house of John Binny, Esq. of the Spasmodic Cholera, Robert Stevenson, Esq. late of Madras.

At Madras, on the 9th instant, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mrs. Magdalen Storey, aged 65 years, leaving behind her an afflicted daughter-in-law, grand son, and a large circle of relations, friends and acquaintances.

On the 2d of January, at Sea, on his passage to Singapore, whilst ill health had driven him, Lieutenant R. F. Davis, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, a young gentleman of very promising professional merit;—remarkable for his liberality of honorable principle, amiability of generous disposition, eminence of elegant literature and fervency of virtuous piety.

At Seringapatam, on the 4th of February, Captain Charles Deering, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment, leaving three Orphan Children to lament his loss.

At Poonamallee, on the 4th instant, Lieutenant Watts, of His Majesty's 93th Regiment.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Mar. 25 | Anon | British | R. Dickie | Bombay | Mar. 4 |
| 26 | Samarang | British | T. McCarthy | Bombay | Feb. 21 |

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|------------------|--------|------------|------------------|
| Mar. 26 | La Zelle-Eugenie | French | Legallais | Coromandel Coast |

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Mar. 15 | Anon | British | C. W. Eaton | Coringa | Feb. 16 |
| 15 | Edward Street | British | Balston | Manilla | Jan. 27 |

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Mar. 15 | Lady Carrington | British | T. Ward | London |

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|--------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Mar. 4 | Mossfer | British | J. A. Harst | Moscat | — |
| 6 | Gouldford | British | M. Johnson | Batavia | Jan. 18 |
| 6 | Rail St. Vincent | British | S. Simpson | Batavia | — |
| 7 | Dada'oy | Arab | Syed Ased | Madras | Sept. 1 |
| 9 | Primo | British | Morris | Penang | — |

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|--------|-------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Mar. 5 | Georgiana | British | J. Rogers | Judda |
| 5 | Dottel | Arab | Syed Aunin | Judda |
| 5 | Catharine | British | R. Gibson | Judda |
| 6 | Vrouw Helena | Dutch | C. Fremsted | Batavia |
| 6 | Mossfer | British | J. A. Harst | Bengal |
| 6 | H.M. Sloop Carlew | British | P. Blackwood | Trincemalle |

It appears from an Advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette*, that the ship *Partridge* had been condemned at Bombay, and was to be sold by Public Auction on the 10th of March for the benefit of the Underwriters, as she lay in the Old Dock; with her lower masts and bowsprit only;—her spars, sails, rigging, and stores, being to be sold separately after the hull was disposed of.

MANILLA ARRIVAL.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|--------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|------|
| Jan. 6 | H.M.S. Liverpool | British | Cotlier | China | — |

MANILLA DEPARTURES.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Dec. 23 | Victoria | Spanish | — | Calcutta |
| Jan. 1 | Glenlyg | British | Gover | Bombay |

List of Ships in the Bombay Harbour on the 7th of March.

His Majesty's ship *Carlew*, and the Honorable Company's Extra ship *Hyperion*.

Ships of the Port.—*Minerva* (Grab), *Ahmedy*, *Loely Tick*, *Bismarck* (Grab), *Hannah*, *Salimany*, *Castlough*, *Helan*, *Glenlyg*, *Fut-tay* *Ahmedy*, *Cambrian*, *Carnwallis*, and *Good Success*.

Free Traders.—*Swallow*, *Partridge*, *Bradford*, *Gouldford*, and *St. Vincent*.

Bengal and other Ports.—*Ganges*, *Asia*, *Pascon*, and *Susan*.

Portuguese ships.—*Andromeda* and *St. Antonio*.

Ceylon and other Ports.—*Tortor* *Two Brothers* and *Molden*.

Arabs.—*Howles* *Larnas*, *Larkasor*, *Setm*, *Rehmany*, *Ohmany*, *Saher*, *Codry* and *Ahmedy*.

English Ships Loading from Bombay.—*Hyperion*, for London, and *Rahimany*, for Persian Gulf.

The following exhibits the Tonnage at present in the Port of Bombay:

| | Tons. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Extra ship, | 400 |
| 12 Ships of the Port, | 6 410 |
| 2 Free Traders, | 2 600 |
| 4 Bengal and other ships, | 1 800 |
| 3 Portuguese ships, | 600 |
| 3 Ceylon and other Ports, | 300 |
| 5 Arabs, | 2 000 |
| Total | 14 510 |